6502 GAMES

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6502 SERIES VOLUME IV

SYBEX

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6502 GAMES

SYBEX

G402

6502 GAMES

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SYBEX

6502 SERIES — VOLUME 4

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ILLUSTRATIONS

THE 6502 SERIES

BOOKS

Vol. 1—Programming the 6502 (Ref. C202)
Vol. 2—Programming Exercises for the 6502 (Ref. C203)
Vol. 3—6502 Applications Book (Ref. D302)
Vol. 4—6502 Games Book

SOFTWARE

6502 Assembler in BASIC
Games Cassette for SYM
Application Programs
8080 Simulator for 6502 (KIM and APPLE versions)

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Computeacher™
Games Board™

PREFACE

"Complex algorithms can be fun!"

Programming is often treated by programmers as a game, although they may not readily admit it. In fact, using and programming a computer may well be one of the ultimate intellectual games devised to date.

A program is a projection of one's intelligence and skills. Writing games programs adds an essential ingredient to it: fun. However, most interesting games are fairly complex to program, and demand specific programming skills.

This book will teach you how to program a complete array of games ranging from passive ones (Music) to strategic ones (Tic-Tac-Toe). In the process of learning how to program these games, you will sharpen your skills at using input/output techniques, such as timers and interrupts. You will also use various data structures, and improve or develop your assembly-level programming skills.

This book has been designed as an *educational text.* After reading it you should be able to create programs for additional games and to use your programming skills for other applications.

If you have access to a microcomputer board, you can also enjoy the results of your work in a very short time. The programs presented in this book are listed for the SYM board (from Synertek Systems), but can be adapted to other 6502-based microcomputers. Playing the games will require building a simple, low-cost "Games Board," which is described in Chapter 1. To facilitate game playing, a "Games Cassette" is also available in SYM format.

The many games studied in this book include: musical games (MUSIC), educational games (TRANSLATE and HEXGUESS will teach you hexadecimal), games involving the use of logic (MAGIC SQUARES), games involving coordination (SPINNER), memory games (ECHO), games of chance (SLOT MACHINES), games involving strategy (TIC-TAC-TOE), and games involving various combinations of skills (BLACKJACK).

A basic format has been followed in presenting each game program. It includes:

1. The rules of the game
2. Instructions for playing a typical game

3. The algorithm(s) (theory of operation)
4. The program: data structures, programming techniques, subroutines.

Variations and exercises are also suggested throughout the book.

Thus, you will first learn how to play the game, and then how to devise a possible solution (the algorithm). Finally, you will actually implement a complete, programmed version of the algorithm in 6502 assembly-level language, paying specific attention to the required data structures and techniques used for efficient programming.

Learning to program in assembly-level language has traditionally been unappealing or difficult. It need not be. It can be fun. If you are familiar with elementary programming techniques on the level of reference text C202—*Programming the 6502,* this book will teach you practical programming techniques in a game context. It will both integrate theoretical concepts into complex programs and present a simple step-by-step analysis of program development. These same concepts and techniques can be applied to any programming problem, from industrial control to business applications.

It is hoped that you will have as much fun learning how to program as you will have playing the games. If you have invented, developed, or know of other games that you would like to see included in a games book, please write to me.

RODNAY ZAKS

1

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

This book has been designed for the programmer who wants to learn advanced programming techniques by using the 6502. It can, of course, also be used by those who simply wish to play games with their 6502-based board. When using this book for educational purposes, the reader should be familiar with the 6502 instruction-set as well as basic programming techniques on the level of the reference text C202 — *Programming the 6502.* A basic knowledge of input/output techniques is also recommended. (See reference D302 — *6502 Applications Book*.)

The games presented in this book range from simple programs to highly complex ones. In order to implement game programs, algorithms will be proposed, and data structures will be designed. This is the process any disciplined computer programmer must go through when designing a programmed solution for a given problem. Game programs usually do not present any serious input/output problems, as some industrial control programs might; however, they often represent a serious intellectual challenge in terms of devising an efficient solution strategy. In addition, all the algorithms and programs presented in this book have been designed to be terse so that they can reside within less than 1K of available memory.

All of the programs presented in this book have been tested on actual hardware by several users and have been found to be error-free in the conditions under which they were tested. As in any large program, however, inadequacies or improvements may be found. The author will be grateful for any comments or suggestions from interested readers.

The programs in this book can be used to play real games. They require using a 6502-based board such as the SYM board (manufactured and trademarked by Synertek Systems) and they require building a simple "Games Board." A complete description of the Games Board will be provided in this chapter. The Games Board is shown in Figure 1.1.

The programs in this book will all run as they are presented on a SYM board, but they can easily be adapted to any other 6502-based computer. The input/output lines available, however, are usually specific to the microcomputer used. The input/output segments of the various programs must then be modified accordingly. Naturally, the algorithms themselves as well as the programming techniques used to implement them normally remain unchanged.

After reading this book, especially if you should try to run the programs on the Games Board, you will probably agree that:

"Complex algorithms can be fun!"

HARDWARE REQUIRED

In order to run the programs presented in this book on an actual microcomputer, a SYM or other 6502-based board should be used. Additionally, a Games Board will be required to play the games. A photograph of the Games Board is shown in Figure 1.1. The Games Board is the input/output board on which the games will be played. The keyboard on the right is used to provide an input to the microcomputer board, while the LEDs on the left are used to display the information sent by the program. The use of the keys and the LEDs will be explained for each game in this book. A speaker is also attached for sound effects. It has been mounted in an enclosure (box), for improved sound quality. (See Figure 1.2.)

The Games Board may easily be built at home from a small number of low-cost components, or may be obtained from Sybex. Since its assembly is quite simple, the reader interested in obtaining a better understanding of the hardware is strongly encouraged to purchase the parts and build the board. On the other hand, building the Games Board is not a required action in order to use this text. It simply offers additional depth of understanding.

CONNECTING THE SYSTEM

It is assumed here that you own a 6502-based microcomputer board, such as a SYM board, and that you have built or obtained a

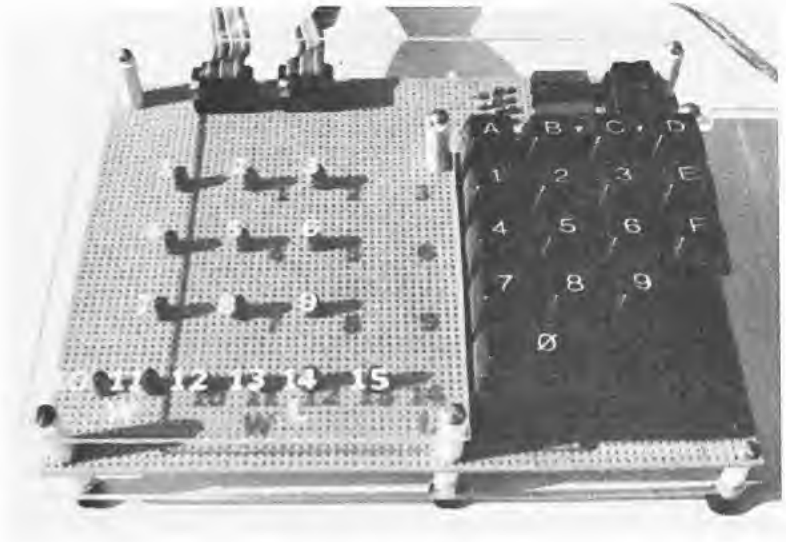


Fig. 1.1: The Games Board

Fig. 1.2: Enclosure May Be Used for Improved Sound

Games Board. This section will describe how to interconnect the elements of the system so that you can actually play the games which will be described in the following chapters. If you do not have access to this hardware, it is not essential that you read through this section. However, you may wish to refer to it later, in order to implement the games described in this book, or to understand the interfacing and input/output techniques.

Four essential components are required:

1 - the power supply
2 - the SYM board
3 - the Games Board
4 - (preferably) a cassette recorder

The first requirement is to connect the wires to the power supply. If it is not already so equipped, two sets of wires must be connected to it. (See Figure 1.3.) First, it must be connected to a power cord. Second, the ground and plus 5V wires must be connected to the SYM power connector, as per the manufacturer's specifications.

Next, the Games Board should be physically connected to the SYM. Two edge connectors are required for the SYM: both the A connector and the AA connector are used. (See Figure 1.4.) There is also a power source connector.

Always be careful to insert the connectors with the proper side up (usually the printed side). An error in inserting the power connector, in particular, will have highly unpleasant results. Errors in inserting the I/O connectors are usually less damaging.

Finally, if a cassette recorder is to be used (highly recommended), the SYM board must be connected to a tape recorder. At the minimum, the "monitor" or "earphone" wires should be connected, and preferably the "remote" wire as well. If new programs are going to be stored on tape, the "record" or "microphone" wire should also be connected. (See Figure 1.5.) Details for these connections are given in the SYM manual.

At this point the system is ready to be used. (See Figure 1.6.) If you have one of the games cassettes (available separately from Sybex), simply load the cassette into the tape recorder. Press the RST key after powering up your SYM, and load the appropriate game into your SYM. You are ready to play.

Otherwise, you should enter the hexadecimal object code of the game on the SYM keyboard. All games are started by jumping to location 200 ("GO 200").

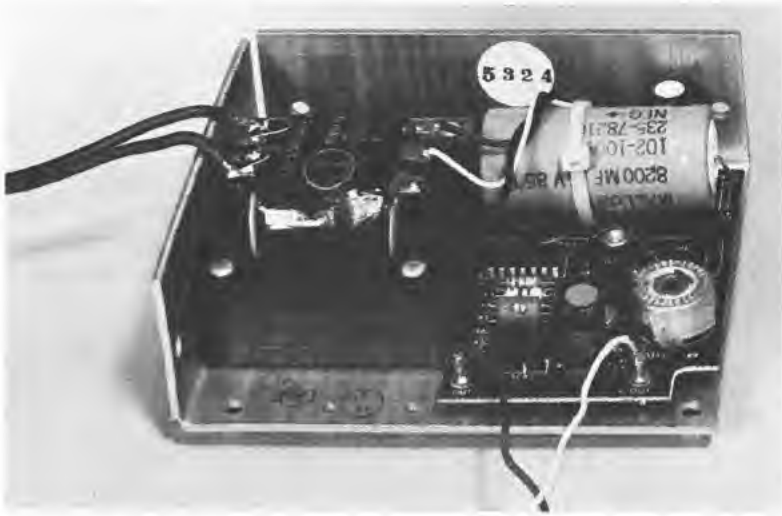


Fig. 1.3: Two Wires Must Be Connected to the Power Supply

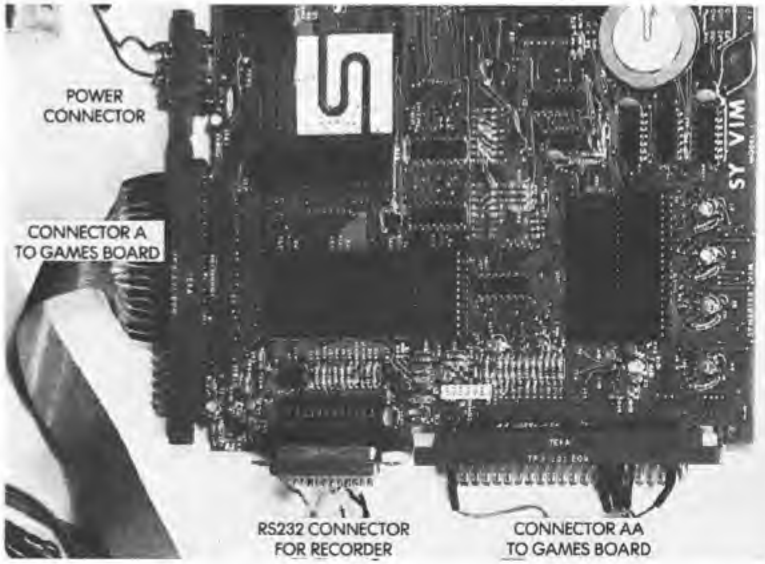


Fig. 1.4: The Games Board is Connected to the SYM with 2 Connectors (Note also Power and Cassette Connectors)

Fig. 1.5: Connecting the Cassette Recorder

Fig. 1.6: The System is Ready to be Used

GAMES BOARD INTERCONNECT

The Keyboard

The board's components are shown in Figure 1.7. The LED arrangement used for the games is shown in Figure 1.8. The keyboard used here is of the "line per key" type, and does not use a matrix arrangement. Sixteen keys are required for the games, even though more keys are often provided on a number of "standard keyboards," such as the one used in the prototype of Figure 1.7. On this prototype, the three keys at the bottom right-hand corner are not used (keys H, L, and "shift").

Figure 1.9 shows how a 1-to-16 decoder (the 74154) is used to identify the key which has been pressed, while tying up only four output lines (PB0 to PB3) — four lines allow 16 codes. The keyboard scanning program will send the numbers 0-15 in succession out on lines PB0-PB3. In response, the 74154 decoder will decode its input (4 bits) into each one of the 16 outputs in sequence. For example, when the number "0000" (binary) is output on lines PB0 to PB3, the 74154 decoder grounds line 1 corresponding to key "0". This is illustrated in Figure 1.9. After outputting each four-bit combination, the scanning program reads the value of PA7. If the key currently grounded was not pressed, PA7 will be high. If the corresponding key was pressed, PA7 will be grounded and a logical "0" will be read. For example, in

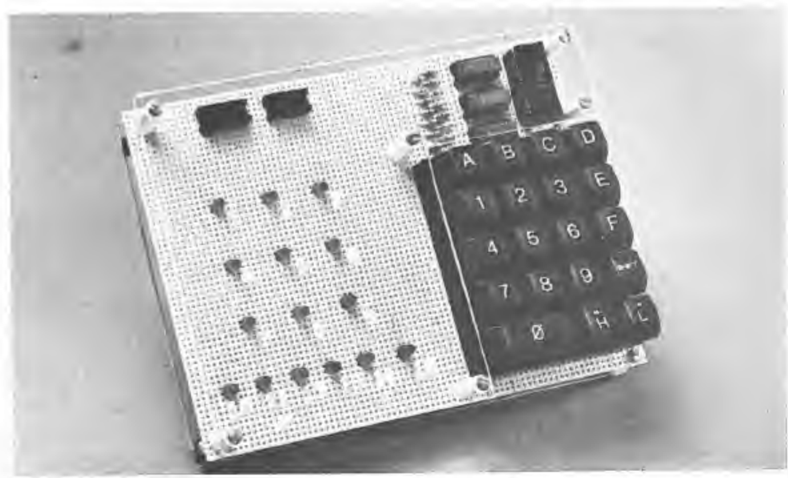


Fig. 1.7: Games Board Elements (Prototype)

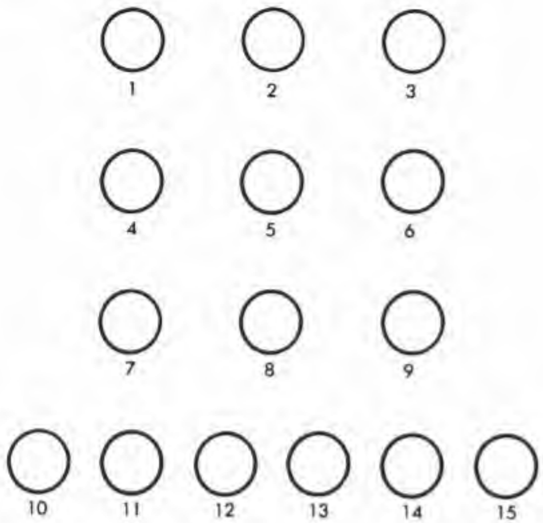


Fig. 1.8: The LEDs

Figure 1.10, a key closure for key 1 has been detected. As in any scanning algorithm, a good program will debounce the key closures by implementing a delay. For more details on specific keyboard interfacing techniques, the reader is referred to reference C207 — *Microprocessor Interfacing Techniques.*

In the actual design, the four inputs to the 74154 (PB0 to PB3) are connected to VIA #3 of the SYM. PA7 is connected to the same VIA. The 3.3 K resistor on the upper right-hand corner of Figure 1.9 pulls up PA7 and guarantees a logic level "1" as long as no grounding occurs.

The GETKEY program, or a similar routine, is used by all the programs in this book and will be described below.

The LEDs

The connection of the fifteen LEDs is shown in Figure 1.11. Three 7416 LED drivers are used to supply the necessary current (16 mA).

The LEDs are connected to lines PA0 to PA7 and PB0 to PB7, excepting PB6. These ports belong to VIA #1 of the SYM. An LED is lit by simply selecting the appropriate input pin of the corresponding driver. The resulting arrangement is shown in Figure 1.12 and Figure 1.13.

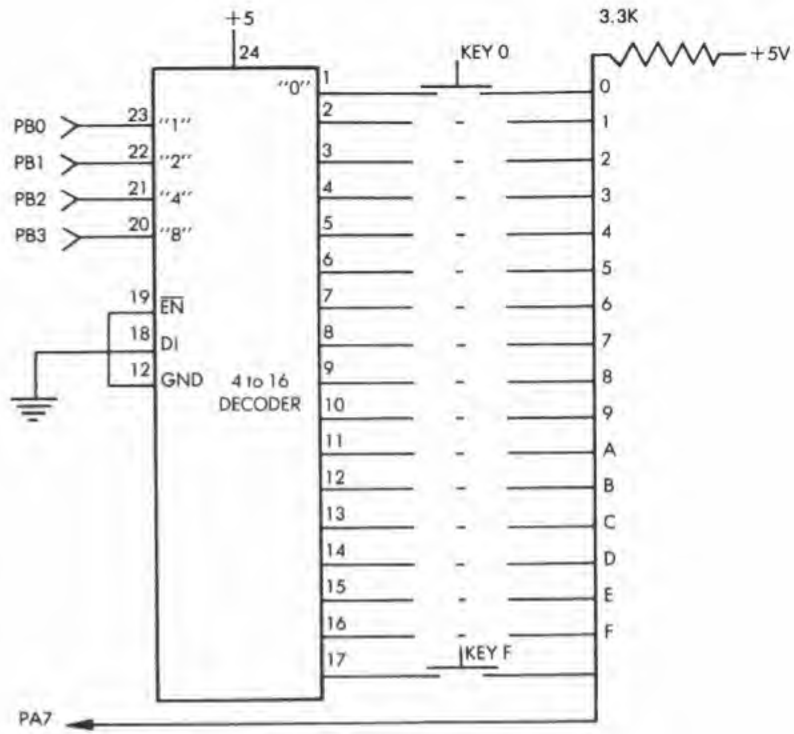


Fig. 1.9: Decoder Connection to Keyboard

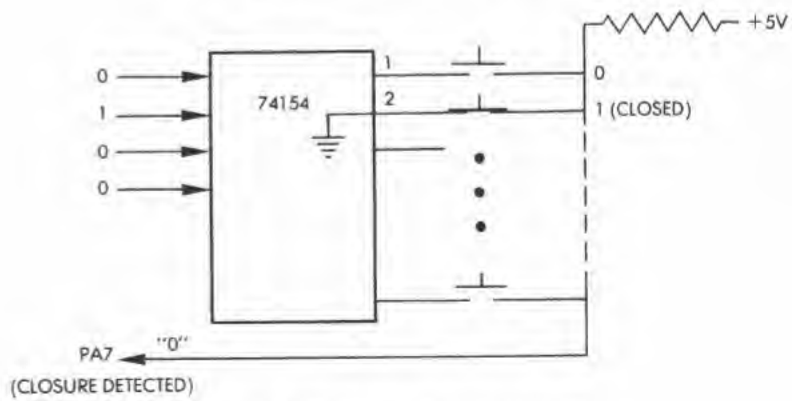


Fig. 1.10: Detecting a Key Closure

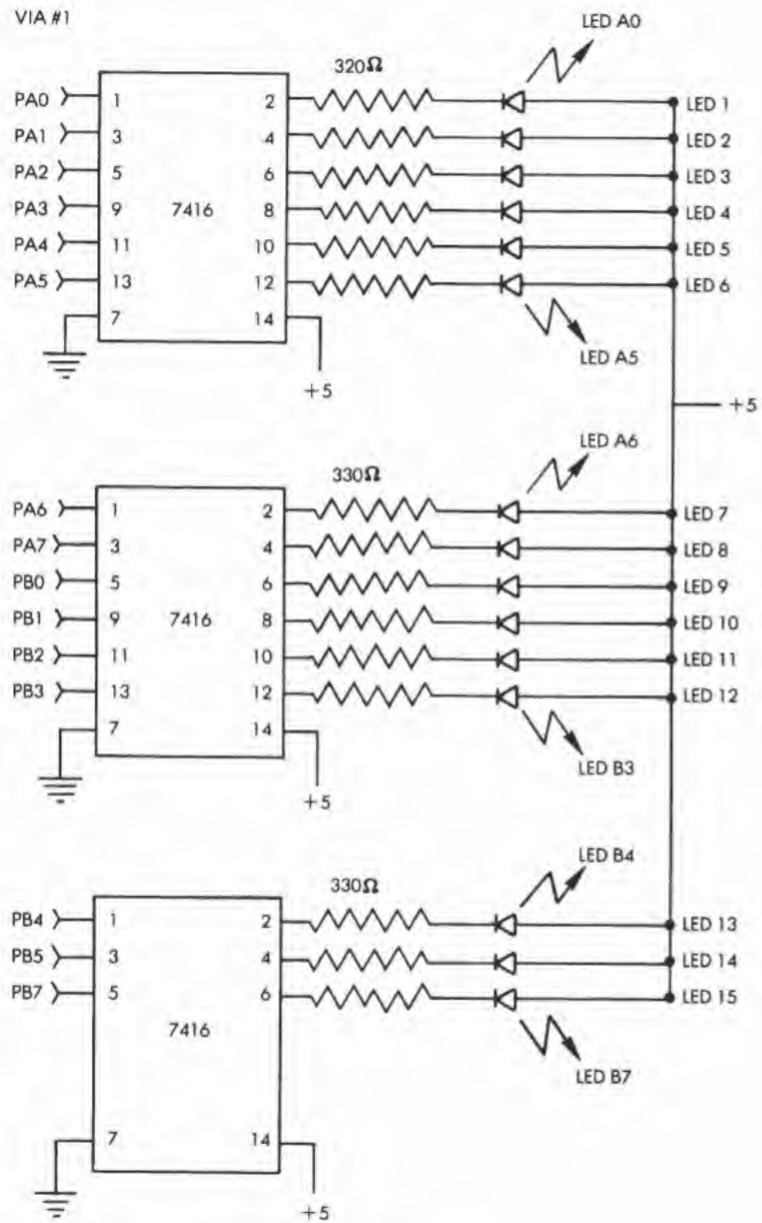


Fig. 1.11: LED Connection

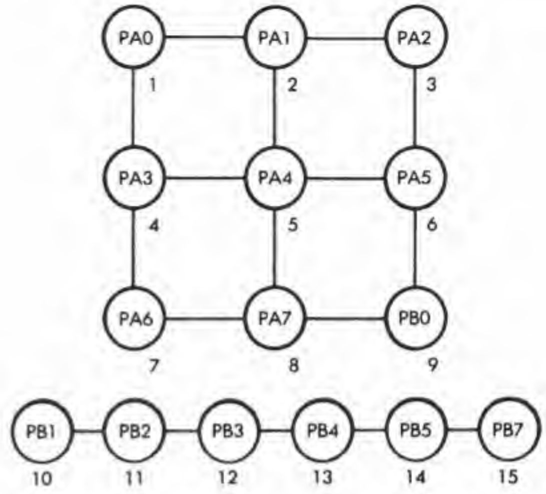


Fig. 1.12: LED Arrangement on the Board

The resistors shown in Figure 1.11 are 330-ohm resistors designed as current limiters for the 7416 gates.

The output routines will be described in the context of specific games.

Required Parts

- One 6'' × 9'' vector-board
- One 4-to-16 decoder (74154)
- Three inverting hex drivers (7416)
- One 24-pin socket
- Three 14-pin sockets (for the drivers)
- One 16-key keyboard, unencoded
- Fifteen 330-ohm resistors
- One 3.3 K-ohm resistor
- One decoupling capacitor (.1 mF)
- Fifteen LEDs
- One speaker
- One 50-ohm or 110-ohm resistor (for the speaker)
- Two 15''-20'' long 16-conductor ribbon cables
- One package of wire-wrap terminal posts
- Wire-wrap wire
- Solder

A soldering iron and a wire-wrapping tool will also be required.

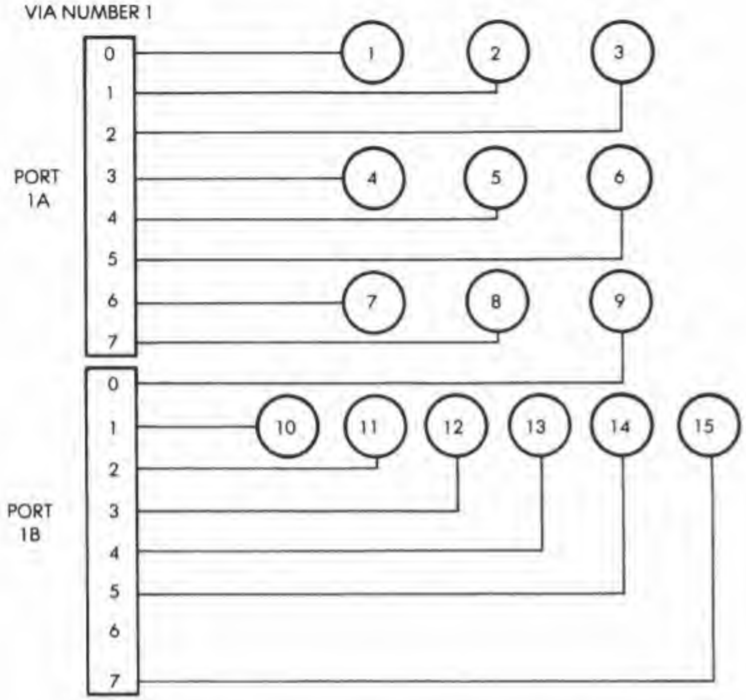


Fig. 1.13: Detail of LED Connection to the Ports

Assembly

A suggested assembly procedure is the following: the keyboard can be glued directly to the perf board. Sockets and LEDs can be positioned on the board and held in place temporarily with tape. All connections can then be wire-wrapped. In the case of the prototype, the connections to the keyboard were soldered in order to provide reliable connections since they were not designed as wire-wrap leads. Wire-wrap terminal posts were used for common connections.

Additionally, on the prototype two sockets were provided for convenience when attaching the ribbon cable connector to the Games Board. They are not indispensable, but their use is strongly suggested in order to be able to conveniently plug and unplug cables. (They appear in the top left corner of the photograph in Figure 1.14.) A 14-pin socket and a 16-pin socket are used for this purpose. Wire-wrap terminal posts can be used instead of these sockets to attach the ribbon cable directly to the perf board. The other end of the ribbon cable is

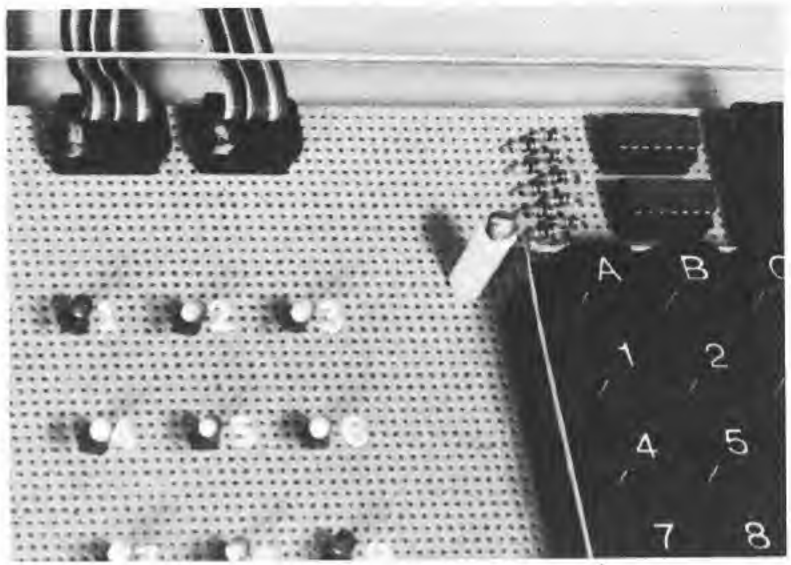


Fig. 1.14: Games Board Detail

simply attached to the edge connectors of the SYM. When connecting the ribbon cable at either end, always be very careful to connect it to the appropriate pins (do not connect it upside down). The Games Board derives its power from the SYM through the ribbon cable connection. Connecting the cable in reverse will definitely have adverse effects.

The speaker may be connected to any one of the output drivers PB4, PB5, PB6, or PB7 of VIA #3. Each of these output ports is equipped with a transistor buffer. A 110-ohm current-limiting resistor is inserted in series with the speaker.

The Keyboard Input Routine

This routine, called "GETKEY," is a utility routine which will scan the keyboard and identify the key that was pressed. The corresponding code will be contained in the accumulator. It has provisions for bounce, repeat, and rollover.

Keyboard bounce is eliminated by implementing a 50 ms delay upon detection of key closure.

The repeat problem is solved by waiting for the key currently

pressed to be released before a new value is accepted. This corresponds to the case in which a key is pressed for an extended period of time. Upon entering the GETKEY routine, a key might already be depressed. It will be ignored until the program detects that a key is no longer pressed. The program will then wait for the next key closure. If the processing program using the GETKEY routine performs long computations, there is a possibility that the user may push a new key on the keyboard before GETKEY is called again. This key closure will be ignored by GETKEY, and the user will have to press the key again.

Most of the programs described in this book have audible prompts in the form of a tone which is generated every time the player should respond. Note that when a tone is being generated or during a delay loop in a program, pressing a key will have absolutely no effect.

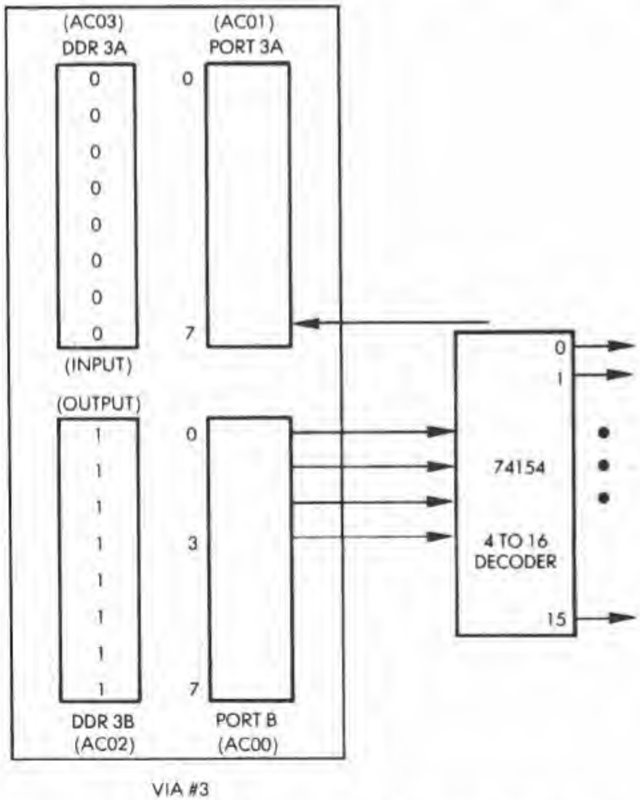


Fig. 1.15: VIA Connection to Keyboard Decoder

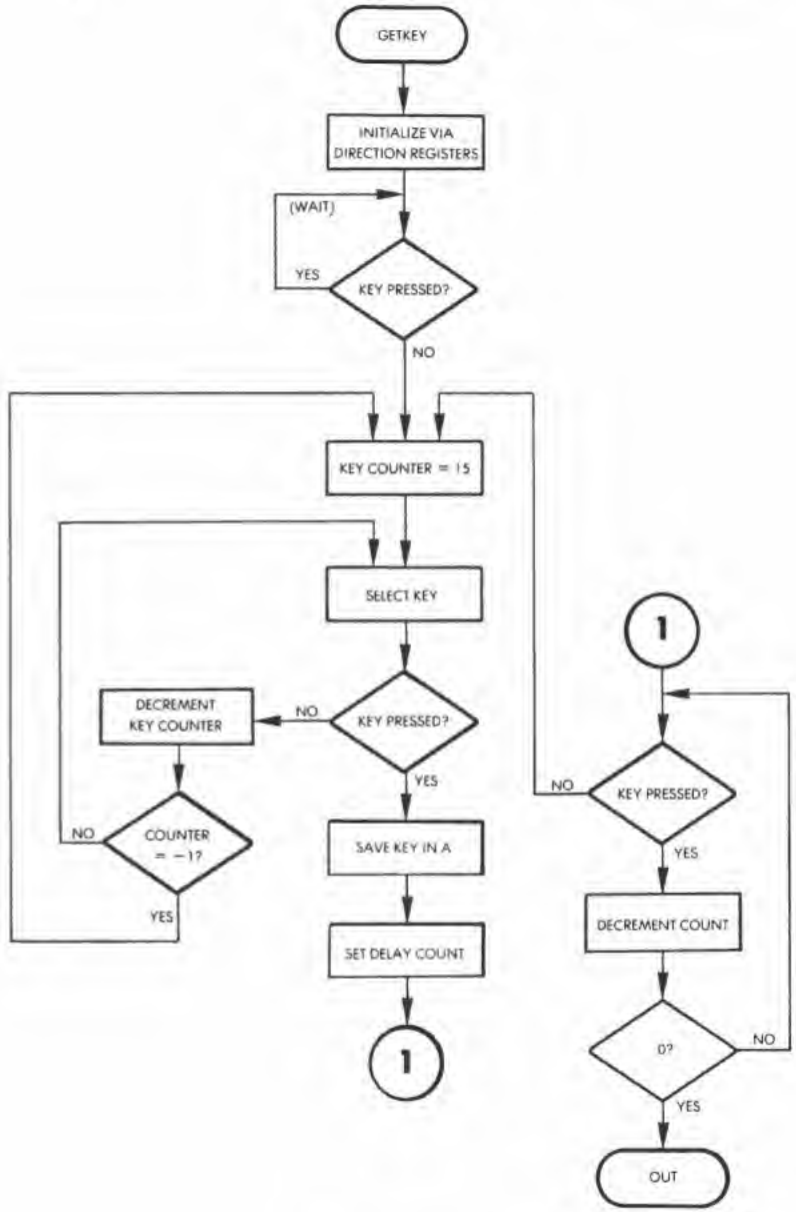


Fig. 1.16: GETKEY Flowchart

The hardware configuration for the GETKEY routine is shown in Figure 1.9. The corresponding input/output chip on the SYM is shown in Figure 1.15. VIA #3 of the SYM board is used to communicate with the keyboard. Port B of the VIA is configured for output and lines 0 through 3 are gated to the 74154 (4-to-16 decoder), connected to the keyboard itself. The GETKEY routine will output the hexadecimal numbers "0" through "F," in sequence, to the 74154. This will result in the grounding of the corresponding output line of the 74154. If a key is pressed, bit 7 of VIA #3 of Port A will be grounded. The program logic is, therefore, quite simple, and the corresponding flowchart is shown in Figure 1.16.

The program is shown in Figure 1.17. Let us examine it. The GETKEY routine can be relocated, i.e., it may be put anywhere in the memory. In order to conserve space, it has been located at memory locations 100 to 12E. It is important to remember that this is the low stack memory area. Any user programs which might require a full stack would overwrite this routine and thus destroy it. To prevent this possibility, it could be located elsewhere. For all of the programs that will be developed in this book, however, this placement is adequate. The first four instructions of the routine condition the data direction registers of VIA #3. The data direction register for Port A is set for input (all zeroes), while the data direction register for Port B is set for output (all ones). This is illustrated in Figure 1.15.

```
LDA #0
STA DDR3A
LDA #$FF
STA DDR3B
```

Two instructions are required to test bit 7 of Port 3A, which indicates whether a key closure has occurred:

```
START     BIT PORT3A
          BPL START
```

The key counter is initially set to the value 15, and will be decremented until a key closure is encountered. Index register X is used to contain this value, as it can readily be decremented with the DEX instruction:

```
RSTART    LDX #15
```

This value (15) is then output to the 74154 and results in the selection


```
                 ;'GETKEY' KEYBOARD INPUT ROUTINE
                 ;READS AND DEBOUNCES KEYBOARD, RETURNS WITH KEY NUMBER
                 ;IN ACCUMULATOR IF KEY DOWN.
                 ;OPERATION: SENDS NUMBERS 0-F TO 74154 (4 TO 16
                 ;LINE DECODER), WHICH GROUNDS ONE SIDE OF KEYSWITCHES
                 ;ONE AT A TIME. IF A KEY IS DOWN, PA7 OF VIA #3 WILL BE
                 ;GROUNDED, AND THE CURRENT VALUE APPLIED TO THE 74154 W
                 ;BE THE KEY NUMBER. WHEN THE PROGRAM DETECTS A KEY CLOS
                 ;CHECKS FOR KEY CLOSURE FOR 50 MS. TO ELIMINATE BOUNCE.
                 ;NOTE: IF NO KEY IS PRESSED, GETKEY WILL WAIT.
                 ;
                        .=$100          ;NOTE: GETKEY IS IN LOW STACK
                 DDR3A  =$AC03          ;DATA DIRECTION REG A FOR VIA #3
                 DDR3B  =$AC02          ;DATA DIRECTION REG B FOR VIA #3
                 PORT3A =$AC01          ;VIA#3 PORT A IN/OUT REGS
                 PORT3B =$AC00          ;VIA#3 PORT B IN/OUT REGS
                 ;
0100: A9 00             LDA #0
0102: 8D 03 AC          STA DDR3A       ;SET KEY STROBE PORT FOR INPUT
0105: A9 FF             LDA #$FF
0107: 8D 02 AC          STA DDR3B       ;SET KEY# PORT FOR OUTPUT
010A: 2C 01 AC   START  BIT PORT3A      ;SEE IF KEY IS STILL DOWN FROM
                                        ;LAST KEY CLOSURE: KEYSTOBE IN 'N'
                                        ;STATUS BIT.
010D: 10 FB             BPL START       ;IF YES, WAIT FOR KEY RELEASE
010F: A2 0F      RSTART LDX #15         ;SET KEY# COUNTER TO 15
0111: 8E 00 AC   NXTKEY STX PORT3B      ;OUTPUT KEY # TO 74154
0114: 2C 01 AC          BIT PORT3A      ;SEE IF KEY DOWN: STROBE IN 'N'
0117: 10 05             BPL BOUNCE      ;IF YES, GO DEBOUNCE
0119: CA                DEX             ;DECREMENT KEY #
011A: 10 F5             BPL NXTKEY      ;NO, DO NEXT KEY
011C: 30 F1             BMI RSTART      ;START OVER.
011E: 8A         BOUNCE TXA             ;SAVE KEY NUMBER IN A
011F: A0 12             LDY #$12        ;OUTER LOOP CNT LOAD FOR
                                        ;DELAY OF 50 MS.
0121: A2 FF      LP1    LDX #$FF        ;INNER 11 US. LOOP
0123: 2C 01 AC   LP2    BIT PORT3A      ;SEE IF KEY STILL DOWN
0126: 30 E7             BMI RSTART      ;IF NOT, KEY NOT VALID, RESTART
0128: CA                DEX
0129: D0 F8             BNE LP2         ;THIS LOOP USES 2115*5 US
012B: 88                DEY
012C: D0 F3             BNE LP1         ;OUTER LOOP: TOTAL IS 50 MS.
012E: 60                RTS             ;DONE: KEY# IN A.


SYMBOL TABLE:
 DDR3A      AC03       DDR3B      AC02       PORT3A     AC01
 PORT3B     AC00       START      010A       RSTART     010F
 NXTKEY     0111       BOUNCE     011E       LP1        0121
 LP2        0123
DONE
```

Fig. 1.17: GETKEY Program

of line 17 connected to key 15 ("F"). The BIT instruction above is used to test the condition of bit 7 of Port 3A to determine whether this key has been pressed.

```
NXTKEY    STX PORT3B
          BIT PORT3A
          BPL BOUNCE
```

If the key were closed, a branch would occur to "BOUNCE," and a

delay would be implemented to debounce it; otherwise, the counter is decremented, then tested for underflow. As long as the counter does not become negative, a branch back occurs to location NXTKEY. This loop is repeated until a key is found to be depressed or the counter becomes negative. In that case, the routine loops back to location RSTART, restarting the process:

```
DEX
BPL NXTKEY
BMI RSTART
```

Note that this will result in the detection of the highest key pressed in the case in which several keys are pressed simultaneously. In other words, if keys "F" and "3" were pressed simultaneously, key "F" would be identified as depressed, while key "3" would be ignored. Avoiding this problem is called *multiple-key rollover protection* and will be suggested as an exercise:

Exercise 1-1: *In order to avoid the multiple-key rollover problem, modify the GETKEY routine so that all 15 key closures are monitored. If more than one key is pressed, the key closure is to be ignored until only one key closure is sensed.*

Once the key closure has been identified, the corresponding key number is saved in the accumulator. A delay loop is then implemented in order to provide a 50 ms debouncing time. During this loop, the key closure is constantly monitored. If the key is released, the routine is restarted. The delay itself is implemented using a standard two-level, nested loop technique.

```
BOUNCE    TXA
          LDY #$12
LP1       LDX #$FF
LP2       BIT PORT3A
          BMI RSTART
          DEX
          BNE LP2
          DEY
          BNE LP1
```

Exercise 1-2: *The value used for the outer loop counter ("$12," or 12 hexadecimal) may not be quite accurate. Compute the exact duration*

of the delay implemented by the instructions above, using the tables showing the duration of each instruction in the Appendix.

SUMMARY

Executing the games programs requires a simple Games Board which provides the basic input/output facilities. The required hardware and software interface has been described in this chapter. Photographs of the assembled board which evolved from the prototype are shown in Figures 1.18 and 1.19.

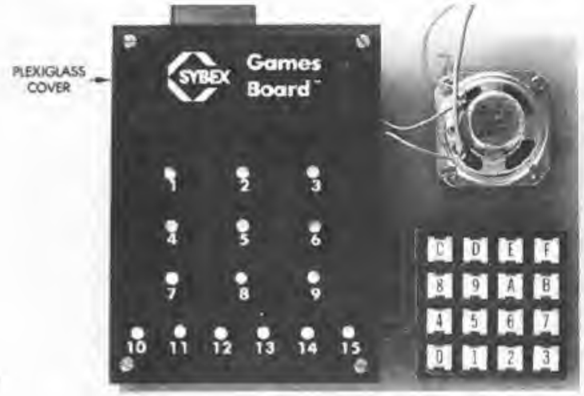


Fig. 1.18: "Production" Games Board

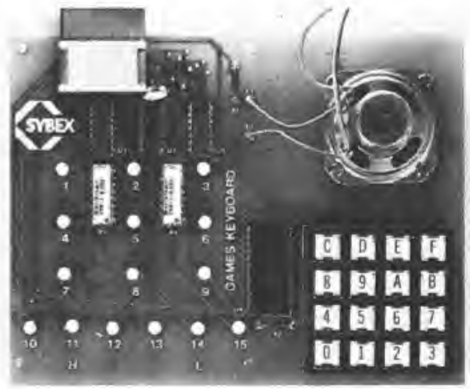


Fig. 1.19: Removing the Cover

2

MUSIC PLAYER

THE RULES

This game allows music to be played directly on the keyboard of a computer. In addition, the program will simultaneously record the notes that are played, and then automatically play them back upon request. Keys "0" through "C" on the keyboard are used to play the musical notes. (See Figure 2.1.) Key "D" is used to specify a rest. Key "E" is used to play back the musical sequence stored in the memory. Finally, key "F" is used to clear the memory, i.e., to start a new game. The following paragraph will describe the usual sequence of the game.

A (A)	B (B)	C (C)	D (REST)
1 (A)	2 (B)	3 (C)	E (PBK)
4 (D)	5 (E)	6 (F)	F (RST)
7 (F#)	8 (G)	9 (G#)	0 (G)

KEY NUMBER	NOTE	KEY NUMBER	NOTE
0	G	8	G
1	A	9	G#
2	B	A	A
3	C	B	B
4	D	C	C
5	E	D	REST
6	F	E	PLAY BACK
7	F#	F	RESTART

Fig. 2.1: Playing Music on the Keyboard

9th Symphony:

5 — 5 — 6 — 8 — 8 — 6 — 5 — 4 — 3 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 5 — 4 — 4 — D — 5 —
5 — 6 — 8 — 8 — 6 — 5 — 4 — 3 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 4 — 3 — 3 — D — 4 — 4 —
5 — 3 — 4 — 6 — 5 — 3 — 4 — 6 — 5 — 4 — 3 — 4 — D

Clementine:

3 — 3 — 3 — D — 2 — D — 5 — 5 — 5 — D — 3 — D — 3 — 5 — 8 — D — D —
8 — 6 — 5 — 4 — D — D — D — 4 — 5 — 6 — D — 6 — D — 5 — 4 — 5 — D —
3 — D — 3 — 5 — 4 — D — D — 2 — 3 — 4 — 3

Frere Jacques:

3 — 4 — 5 — 3 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 3 — 5 — 6 — 8 — D — 5 — 6 — 8 — D — 8 —
A — 8 — 6 — 5 — D — 3 — D — 8 — A — 8 — 6 — 5 — D — 3 — D — 3 — D —
2 — D — 3 — D — D — D — 3 — D — 2 — D — 3

Jingle Bells:

5 — 5 — 5 — D — 5 — 5 — 5 — D — 5 — 8 — 3 — 4 — 5 — D — D — D — 6 —
6 — 6 — 6 — 6 — 5 — 5 — 5 — 8 — 8 — 6 — 4 — 3

London Bridge:

8 — A — 8 — 6 — 5 — 6 — 8 — D — 4 — 5 — 6 — D — 5 — 6 — 8 — D — 8 —
A — 8 — 6 — 5 — 6 — 8 — D — 4 — D — 8 — D — 5 — 3

Mary Had a Little Lamb:

5 — 4 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 5 — 5 — D — 4 — 4 — 4 — D — 5 — 8 — 8 — D — 5 —
4 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 5 — 5 — 5 — 4 — 4 — 5 — 4 — 3

Row Row Row Your Boat:

3 — D — 3 — D — 3 — 4 — 5 — D — 5 — 4 — 5 — 6 — 8 — D — D — D — C —
C — 8 — 8 — 5 — 5 — 3 — 3 — 8 — 6 — 5 — 4 — 3

Silent Night:

8 — D — D — A — 8 — D — 5 — D — D — D — 8 — D — D — A — 8 — D — 5 —
D — D — D — 3 — D — D — 3 — D — B — D — D — D — C — D — D — C —
D — 8 — D — D — C — D — 8 — 5 — 8 — D — 6 — D — 4 — D — 3

Twinkle Twinkle Little Star:

3 — 3 — 8 — 8 — A — A — 8 — D — 6 — 6 — 5 — 5 — 4 — 4 — 3 — D — 8 —
8 — 6 — 6 — 5 — 5 — 4 — D — 3 — 3 — 8 — 8 — A — A — 8 — D — 6 — 6 —
5 — 5 — 4 — 4 — 3

Fig. 2.2: Simple Tunes for Computer Music

A TYPICAL GAME

Press key "F" to start a new game. A three-note warble will be heard, confirming that the internal memory has been erased. Play the tune on keys "0" through "D" (using the notes and the rest features). Up to 254 notes may be played and stored in the memory. At any point, the playback key ("E") may be pressed and the notes and rests that were just played on the keyboard (and simultaneously stored in the memory) will be reproduced. The musical sequence may be played as many times as desired by simply pressing key "E." Examples of simple tunes or musical sequences that can be played on the computer are shown in Figure 2.2.

THE CONNECTIONS

This game uses the keyboard plus the speaker. The speaker is connected in series to one of the buffered output lines of PORT B of VIA #3, via a 110-ohm current limiting resistor. PB4, PB5, PB6, or PB7 of VIA #3 are used, as they are driven by a transistor buffer on the SYM. For higher quality music, it is recommended that the speaker be placed in a small box-type enclosure. The value of the resistor may also be adjusted for louder volume (without going below 50-ohm) to limit the current in the transistor.

THE ALGORITHM

A tone (note) is simply generated by sending a square wave of the appropriate frequency to the speaker, i.e., by turning it on and off at the required frequency. This is illustrated in Figure 2.3. The length of time during which the speaker is on or off is known as the half-period. In this program, the frequency range of 195 to 523 Hertz is provided. If N is the frequency, the period T is the inverse of the frequency, or:

$$T = 1/N$$

Therefore, the half-periods will range from 1/(2 x 195) = .002564 to

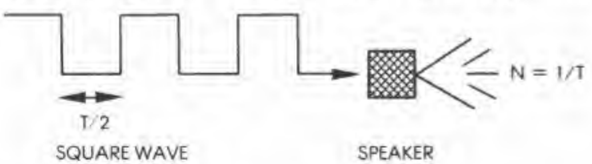


Fig. 2.3: Generating a Tone

1/(2 x 523) = .000956 microseconds. A classic loop delay will be used to implement the required frequency.

Actual computations for the various program parameters will be presented below.

THE PROGRAM

The program is located at memory addresses 200 through 2DD, and the recorded musical sequence or tune is stored starting at memory location 300. Up to 254 notes may be recorded in 127 bytes.

Data Structures

Three tables are used in this program. They are shown in Figure 2.4. The recorded tune is stored in a table starting at address 300. The note constants, used to establish the frequency at which the speaker will be toggled, are stored in a 16-byte table located at memory address 2C4. The note durations, i.e., the number of half-cycles required to implement a uniform note duration of approximately .21 second, are stored in a 16-byte table starting at memory address 2D1. Within the tune table, two "nibble"-pointers are used: PILEN during input and PTR during output. (Each 8-bit byte in this table contains two notes.) In order to obtain the actual table entry from the nibble-pointer, the pointer is simply shifted one bit position to the right. The remaining value becomes a byte-pointer, while the bit shifted into the carry flag specifies the left or the right half of the byte. The two tables called CONSTANTS and NOTE DURATIONS are simply reference tables used to determine the half-frequency of a note and the number of times the speaker should be triggered once a note has been identified or specified. Both of these tables are accessed indirectly using the X register.

Some Music Theory

A brief survey of general music conventions is in order before describing the actual program. The frequencies used to generate the desired notes are derived from the equally tempered scale, in which the frequencies of succeeding notes are in the ratio:

$$1 : \sqrt[12]{2}$$

The frequencies for the middle C octave are given in Figure 2.5. When computing the corresponding frequencies of the higher or the

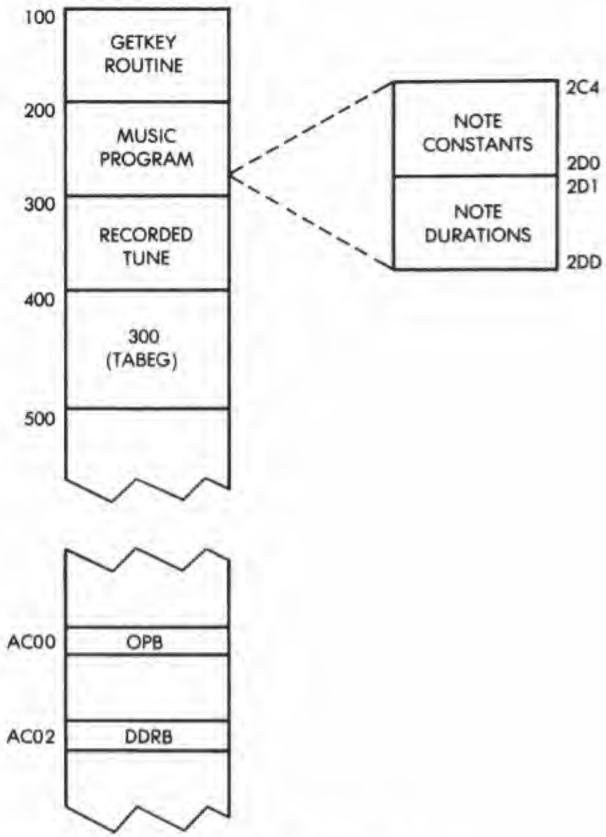


Fig. 2.4: Memory Map

lower octave, they are simply obtained by multiplying by two, or dividing by two, respectively.

Generating the Tone

The half-period delay for the square wave sent to the speaker is implemented using a program loop with a basic 10 μs cycle time. In the program, the "loop index," or iteration counter is used to count the number of 10 μs cycles executed. The loop will result in a total delay of:

$$(\text{loop index}) \times 10 - 1 \text{ microseconds}$$

NOTE	FREQUENCY (HERTZ)
A	220.00
A#	223.08
B	246.94
C	261.62
C#	277.18
D	293.66
D#	311.13
E	329.63
F	349.23
F#	369.99
G	391.99
G#	415.30

Fig. 2.5: Frequencies for the Middle C Octave

On the last iteration of the loop (when the loop index is decremented to zero), the branch instruction at the end will fail. This branch instruction will execute faster, so that one microsecond (assuming a 1 MHz clock) must be subtracted from the total delay duration. The tone generation routine is shown below:

```
TONE    STA  FREQ
        LDA  #$FF
        STA  DDRB
        LDA  #$00
        LDX  DUR      ----------------------+
FL2     LDY  FREQ   --+                     |
FL1     DEY           |                     |
        CLC           |  INNER              |
        BCC  .+2      |  LOOP               |  OUTER
        BNE  FL1    --+                     |  LOOP
        EOR  #$FF                           |
        STA  OPB                            |
        DEX                                 |
        BNE  FL2      ----------------------+
        RTS
```

Note the "classic" nested loop design. Every time it is entered, the outer loop adds an additional thirteen microseconds delay: 14 microseconds for the extra instructions (LDY, EOR, STA, DEX, and

BNE), minus one microsecond for responding to the unsuccessful inner loop branch. The total outer loop delay introduced is therefore:

$$(\text{loop index}) \times 10 + 13 \text{ microseconds}$$

Remember that one pass through the outer loop represents only a half-period for the note.

Computing the Note Constants

Let "ID" be the inner loop delay and "OD" be the outer loop additional delay. It has been established in the previous paragraph that the half-period is $T/2 = (\text{loop index}) \times 10 + 13$ or,

$$T/2 = (\text{loop index}) \times ID + OD$$

The note constant stored in the table is the value of the "index" required by the program. It is easily derived from the equation that:

$$\text{note constant} = \text{loop index} = (T - 2 \times OD)/2 \times ID$$

The period may be expressed in function of the frequency as $T = 1/N$ or, in microseconds:

$$T = 10^6/N$$

Finally, the above equation becomes:

$$\text{note constant} = (10^6/N - 2 \times OD)/2 \times ID$$

For example, let us compute the note constant corresponding to the frequency for middle C. The frequency corresponding to middle C is shown in Figure 2.5. It is 261.62 Hertz. The "OD" delay has been shown above to be 13 microseconds, while "ID" was set to 10 microseconds. The note constant equation becomes:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{note constant} &= (10^6/N - 2 \times 13)/2 \times 10 \\ &= \frac{1000000/261.62 - 26}{20} \\ &= 190 \text{ (or BE in hexadecimal)}\end{aligned}$$

It can be verified that this corresponds to the fourth entry in the table

NOTE		NOTE	CONSTANT	NOTE	CONSTANT
		C	BE		
		D	A9		
		E	96		
BELOW MIDDLE C G	FE	F	8E		
A	E2	MIDDLE C F#	86	ABOVE MIDDLE C C	5E
B	C9	G	7E		
		G#	77		
		A	70		
		B	64		

Fig. 2.6: Note Constants

at address NOTAB (see Figure 2.9 at the end of the listing, at address 02C4). The note constants are shown in Figure 2.6.

Exercise 2-1: *Using the table in Figure 2.6, compute the corresponding frequency, and check to see if the constants have been chosen correctly.*

Computing the Note Durations

The DURTAB table stores the note durations expressed in numbers equivalent to the number of half-cycles for each note. These durations have been computed to implement a uniform duration of approximately .2175 second per note. If D is the duration and T is the period, the following equation holds:

$$D \times T = .2175$$

where D is expressed as a number of periods. Since, in practice, half-periods are used, the required number D' of half-periods is:

$$D' = 2D = 2 \times .2175 \times N$$

For example, in the case of the middle C:

$$D = 2 \times .2175 \times 261.62 = 133.8 \simeq 114 \text{ decimal (or 72 hexadecimal)}$$

Exercise 2-2: *Compute the note durations using the equation above, and the frequency table in Figure 2.5 (which needs to be expanded). Verify that they match the numbers in table DURTAB at address 2D1. (See Figure 2.9)*

Program Implementation

The program has been structured in two logical parts. The corresponding flowchart is shown in Figure 2.7. The first part of the program is responsible for collecting the notes and begins at label

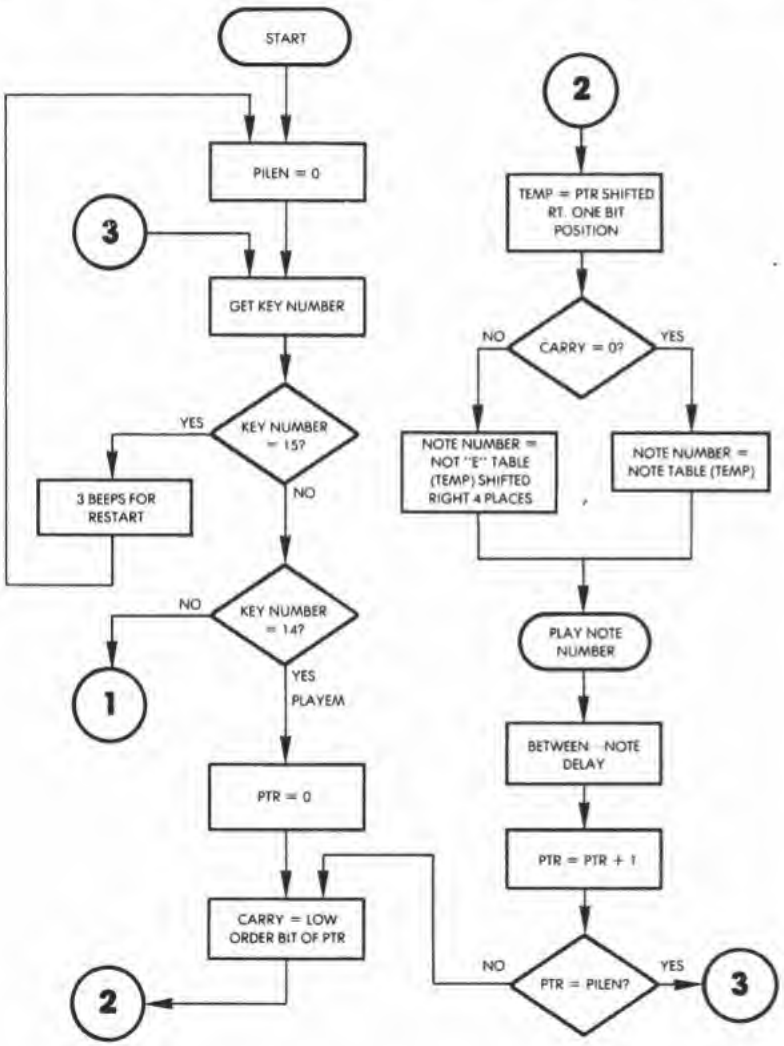


Fig. 2.7: Music Flowchart

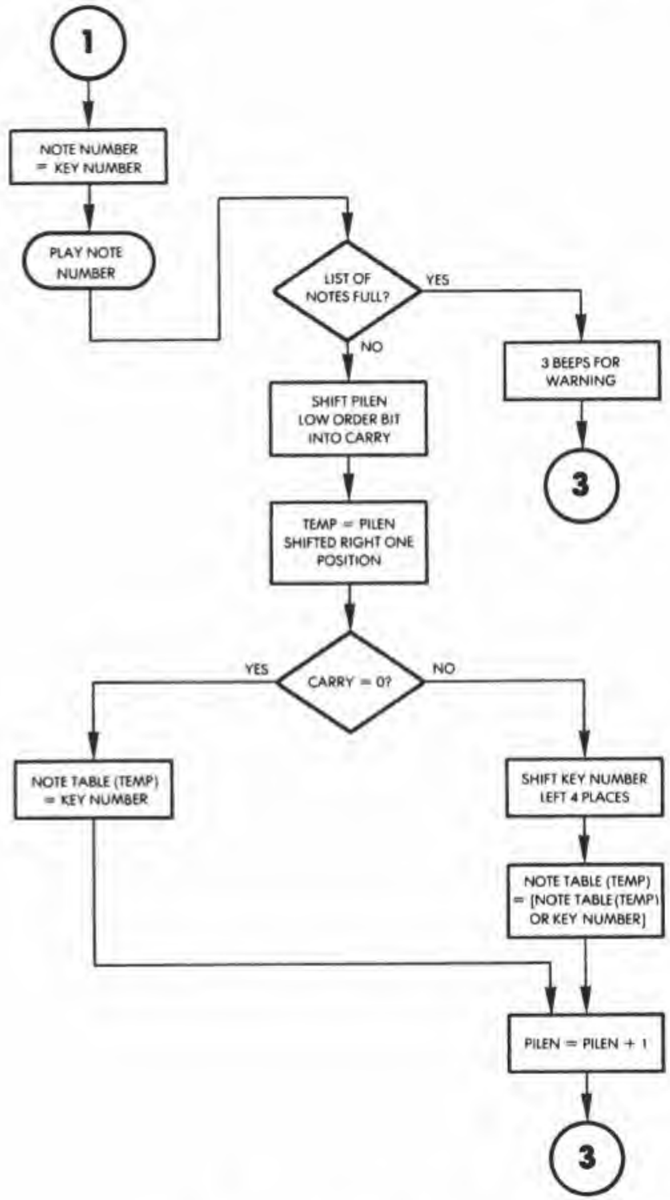


Fig. 2.7: Music Flowchart (Continued)

"NUMKEY." (The program is shown in Figure 2.9). The second part begins at the label "PLAYEM" and its function is to play the stored notes. Both parts of the program use the PLAYNOTE subroutine which looks up the note and duration constants, and plays the note. This routine begins at the label "PLAYIT," and its flowchart is shown in Figure 2.8.

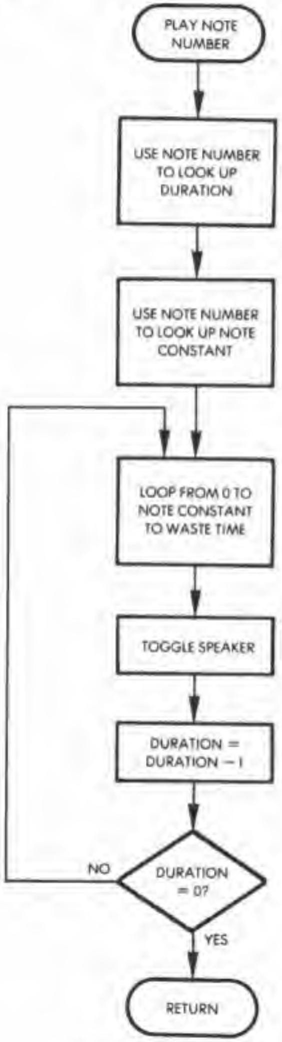


Fig. 2.8: PLAYIT Flowchart


```
                    ;   MUSIC PLAYER PROGRAM
                    ;   USES 16 - KEY KEYBOARD AND BUFFERED SPEAKER
                    ;PROGRAM PLAYS STORED MUSICAL NOTES.
                    ;THERE ARE TWO MODES OF OPERATION: INPUT AND PLAY.
                    ;INPUT MODE IS THE DEFAULT, AND ALL NON-COMMAND KEYS
                    ;PRESSED (0-D) ARE STORED FOR REPLAY. IF AN OVERFLOW
                    ;OCCURS, THE USER IS WARNED WITH A THREE-TONE WARNING.
                    ;THE SAME WARBLING TONE IS ALSO USED TO SIGNAL A
                    ;RESTART OF THE PROGRAM.
                    ;
                    GETKEY =$100
                    PILEN  =$00             ;LENGTH OF NOTE LIST
                    TEMP   =$01             ;TEMPORARY STORAGE
                    PTR    =$02             ;CURRENT LOCATION IN LIST
                    FREQ   =$03             ;TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR FREQUENCY
                    DUR    =$04             ;TEMP STORAGE FOR DURATION
                    TABEG  =$300            ;TABLE TO STORE MUSIC
                    OPB    =$AC00           ;VIA OUTPUT PORT B
                    DDRB   =$AC02           ;VIA PORT B DIRECTION REGISTER
                    .      = $200           ;ORIGIN
                    ;
                    ;COMMAND LINE INTERPRETER
                    ;   $F AS INPUT MEANS RESET POINTERS, START OVER.
                    ;   $E MEANS PLAY CURRENTLY STORED NOTES
                    ;   ANYTHING ELSE IS STORED FOR REPLAY.
                    ;
0200: A9 00         START  LDA #0           ;CLEAR NOTE LIST LENGTH
0202: 85 00                STA PILEN
0204: 18                   CLC              ;CLEAR NIBBLE MARKER
0205: 20 00 01      NXKEY  JSR GETKEY
0208: C9 0F                CMP #15          ;IS KEY #15?
020A: D0 05                BNE NXTST        ;NO, DO NEXT TEST
020C: 20 87 02             JSR BEEP3        ;TELL USER OF CLEARING
020F: 90 EF                BCC START        ;CLEAR POINTERS AND START OVER
0211: C9 0E         NXTST  CMP #14          ;IS KEY #14?
0213: D0 06                BNE NUMKEY       ;NO, KEY IS NOTE NUMBER
0215: 20 48 02             JSR PLAYEM       ;PLAY NOTES
0218: 18                   CLC
0219: 90 EA                BCC NXKEY        ;GET NEXT COMMAND
                    ;
                    ;ROUTINE TO LOAD NOTE LIST WITH NOTES
                    ;
021B: 85 01         NUMKEY STA TEMP         ;SAVE KEY, FREE A
021D: 20 70 02             JSR PLAYIT       ;PLAY NOTE
0220: A5 00                LDA PILEN        ;GET LIST LENGTH
0222: C9 FF                CMP #$FF         ;OVERFLOW?
0224: D0 05                BNE OK           ;NO, ADD NOTE TO LIST
0226: 20 87 02             JSR BEEP3        ;YES, WARN USER
0229: 90 DA                BCC NXKEY        ;RETURN TO INPUT MODE
022B: 4A            OK     LSR A            ;SHIFT LOW BIT INTO NIBBLE POINTER
022C: A8                   TAY              ;USE SHIFTED NIBBLE POINTER AS
                                            ;BYTE INDEX
022D: A5 01                LDA TEMP         ;RESTORE KEY#
022F: B0 09                BCS FINBYT       ;IF BYTE ALREADY HAS 1 NIBBLE,
                                            ;FINISH IT AND STORE
0231: 29 0F                AND #%00001111     ;1ST NIBBLE, MASK HIGH NIBBLE
0233: 99 00 03             STA TABEG,Y      ;SAVE UNFINISHED 1/2 BYTE
0236: E6 00                INC PILEN        ;POINT TO NEXT NIBBLE
0238: 90 CB                BCC NXKEY        ;GET NEXT KEYSTROKE
023A: 0A            FINBYT ASL A            ;SHIFT NIBBLE 2 TO HIGH ORDER
023B: 0A                   ASL A
023C: 0A                   ASL A
023D: 0A                   ASL A
023E: 19 00 03             ORA TABEG,Y      ;JOIN 2 NIBBLES AS BYTE
0241: 99 00 03             STA TABEG,Y      ;...AND STORE.
0244: E6 00                INC PILEN        ;POINT TO NEXT NIBBLE IN NEXT BYTE
0246: 90 BD                BCC NXKEY        ;RETURN
```

Fig. 2.9: Music Program

```
                      ;
                      ; ROUTINE TO PLAY NOTES
                      ;
0248: A2 00           PLAYEM LDX #0          ;CLEAR POINTER
024A: 86 02                  STX PTR
024C: A5 02                  LDA PTR         ;LOAD ACUM W/CURRENT PTR VAL
024E: 4A              LOOP   LSR A           ;SHIFT NIBBLE INDICATOR INTO CARRY
024F: AA                     TAX             ;USE SHIFTED NIBBLE POINTER
                                             ;AS BYTE POINTER
0250: BD 00 03               LDA TABEG,X     ;LOAD NOTE TO PLAY
0253: B0 04                  BCS ENDBYT      ;LOW NIBBLE USED, GET HIGH
0255: 29 0F                  AND #%00001111     ;MASK OUT HIGH BITS
0257: 90 06                  BCC FINISH      ;PLAY NOTE
0259: 29 F0           ENDBYT AND #%11110000     ;THROW AWAY LOW NIBBLE
025B: 4A                     LSR A           ;SHIFT INTO LOW
025C: 4A                     LSR A
025D: 4A                     LSR A
025E: 4A                     LSR A
025F: 20 70 02        FINISH JSR PLAYIT      ;CALCULATE CONSTANTS & PLAY
0262: A2 20                  LDX #$20        ;BETWEEN-NOTE DELAY
0264: 20 9C 02               JSR DELAY
0267: E6 02                  INC PTR         ;ONE NIBBLE USED
0269: A5 02                  LDA PTR
026B: C5 00                  CMP PILEN       ;END OF LIST?
026D: 90 DF                  BCC LOOP        ;NO, GET NEXT NOTE
026F: 60                     RTS             ;DONE
                      ;
                      ;ROUTINE TO DO TABLE LOOK UP, SEPARATE REST
                      ;
0270: C9 0D           PLAYIT CMP #13         ;REST?
0272: D0 06                  BNE SOUND       ;NO.
0274: A2 54                  LDX #$54        ;DELAY=NOTE LENGTH=.21SEC
0276: 20 9C 02               JSR DELAY
0279: 60                     RTS
027A: AA              SOUND  TAX             ;USE KEY# AS INDEX..
027B: BD D1 02               LDA DURTAB,X     ;...TO FIND DURATION.
027E: 85 04                  STA DUR         ;STORE DURATION FOR USE
0280: BD C4 02               LDA NOTAB,X     ;LOAD NOTE VALUE
0283: 20 A8 02               JSR TONE
0286: 60                     RTS
                      ;
                      ;ROUTINE TO MAKE 3 TONE SIGNAL
                      ;
0287: A9 FF           BEEP3  LDA #$FF        ;DURATION FOR BEEPS
0289: 85 04                  STA DUR
028B: A9 4B                  LDA #$4B        ;CODE FOR E2
028D: 20 A8 02               JSR TONE        ;1ST NOTE
0290: A9 38                  LDA #$38        ;CODE FOR D2
0292: 20 A8 02               JSR TONE
0295: A9 4B                  LDA #$4B
0297: 20 A8 02               JSR TONE
029A: 18                     CLC
029B: 60                     RTS
                      ;
                      ;VARIABLE-LENGTH DELAY
                      ;
029C: A0 FF           DELAY  LDY #$FF
029E: EA              DLY    NOP
029F: D0 00                  BNE .+2
02A1: 88                     DEY
02A2: D0 FA                  BNE DLY         ;10 US LOOP
02A4: CA                     DEX
02A5: D0 F5                  BNE DELAY       ;LOOP TIME = 2556*[X]
02A7: 60                     RTS
                      ;
                      ;ROUTINE TO MAKE TONE: # OF 1/2 CYCLES IS IN 'DUR',
                      ;AND 1/2 CYCLE TIME IS IN A. LOOP TIME=20*[A]+26 US
```

Fig. 2.9: Music Program (Continued)


```
                      ;SINCE TWO RUNS THROUGH THE OUTER LOOP MAKES
                      ;ONE CYCLE OF THE TONE.
                      ;
02A8: 85 03           TONE   STA FREQ        ;FREQ IS TEMP FOR # OF CYCLES
02AA: A9 FF                  LDA #$FF        ;SET UP DATA DIRECTION REG
02AC: 8D 02 AC               STA DDRB
02AF: A9 00                  LDA #$00        ;A IS SENT TO PORT, START HI
02B1: A6 04                  LDX DUR
02B3: A4 03           FL2    LDY FREQ
02B5: 88              FL1    DEY
02B6: 18                     CLC
02B7: 90 00                  BCC .+2
02B9: D0 FA                  BNE FL1         ;INNER, 10 US LOOP
02BB: 49 FF                  EOR #$FF        ;COMPLEMENT I/O PORT
02BD: 8D 00 AC               STA OPB         ;...AND SET IT
02C0: CA                     DEX
02C1: D0 F0                  BNE FL2         ;OUTER LOOP
02C3: 60                     RTS
                      ;TABLE OF NOTE CONSTANTS
                      ;CONTAINS:
                      ;[OCTAVE BELOW MIDDLE C] : G,A,B
                      ;[OCTAVE OF MIDDLE C] : C,D,E,F,F#,G,G#,A,B
                      ;[OCTAVE ABOVE MIDDLE C] : C
                      ;
02C4: FE              NOTAB  .BYT $FE,$E2,$C9,$BE,$A9,$96,$8E
02C5: E2
02C6: C9
02C7: BE
02C8: A9
02C9: 96
02CA: 8E
02CB: 86                     .BYT $86,$7E,$77,$70,$64,$5E
02CC: 7E
02CD: 77
02CE: 70
02CF: 64
02D0: 5E
                      ;TABLE OF NOTE DURATIONS IN # OF 1/2 CYCLES
                      ;SET FOR A NOTE LENGTH OF ABOUT .21 SEC.
                      ;
02D1: 55              DURTAB .BYT $55,$60,$6B,$72,$80,$8F,$94
02D2: 60
02D3: 6B
02D4: 72
02D5: 80
02D6: 8F
02D7: 94
02D8: A1                     .BYT $A1,$AA,$B5,$BF,$D7,$E4
02D9: AA
02DA: B5
02DB: BF
02DC: D7
02DD: E4
SYMBOL TABLE:
 GETKEY    0100         PILEN     0000        TEMP      0001
 PTR       0002         FREQ      0003        DUR       0004
 TABEG     0300         OPB       AC00        DDRB      AC02
 START     0200         NXKEY     0205        NXTST     0211
 NUMKEY    021B         OK        022B        FINBYT    023A
 PLAYEM    0248         LOOP      024E        ENDBYT    0259
 FINISH    025F         PLAYIT    0270        SOUND     027A
 BEEP3     0287         DELAY     029C        DLY       029E
 TONE      02A8         FL2       02B3        FL1       02B5
 NOTAB     02C4         DURTAB    02D1
 %
```

Fig. 2.9: Music Program (Continued)

The main routines are called, respectively, NXKEY, NUMKEY, and BEEP3 for the note-collecting program, and PLAYEM and DELAY for the note-playing program. Finally, common utility routines are TONE and PLAYIT.

Let us examine these routines in greater detail. The program resides at memory addresses 200 and up. Note that the program, like most others in this book, assumes the availability of the GETKEY routine described in Chapter 1.

The operation of the NXKEY routine is straightforward. The next key closure is obtained by calling the GETKEY routine:

```
START     LDA #0
          STA PILEN      Initialize length of list to 0
          CLC
NXKEY     JSR GETKEY
```

The value read is then compared to the constants "15" and "14" for special action. If no match is found, the constant is stored in the note list using the NUMKEY routine.

```
          CMP #15
          BNE NXTST
          JSR BEEP3
          BCC START
NXTST     CMP #14
          BNE NUMKEY
          JSR PLAYEM
          CLC
          BCC NXKEY
```

Exercise 2-3: *Why are the last two instructions in this routine used instead of an unconditional jump? What are the advantages and disadvantages of this technique?*

Every time key number 15 is pressed, a special three-tone routine called BEEP3 is played. The BEEP3 routine is shown at address 0287. It plays three notes in rapid succession to indicate to the user that the notes in the memory have been erased. The erasure is performed by resetting the list length PILEN to zero. The corresponding routine appears below:


```
BEEP3     LDA #$FF       Beep duration constant
          STA DUR
          LDA #$4B       Code for E2
          JSR TONE       1st note
          LDA #$38       Code for D2
          JSR TONE       2nd note
          LDA #$4B       Code for E2
          JSR TONE       3rd note
          CLC
          RTS
```

Its operation is straightforward.

The NUMKEY routine will save the code corresponding to the note in the memory. As in the case of a Teletype program, the computer will echo the character which has been pressed in the form of an audible sound. In other words, every time a key has been pressed, the program will play the corresponding note. This is performed by the next two instructions:

```
NUMKEY    STA TEMP
          JSR PLAYIT
```

The list length is then checked for overflow. If an overflow situation is encountered, the player is advised through the use of the three-tone sequence of BEEP3:

```
          LDA PILEN      Get length of list
          CMP #$FF       Overflow?
          BNE OK         No: add note to list
          JSR  BEEP3     Yes: warn player
          BCC NXKEY      Read next key
```

Otherwise, the new nibble (4 bits) corresponding to the note identification number is shifted into the list:

```
OK        LSR A          Shift low bit into
                         nibble pointer
          TAY            Use as byte index
          LDA TEMP       Restore key #
```

Note that the nibble-pointer is divided by two and becomes a byte index. It is then stored in register Y, which will be used later to perform

an indexed access to the appropriate byte location within the table (STA TABEG,Y).

Depending on the value which has been shifted into the carry bit, the nibble is stored either in the high end or in the low end of the table's entry. Whenever the nibble must be saved in the high-order position of the byte, a 4-bit shift to the left is necessary, which requires four instructions:

```
          BCS  FINBYT       Test if byte has a nibble
          AND  #%00001111   Mask high nibble
          STA  TABEG,Y      Save
          INC  PILEN        Next nibble
          BCC  NXKEY
FINBYT    ASL  A
          ASL  A
          ASL  A
          ASL  A
```

Finally, it can be saved in the appropriate table address,

```
ORA TABEG,Y
STA TABEG,Y
```

The pointer is incremented and the next key is examined:

```
INC  PILEN
BCC  NXKEY
```

Let us look at this technique with an example. Assume:

```
PILEN = 9    (length of list)
TEMP = 6     (key pressed)
```

The effect of the instructions is:

```
OK        LSR A          A will contain 4, C will contain 1
          TAY            Y = 4
          LDA TEMP       A = 6
          BCS FINBYT     C is 1 and the branch occurs
```


The situation in the list is:

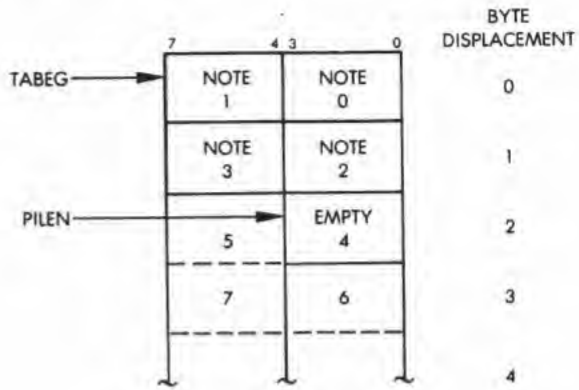


Fig. 2.10: Entering a Note in the List

Shift "6" into the high-order position of A:

```
FINBYT    ASL A
          ASL A
          ASL A
          ASL A        A = 60 (hex)
```

Write A into table:

```
ORA TABEG,Y     A = 16X (where X is the
                previous nibble in the table)

STA TABEG,Y     Restore old nibble with new
                nibble
```

The Subroutines

PLAYEM Subroutine

The PLAYEM routine is also straightforward. The PTR memory location is used as the running nibble-pointer for the note table. As before, the contents of the running nibble-pointer are shifted to the right and become a byte pointer. The corresponding table entry is then loaded using an indexed addressing method:

```
PLAYEM    LDX #0
          STX PTR          PTR = 0
          LDA PTR
LOOP      LSR A
          TAX
          LDA TABEG,X
          BCS ENDBYT
          AND #%00001111
          BCC FINISH
ENDBYT    AND #%11110000
          LSR A
          LSR A
          LSR A
          LSR A
```

Depending upon the value of the bit which has been shifted into the carry, either the high-order nibble or the low-order nibble will be extracted and left-justified in the accumulator. The subroutine PLAYIT described below is used to obtain the appropriate constants and to play the note:

```
FINISH    JSR PLAY IT      Play note
```

A delay is then implemented between two consecutive notes, the running pointer is incremented, a check occurs for a possible end of list, and the loop is reentered:

```
          LDX #$20         Delay constant
          JSR DELAY        Delay between notes
          INC PTR          One nibble used
          LDA PTR
          CMP PILEN        Check for end of list
          BCC LOOP         No: get next note
          RTS              Done
```

PLAYIT Subroutine

The PLAYIT subroutine plays the note or implements a rest, as specified by the nibble passed to it in the accumulator. This subroutine is called "PLAYNOTE" on the program flowchart. It merely looks up the appropriate duration for the note from table DURTAB, and saves it at address DUR (at memory location 4). It then loads the appropriate half-period value from the table at address NOTAB into the A register, using indexed addressing, and calls subroutine TONE to play it:

```
PLAYIT    CMP #13          Check for a rest
          BNE SOUND        No
          LDX #$54         Delay = .21 sec (note duration)
          JSR DELAY        If rest was specified
          RTS
SOUND     TAX              Use key # as index
          LDA DURTAB,X     To look up duration
          STA DUR
          LDA NOTAB,X
          JSR TONE
          RTS
```

TONE Subroutine

The TONE subroutine implements the appropriate wave form generation procedure described above, and toggles the speaker at the appropriate frequency to play the specified note. It implements a traditional two-level, nested loop delay, and toggles the speaker by complementing the output port after each specified delay has elapsed:

```
TONE      STA FREQ
```

A contains the half-cycle time on entry. It is stored in FREQ. The loop timing will result in an output wave-length of:

$$(20 \times A + 26)\ \mu s$$

Port B is configured as output:

```
          LDA #$FF
          STA DDRB
```

Registers are then initialized. A is set to contain the pattern to be output. X is the outer loop counter. It is set to the value DUR which contains the number of half cycles at the time the subroutine is called:

```
          LDA #$00
          LDX DUR
```

The inner loop counter Y is then initialized to FREQ, the frequency constant:

```
FL2         LDY FREQ
```

and the inner loop delay is generated as usual:

```
FL1         DEY
            CLC
            BCC . +2
            BNE FL1          10µs inner loop
```

Then the output port is toggled by complementing it:

```
            EOR #$FF
            STA OPB
```

and the outer loop is completed:

```
            DEX
            BNE FL2
            RTS
```

The DELAY subroutine is shown in Figure 2.9 at memory location 29C and is left as an exercise.

SUMMARY

This program uses a simple algorithm to remember and play tunes. All data and constants are stored in tables. Timing is implemented by nested loops. Indexed addressing techniques are used to store and retrieve data. Sound is generated by a square wave.

EXERCISES

Exercise 2-4: *Change the note constants to implement a different range of notes.*

Exercise 2-5: *Store a tune in memory in advance. Trigger it by pressing key "0."*

Exercise 2-6: *Rewrite the program so that it will store the note and duration constants in memory when they are entered, and will not need to look them up when the tune is played. What are the disadvantages of this method?*

3

TRANSLATE

THE RULES

This is a game designed for two competing players. Each player tries to quickly decipher the computer's coded numbers. The players are alternately given a turn to guess. Each player attempts to press the hexadecimal key corresponding to a 4-bit binary number displayed by the program. The program keeps track of the total guessing time for each player, up to a limit of about 17 seconds. When each player has correctly decoded a number, the players' response times are compared to determine who wins the turn. The first player to win ten turns wins the match.

The program signals each player's turn by displaying an arrow pointing either to the left or to the right. The player on the right will be signaled first to initiate the game. The program's "prompt" is shown in Figure 3.1.

A random period of time will elapse after this prompt, then the bottom row of LEDs on the Games Board will light up. The left-most LED (LED #10) signals to the player to proceed. The four right-most LEDs (LEDs 12, 13, 14, and 15) display the coded binary number. This is shown in Figure 3.2. In this case, player 1 should clearly press key number 5. If the player guesses correctly, the program switches to player 2. Otherwise, player 1 will be given another chance until his or her turn (17 seconds) is up. It should be noted here that for each number presented to the player, the total guessing time is accumulated to a maximum of about 17 seconds. When the maximum is reached, the bottom row will go blank and a new number will be displayed.

The program signals player 2's turn (the player on the left) by displaying a left arrow on the LEDs as shown in Figure 3.3. Once both players have had a turn to guess a binary digit, the program will signal

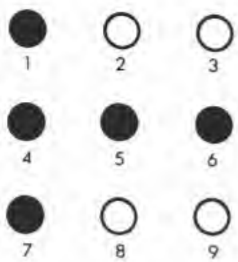


Fig. 3.1: Prompt Signals the Right Player to Play

Fig. 3.2: Bottom Row of LEDs Displays Number to be Guessed

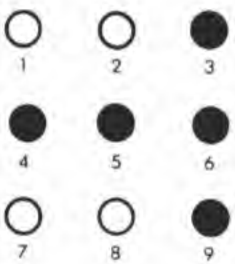


Fig. 3.3: It is Player 2's Turn (Left Player)

the winner by lighting up either the left-most or the right-most three LEDs of the bottom row. The winner is the player with the shortest guessing time. The game is continued until one player wins ten times. He or she then wins the match. The computer signals the match winner by blinking the player's three LEDs ten times. At the end of the match, control is returned to the SYM-1 monitor.

A TYPICAL GAME

The right arrow lights up. The following LED pattern appears at the bottom: 10, 13, 14, 15. The player on the right (player 1) pushes key

"C," and the bottom row of LEDs goes blank, as the answer is incorrect. Because player 1 did not guess correctly and he or she still has time left in this turn, a new number is offered to player 1. LEDs 10, 13, 14, and 15 light up and the player pushes key "7." He or she wins and now the left arrow lights up, indicating that it is player 2's turn. This time the number proposed is 10, 12, 15. The left player pushes key "9." At this point, LEDs 10, 11, and 12 light up, indicating that the player is the winner for this turn as he/she has used less total time to make a correct guess than player 1.

Let us try again. The right arrow lights up; the number to translate appears in LEDs 10, 13, 14, and 15. Player 1 pushes key "7," and a left arrow appears. The next number lights LEDs 10 and 14. Player 2 pushes key "2." Again, the left-most three LEDs light up at the bottom, as player 2 was faster than player 1 at providing the correct answer.

THE ALGORITHM

The flowchart corresponding to the program is shown in Figure 3.4. A first waiting loop is implemented to measure the time that it takes for player 1 to guess correctly. Once player 1 has achieved a correct guess, his or her total time is accumulated in a variable called TEMP. It is then player 2's turn, and a similar waiting loop is implemented. Once both players have submitted their guesses, their respective guessing times are compared. The player with the least amount of time wins, and control flows either to the left or to the right, as shown by labels 1 and 2 on the flowchart in Figure 3.4. A secondary variable called PLYR1 or PLYR2 is used to count the number of games won by a specific player. This variable is incremented for the player who has won and tested against the value 10. If the value 10 has not been reached, a new game is started. If the value 10 has been reached, the player with this score is declared the winner of the match.

THE PROGRAM

The corresponding program uses only one significant data structure. It is called NUMTAB and is used to facilitate the display of the random binary numbers on the LEDs. Remember that LED #10 must always be lit (it is the "proceed" LED). LED #11 must always be off. LEDs 12, 13, 14, and 15 are used to display the binary number. Remember also that bit position 6 of Port 1B is not used. As a result, displaying a "0" will be accomplished by outputting the pattern

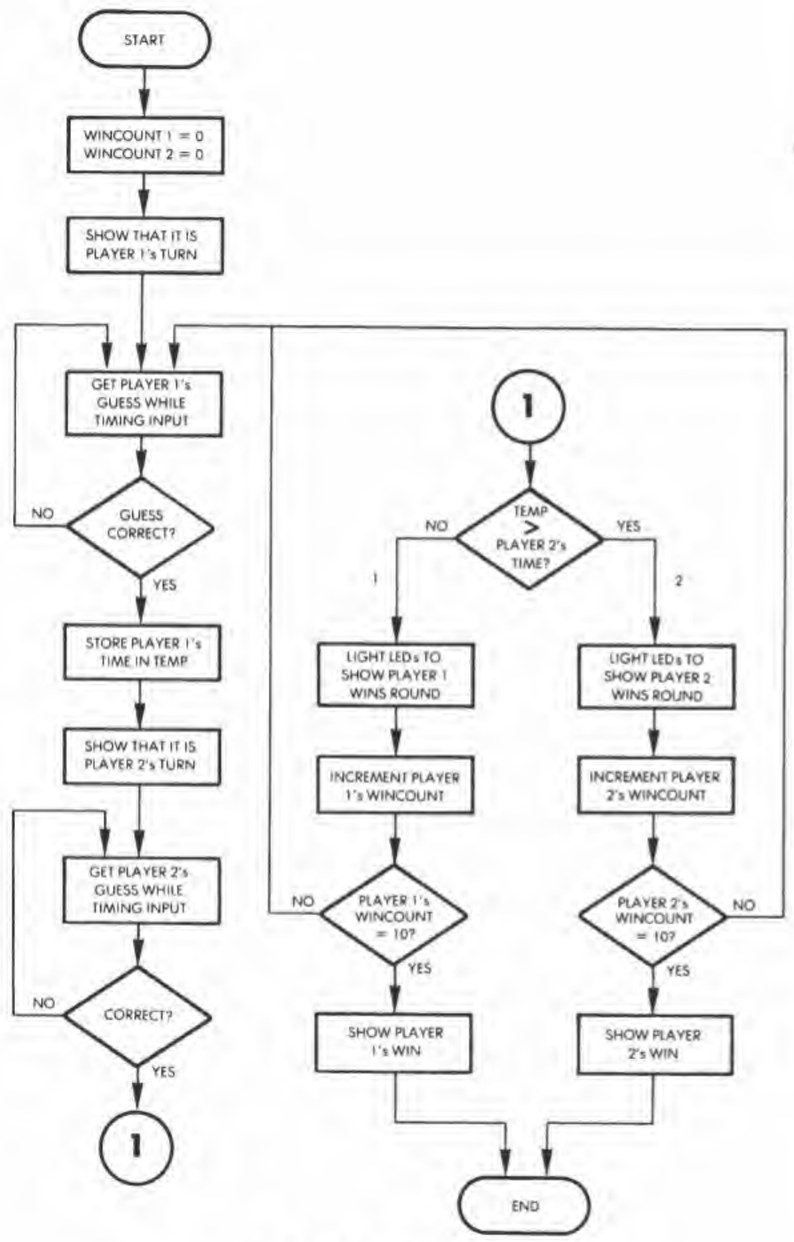
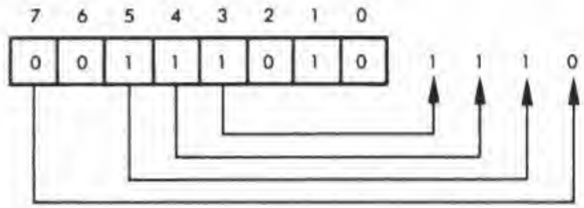


Fig. 3.4: Translate Flowchart

"00000010." Outputting a "1" will be accomplished with the pattern "10000010." Outputting "2" will be accomplished with the pattern "00100010." Outputting "3" will be accomplished with the pattern "10100010," etc. (See Figure 3.5)

The complete patterns corresponding to all sixteen possibilities are stored in the NUMTAB table of the program. (See Figure 3.6.) Let us examine, for example, entry 14 in the NUMTAB (see line 0060 of the program). It is "00111010." The corresponding binary number to be displayed is, therefore: "00111."



It is "1110" or 14. Remember that bit 6 on this port is always "0."

Low Memory Area

Memory locations 0 to 1D are used to store the temporary variables and the NUMTAB table. The functions of the variables are:

TEMP	Storage for random delay-length
CNTHI,CNTLO	Time used by a player to make his or her move
CNT1H,CNT1L	Time used by player 1 to make his or her move (permanent storage)
PLYR1	Score for Player 1(number of games won so far, up to a maximum of ten)
PLYR2	Same for player 2
NUMBER	Random number to be guessed
SCR and following	Scratch area used by the random number generator

In the assembler listing, the method used to reserve memory locations in this program is different from the method used in the program in Chapter 2. In the MUSIC program, memory was reserved for the variables by simply declaring the value of the symbols representing the

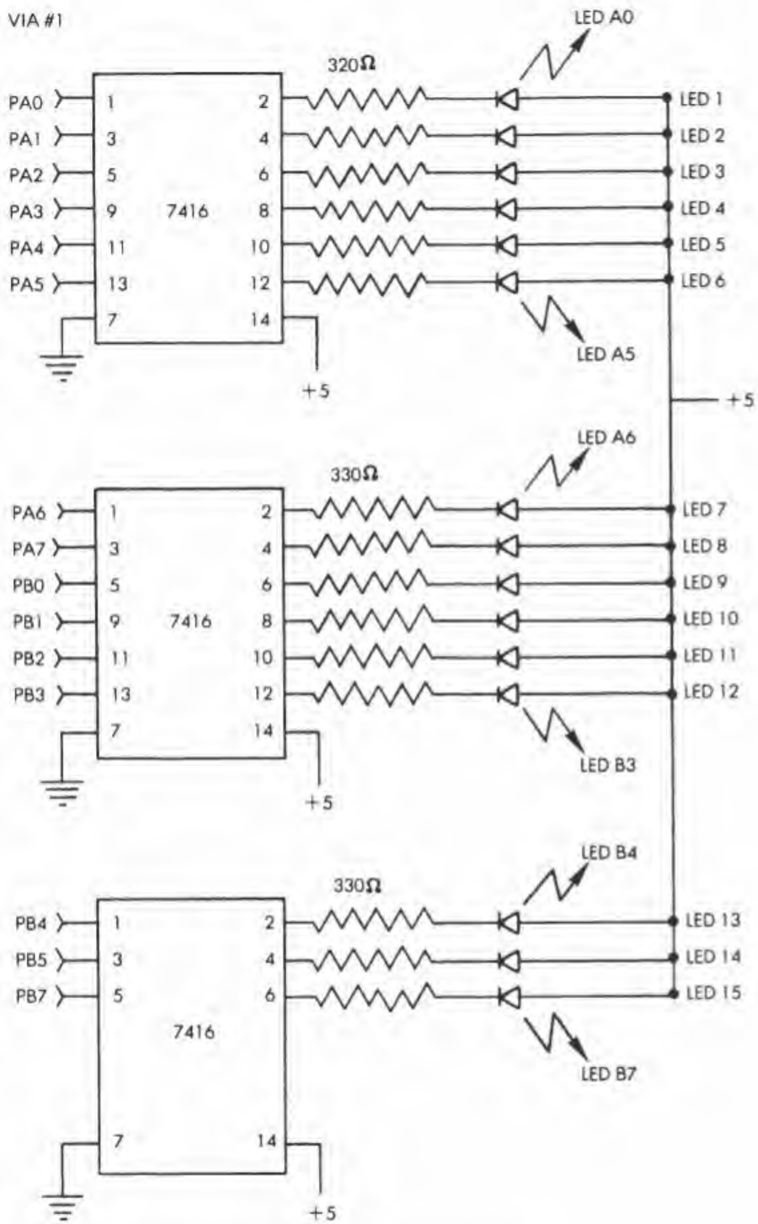


Fig. 3.5: LED Connections

variable locations with the statement:

〈VARIABLE NAME〉 = 〈MEMORY ADDRESS〉

In this program, the location counter of the assembler is incremented with expressions of the form:

```
* = * + n
```

Thus, the symbols for the variable locations in this program are declared as "labels," while, in the MUSIC program, they are "symbols" or "constant symbols."

The program in this chapter consists of one main routine, called MOVE, and five subroutines: PLAY, COUNTER, BLINK, DELAY, RANDOM. Let us examine them. The data direction registers A and B for the VIA's #1 and #3 of the board must first be initialized. DDR1A, DDR1B, and DDR3B are configured as outputs:

```
START     LDA #$FF
          STA DDR1A
          STA DDR1B
          STA DDR3B
```

DDR3A is conditioned as input:

```
          LDA #0
          STA DDR3A
```

Finally, the variables PLYR1 and PLYR2, used to accumulate the number of wins by each player, are initialized to zero:

```
          STA PLYR1
          STA PLYR2
```

The main body of MOVE is then entered. A right arrow will be displayed to indicate that it is player 2's turn. A reminder of the LEDs connections is shown in Figure 3.5. In order to display a right arrow, LEDs 1, 4, 5, 6, and 7 must be lit (refer also to Figure 3.1). This is accomplished by outputting the appropriate code to Port 1A:

```
MOVE      LDA #%01111001
          STA PORT1A       Display right arrow
```

The bottom line of LEDs must be cleared:

```
LDA #0
STA PORT1B
```

Finally, the counters measuring elapsed time must be cleared:

```
STA CNTLO
STA CNTHI
```

We are ready to play:

```
JSR PLAY
```

The PLAY routine will be described below. It returns to the calling routine with a time-elapsed measurement in locations CNTLO and CNTHI.

Let us return to the main program (line 0082 in Figure 3.6). The time-elapsed duration which has been accumulated at locations CNTLO and CNTHI by the PLAY routine is saved in a set of permanent locations reserved for player 1, called CNT1L, CNT1H:

```
LDA CNTLO
STA CNT1L
LDA CNTHI
STA CNT1H
```

It is then player 2's turn, and a left arrow is displayed. This is accomplished by turning on LEDs 3, 4, 5, and 6:

```
LDA #%000111100  Display left arrow
STA PORT1A
```

Then LED #9 is turned on to complete the left arrow:

```
LDA #1
STA PORT1B
```

As before, the time-elapsed counter is reset to zero:

```
LDA #0
STA CNTLO
STA CNTHI
```



```
LINE # LOC      CODE         LINE
0002  0000                   ;'TRANSLATE'
0003  0000                   ;PROGRAM TO TEST 2 PLAYER'S SPEED
0004  0000                   ;IN TRANSLATING A BINARY NUMBER TO A SINGLE
0005  0000                   ;HEXADECIMAL DIGIT. EACH PLAYER IS GIVEN A
0006  0000                   ;TURN, AS SHOWN BY A LIGHTED LEFT OR RIGHT
0007  0000                   ;POINTER. THE NUMBER WILL SUDDENLY FLASH ON
0008  0000                   ;LEDS 12-15, ACCOMPANIED BY THE LIGHTING
0009  0000                   ;OF LED #10. THE PLAYER MUST THEN
0010  0000                   ;PUSH THE CORRESPONDING BUTTON. AFTER
0011  0000                   ;BOTH PLAYERS TAKE TURNS, RESULTS ARE
0012  0000                   ;SHOWN ON BOTTOM ROW. AFTER 10 WINS,
0013  0000                   ;A PLAYER'S RESULTS WILL FLASH,
0014  0000                   ;SHOWING THE BETTER PLAYER. THEN
0015  0000                   ;THE GAME RESTARTS.
0016  0000                   ;
0017  0000                   ;I/O:
0018  0000                   ;
0019  0000                   PORT1A = $A001          ;LEDS 1-8
0020  0000                   PORT1B = $A000          ;LEDS 9-15
0021  0000                   DDR1A  = $A003
0022  0000                   DDR1B  = $A002
0023  0000                   PORT3A = $AC01          ;KEY STROBE INPUT.
0024  0000                   PORT3B = $AC00          ;KEY # OUTPUT.
0025  0000                   DDR3A  = $AC03
0026  0000                   DDR3B  = $AC02
0027  0000                   ;
0028  0000                   ;VARIABLE STORAGE:
0029  0000                   ;
0030  0000                          * = $0
0031  0000                   ;
0032  0000                   TEMP   *=*+1
0033  0001                   CNTHI  *=*+1            ;TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR AMT. OF
0034  0002                          ;TIME PLYR USES TO GUESS.
0035  0002                   CNTLO  *=*+1
0036  0003                   CNT1H  *=*+1            ;AMT. OF TIME PLYR1 USES TO GUESS.
0037  0004                   CNT1L  *=*+1
0038  0005                   PLYR1  *=*+1            ;SCORE OF # WON FOR PLYR1.
0039  0006                   PLYR2  *=*+1            ;PLAYER 2 SCORE.
0040  0007                   NUMBER *=*+1             ;STORES NUMBER TO BE GUESSED.
0041  0008                   SCR    *=*+6        ;SCRATCHPAD FOR RND. # GEN.
0042  000E                   ;
0043  000E                   ;TABLE OF 'REVERSED' NUMBERS FOR DISPLAY
0044  000E                   ;IN BITS 3-8 OF PORT1B, OR LEDS 12-15.
0045  000E                   ;
0046  000E  02               NUMTAB .BYTE %00000010
0047  000F  82                      .BYTE %10000010
0048  0010  22                      .BYTE %00100010
0049  0011  A2                      .BYTE %10100010
0050  0012  12                      .BYTE %00010010
0051  0013  92                      .BYTE %10010010
0052  0014  32                      .BYTE %00110010
0053  0015  B2                      .BYTE %10110010
0054  0016  0A                      .BYTE %00001010
0055  0017  8A                      .BYTE %10001010
0056  0018  2A                      .BYTE %00101010
0057  0019  AA                      .BYTE %10101010
0058  001A  1A                      .BYTE %00011010
0059  001B  9A                      .BYTE %10011010
0060  001C  3A                      .BYTE %00111010
0061  001D  BA                      .BYTE %10111010
0062  001E                   ;
0063  001E                   ;MAIN PROGRAM
0064  001E                   ;
0065  001E                          * = $200
0066  0200                   ;
0067  0200  A9 FF            START  LDA #$FF         ;SET UP PORTS
0068  0202  8D 03 A0                STA DDR1A
0069  0205  8D 02 A0                STA DDR1B
0070  0208  8D 02 AC                STA DDR3B
0071  020B  A9 00                   LDA #0
0072  020D  8D 03 AC                STA DDR3A
0073  0210  85 05                   STA PLYR1        ;CLEAR NO. OF WINS.
0074  0212  85 06                   STA PLYR2
0075  0214  A9 79            MOVE   LDA #%01111001
0076  0216  8D 01 A0                STA PORT1A       ;SHOW RIGHT ARROW.
0077  0219  A9 00                   LDA #0
0078  021B  8D 00 A0                STA PORT1B
0079  021E  85 02                   STA CNTLO        ;CLEAR COUNTERS.
0080  0220  85 01                   STA CNTHI
0081  0222  20 8C 02                JSR PLAY         ;GET PLAYER 1'S TIME.
0082  0225  A5 02                   LDA CNTLO        ;XFER TEMP COUNT TO PERMANENT STORAGE.
0083  0227  85 04                   STA CNT1L
0084  0229  A5 01                   LDA CNTHI
```

Fig. 3.6: Translate Program

```
022B  85 03             STA CNT1H
022D  A9 3C             LDA #%000111100 ;SHOW LEFT ARROW.
022F  8D 01 A0          STA PORT1A
0232  A9 01             LDA #1
0234  8D 00 A0          STA PORT1B
0237  A9 00             LDA #0
0239  85 02             STA CNTLO       ;CLEAR COUNTERS.
023B  85 01             STA CNTHI
023D  20 8C 02          JSR PLAY        ;GET PLAYER 2'S TIME.
0240  A5 01             LDA CNTHI       ;GET PLAYER 2'S COUNT AND...
0242  C5 03             CMP CNT1H       ;COMPARE TO PLAYER 1'S.
0244  F0 04             BEQ EQUAL       ;CHECK LOW ORDER BYTES TO RESOLVE WINNER.
0246  90 27             BCC PLR2        ;PLAYER 2 HAS SMALLER COUNT, SHOW IT.
0248  B0 08             BCS PLR1        ;PLAYER 1 HAS SMALLER COUNT, SHOW IT.
024A  A5 02      EQUAL  LDA CNTLO       ;HI BYTES WERE EQUAL, SO
024C                             ;CHECK LOW BYTES.
024C  C5 04             CMP CNT1L       ;COMPARE SCORES.
024E  90 1F             BCC PLR2        ;PLAYER 2 WINS, SHOW IT.
0250  B0 00             BCS PLR1        ;PLAYER 1 WINS, SHOW IT.
0252  A9 F0      PLR1   LDA #%11110000  ;LIGHT RIGHT SIDE OF BOTTOM ROW
0254  8D 00 A0          STA PORT1B      ;TO SHOW WIN.
0257  A9 00             LDA #0
0259  8D 01 A0          STA PORT1A      ;CLEAR LOW LEDS.
025C  A9 40             LDA #$40        ;WAIT A WHILE TO SHOW WIN.
025E  20 E3 02          JSR DELAY
0261  E6 05             INC PLYR1       ;PLAYER 1 WINS ONE MORE...
0263  A9 0A             LDA #10         ;...HAS HE WOM 10?
0265  C5 05             CMP PLYR1
0267  D0 AB             BNE MOVE        ;IF NOT, PLAY ANOTHER ROUND.
0269  A9 F0             LDA #%11110000  ;YES - GET BLINK PATTERN.
026B  20 CB 02          JSR BLINK       ;BLINK WINNING SIDE.
026E  60                RTS             ;ENDGAME: RETURN TO MONITOR.
026F  A9 0E      PLR2   LDA #%1110      ;LIGHT LEFT SIDE OF BOTTOM.
0271  8D 00 A0          STA PORT1B
0274  A9 00             LDA #0
0276  8D 01 A0          STA PORT1A      ;CLEAR LOW LEDS.
0279  A9 40             LDA #$40        ;WAIT A WHILE TO SHOW WIN.
027B  20 E3 02          JSR DELAY
027E  E6 06             INC PLYR2       ;PLAYER 2 HAS WON ANOTHER ROUND....
0280  A9 0A             LDA #10         ;...HAS HE WON 10?
0282  C5 06             CMP PLYR2
0284  D0 8E             BNE MOVE        ;IF NOT, PLAY ANOTHER ROUND.
0286  A9 0E             LDA #%1110      ;YES-GET PATTERN TO BLINK LEDS.
0288  20 CB 02          JSR BLINK       ;BLINK THEM
028B  60                RTS             ;END.
028C             ;
028C             ;SUBROUTINE 'PLAY'
028C             ;GETS TIME COUNT OF EACH PLAYER, AND IF
028C             ;BAD GUESSES ARE MADE, THE PLAYER IS
028C             ;GIVEN ANOTHER CHANCE, THE NEW TIME ADDED TO
028C             ;THE OLD.
028C             ;
028C  20 F4 02   PLAY   JSR RANDOM      ;GET RANDOM NUMBER.
028F  20 E3 02          JSR DELAY       ;RANDOM - LENGTH DELAY.
0292  20 F4 02          JSR RANDOM      ;GET ANOTHER.
0295  29 0F             AND #$0F        ;KEEP UNDER 16 FOR USE AS
0297  85 07             STA NUMBER      ;NUMBER TO GUESS.
0299  AA                TAX             ;USE AS INDEX TO....
029A  B5 0E             LDA NUMTAB,X    ;..GET REVERSED PATTERN FROM TABLE ...
029C  0D 00 A0          ORA PORT1B      ;...TO DISPLAY IN LEDS 12-15.
029F  8D 00 A0          STA PORT1B
02A2  20 B5 02          JSR CNTSUB      ;GET KEYSTROKE & DURATION COUNT.
02A5  C4 07             CPY NUMBER      ;IS KEYSTROKE CORRECT GUESS?
02A7  F0 0B             BEQ DONE        ;IF SO, DONE.
02A9  A9 01             LDA #01         ;NO: CLEAR OLD GUESS FROM LEDS.
02AB  2D 00 A0          AND PORT1B
02AE  8D 00 A0          STA PORT1B
02B1  4C 8C 02          JMP PLAY        ;TRY AGAIN W/ANOTHER NUMBER.
02B4  60         DONE   RTS             ;RETURN W/ DURATION IN CNTLO&CNTHI
02B5             ;
02B5             ;SUBROUTINE 'COUNTER'
02B5             ;GETS KEYSTROKE WHILE KEEPING TRACK OF AMT OF
02B5             ;TIME BEFORE KEYPRESS.
02B5             ;
02B5  A0 0F      CNTSUB LDY #$F         ;SET UP KEY# COUNTER.
02B7  8C 00 AC   KEYLP  STY PORT3B      ;OUTPUT KEY# TO KEYBOARD MPXR.
02BA  2C 01 AC          BIT PORT3A      ;KEY DOWN?
02BD  10 0B             BPL FINISH      ;IF YES, DONE.
02BF  88                DEY             ;COUNT DOWN KEY #.
02C0  10 F5             BPL KEYLP       ;TRY NEXT KEY.
02C2  E6 02             INC CNTLO       ;ALL KEYS TRIED, INCREMENT COUNT.
```

Fig. 3.6: Translate Program (Continued)


```
02C4  D0 EF             BNE CNTSUB      ;TRY KEYS AGAIN IF NO OVERFLOW.
02C6  E6 01             INC CNTHI       ;OVERFLOW, INCREMENT HIGH BYTE.
02C8  D0 EB             BNE CNTSUB      ;TRY KEYS AGAIN.
02CA  60         FINISH RTS             ;DONE: TIME RAN OUT OR KEY PRESSED.
02CB             ;
02CB             ;SUBROUTINE 'BLINK'
02CB             ;BLINKS LEDS WHOSE BITS ARE SET IN ACCUMULATOR
02CB             ;ON ENTRY.
02CB             ;
02CB  A2 14      BLINK  LDX #20         ;20 BLINKS.
02CD  86 01             STX CNTHI       ;SET BLINK COUNTER.
02CF  85 02             STA CNTLO       ;BLINK REGISTER.
02D1  A5 02      BLOOP  LDA CNTLO       ;GET BLINK PATTERN.
02D3  4D 00 A0          EOR PORT1B      ;BLINK LEDS.
02D6  8D 00 A0          STA PORT1B
02D9  A9 0A             LDA #10         ;SHORT DELAY.
02DB  20 E3 02          JSR DELAY
02DE  C6 01             DEC CNTHI
02E0  D0 EF             BNE BLOOP       ;LOOP IF NOT DONE.
02E2  60                RTS
02E3             ;
02E3             ;SUBROUTINE 'DELAY'
02E3             ;CONTENTS OF REG. A DETERMINES DELAY LENGTH.
02E3             ;
02E3  85 00      DELAY  STA TEMP
02E5  A0 10      DL1    LDY #$10
02E7  A2 FF      DL2    LDX #$FF
02E9  CA         DL3    DEX
02EA  D0 FD             BNE DL3
02EC  88                DEY
02ED  D0 F8             BNE DL2
02EF  C6 00             DEC TEMP
02F1  D0 F2             BNE DL1
02F3  60                RTS
02F4             ;
02F4             ;SUBROUTINE 'RANDOM'
02F4             ;RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR.
02F4             ;RETURNS RANDOM NUMBER IN ACCUM.
02F4             ;
02F4  38         RANDOM SEC
02F5  A5 09             LDA SCR+1
02F7  65 0C             ADC SCR+4
02F9  65 0D             ADC SCR+5
02FB  85 08             STA SCR
02FD  A2 04             LDX #4
02FF  B5 08      RNDLP  LDA SCR,X
0301  95 09             STA SCR+1,X
0303  CA                DEX
0304  10 F9             BPL RNDLP
0306  60                RTS
0307                    .END

SYMBOL TABLE

SYMBOL   VALUE

BLINK    02CB   BLOOP    02D1   CNT1H    0003   CNT1L    0004
CNTHI    0001   CNTLO    0002   CNTSUB   02B5   DDR1A    A003
DDR1B    A002   DDR3A    AC03   DDR3B    AC02   DELAY    02E3
DL1      02E5   DL2      02E7   DL3      02E9   DONE     02B4
EQUAL    024A   FINISH   02CA   KEYLP    02B7   MOVE     0214
NUMBER   0007   NUMTAB   000E   PLAY     028C   PLR1     0252
PLR2     026F   PLYR1    0005   PLYR2    0006   PORT1A   A001
PORT1B   A000   PORT3A   AC01   PORT3B   AC00   RANDOM   02F4
RNDLP    02FF   SCR      0008   START    0200   TEMP     0000

END OF ASSEMBLY
```

Fig. 3.6: Translate Program (Continued)

and player 2 can play:

```
        JSR PLAY
```

The time elapsed for player 2 is then compared to the time elapsed for player 1. If player 2 wins, a branch occurs to PLR2. If player 1 wins, a branch occurs to PLR1. The high bytes are compared first. If they are equal, the low bytes are compared in turn:

```
        LDA CNTHI
        CMP CNT1H       Compare high bytes
        BEQ EQUAL
        BCC PLR2        Player 2 has lower time?
        BCS PLR1        Player 1 does
EQUAL   LDA CNTLO       Compare low bytes
        CMP CNT1L
        BCC PLR2
        CMP CNT1L
        BCC PLR2
        BCS PLR1
```

Once the winner has been identified, the bottom row of LEDs on his or her side will light up, pointing to the winner. Let us follow what happens when PLR1 wins, for example. Player 1's right-most three LEDs (LEDs 13 through 15) are lit up:

```
PLR1    LDA #%11110000
        STA PORT1B
```

The other LEDs on the Games Board are cleared:

```
        LDA #0
        STA PORT1A
```

A DELAY is then implemented, and we get ready to play another game, up to a total of 10:

```
        LDA #$40
        JSR DELAY
```

The score for player 1 is incremented:

```
        INC PLYR1
```


It is compared to 10. If it is less than 10, a return occurs to the main MOVE routine:

```
        LDA #10
        CMP PLYR1
        BNE MOVE
```

Otherwise, the maximum score of 10 has been reached and the game is over. The LEDs on the winner's side will blink:

```
        LDA #%11110000   Blink pattern
        JSR BLINK
        RTS
```

The corresponding sequence for player 2 is listed at address PLR2 (line 117 on Figure 3.6):

```
PLR2    LDA #%1110
        STA PORT1B
        LDA #0
        STA PORT1A
        LDA #$40
        JSR DELAY
        INC PLYR2
        LDA #10
        CMP PLYR2
        BNE MOVE
        LDA #%1110
        JSR BLINK
        RTS
```

The Subroutines

PLAY Subroutine

The PLAY subroutine will first wait for a random period of time before displaying the binary number. This is accomplished by calling the RANDOM subroutine to obtain the random number, then the DELAY subroutine to implement the delay:

```
PLAY    JSR RANDOM
        JSR DELAY
```

The RANDOM subroutine will be described below. Another random number is then obtained. It is trimmed down to a value between 0 and 15, inclusive. This will be the binary number displayed on the LEDs. It is stored at location NUMBER:

```
        JSR RANDOM
        AND #0F         Mask off high nibble
        STA NUMBER
```

The NUMTAB table, described at the beginning of this section, is then accessed to obtain the correct pattern for lighting the LEDs using indexed addressing. Register X contains the number between 0 and 15 to be displayed:

```
        TAX             Use X as index
        LDA NUMTAB,X    Retrieve pattern
```

The pattern in the accumulator is then stored in the output register in order to light the LEDs. Note that the pattern is OR'ed with the previous contents of the output register so that the status of LED 9 is not changed:

```
        ORA PORT1B
        STA PORT1B
```

Once the random number has been displayed in binary form on the LEDs, the subroutine waits until the player presses a key. The CNTSUB subroutine is used for this purpose:

```
        JSR CNTSUB
```

It will be described below.

The value returned in register Y by this subroutine is compared to the number to be guessed, which is stored at memory address NUMBER. If the comparison succeeds, exit occurs. Otherwise, all LEDs are cleared using an AND, to prevent changing the status of LED 9, and the subroutine is reentered. Note that the remaining time for the player will be decremented every time the CNTSUB subroutine is called. It will eventually decrement to 0, and this player will be given another number to guess:


```
        CPY NUMBER      Correct guess?
        BEQ DONE
        LDA #01         No: clear old guess
        AND PORT1B
        STA PORT1B
        JMP PLAY        Try again
DONE    RTS
```

Exercise 3-1: *Modify PLAY and/or CNTSUB so that, upon timeout, the player loses the current round, as if the maximum amount of time had been taken to make the guess.*

CNTSUB Subroutine

The CNTSUB subroutine is used by the PLAY subroutine previously described. It monitors a player's keystroke and records the amount of time elapsed until the key is pressed. The key scanning is performed in the usual way:

```
CNTSUB  LDY #$F
KEYLP   STY PORT3B
        BIT PORT3A
        BPL FINISH
        DEY             Count down key #
        BPL KEYLP       Next key
FINISH  BNE CNTSUB
```

Each time that all keys have been scanned unsuccessfully, the time elapsed counter is incremented (CNTLO,CNTHI):

```
        INC CNTLO
        BNE CNTSUB
        INC CNTHI
        BNE CNTSUB
FINISH  RTS
```

Upon return of the subroutine, the number corresponding to the key which has been pressed is contained in index register Y.

Exercise 3-2: *Insert some "do-nothing" instructions into the CNTSUB subroutine so that the guessing time is longer.*

BLINK Subroutine

The LEDs specified by the accumulator contents are blinked (turned on and off) ten times by this subroutine. It uses memory location CNTHI and CNTLO as scratch registers, and destroys their previous contents. Since the LEDs must alternately be turned on and off, an exclusive-OR instruction is used to provide the automatic on/off feature by performing a complementation. Because two complementations of the LED status must be done to blink the LEDs once, the loop is executed 20 times. Note also that LEDs must be kept lit for a minimum amount of time. If the "on" delay was too short, the LEDs would appear to be continuously lit. The program is shown below:

```
BLINK     LDX #20          20 blinks
          STX CNTHI        Blink counter
          STA CNTLO        Blink register
BLOOP     LDA CNTLO        Get blink pattern
          EOR PORT1B       Blink LEDs
          STA PORT1B
          LDA #10          Short delay
          JSR DELAY
          DEC CNTHI
          BNE BLOOP        Loop if not done
          RTS
```

DELAY Subroutine

The DELAY subroutine implements a classic three-level, nested loop design. Register X is set to a maximum value of FF (hexadecimal), and used as the inner loop counter. Register Y is set to the value of 10 (hexadecimal) and used as the level-2 loop counter. Location TEMP contains the number used to adjust the delay and is the counter for the outermost loop. The subroutine design is straightforward:

```
DELAY     STA TEMP
DL1       LDY #$10
DL2       LDX #$FF
DL3       DEX
          BNE DL3
          DEY
```



```
          BNE DL2
          DEC TEMP
          BNE DL1
          RTS
```

Exercise 3-3: *Compute the exact duration of the delay implemented by this subroutine as a function of the number contained in location TEMP.*

RANDOM Subroutine

This simple random number generator returns a semi-random number into the accumulator. A set of six locations from memory address 0008 ("SCR") have been set aside as a scratch-pad for this generator. The random number is computed as 1 plus the contents of the number in location SCR + 1, plus the contents of the number in location SCR + 4, plus the contents of the number in location SCR + 5:

```
RANDOM    SEC
          LDA SCR + 1
          ADC SCR + 4
          ADC SCR + 5
          STA SCR
```

The contents of the scratch area (SCR and following locations) are then shifted down in anticipation of the next random number generation:

```
          LDX #4
RNDLP     LDA SCR,X
          STA SCR + 1,X
          DEX
          BPL RNDLP
          RTS
```

The process is illustrated in Figure 3.7. Note that it implements a seven-location circular shift. The random number which has been computed is written back in location SCR, and all previous values at memory locations SCR and following are pushed down by one position. The previous contents of SCR + 5 are lost. This ensures that the numbers will be reasonably random.

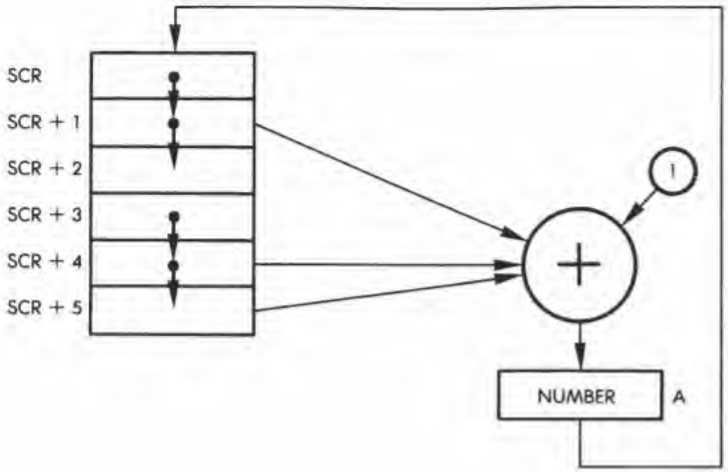


Fig. 3.7: Random Number Generation

SUMMARY

This game involved two players competing with each other. The time was kept with nested loops. The random number to be guessed was generated by a pseudo-random number generator. A special table was used to display the binary number. LEDs were used on the board to indicate each player's turn to display the binary number, and to indicate the winner.

Exercise 3-4: *What happens in the case in which all memory locations from SCR to SCR + 5 were initially zero?*

4

HEXGUESS

THE RULES

The object of this game is to guess a secret 2-digit number generated by the computer. This is done by guessing a number, then submitting this number to the computer and using the computer's response (indicating the proximity of the guessed number to the secret number) to narrow down a range of numbers in which the secret number resides. The program begins by generating a high-pitched beep which signals to the player that it is ready for a number to be typed. The player must then type in a two-digit hexadecimal number. The program responds by signaling a win if the player has guessed the right number. If the player has guessed incorrectly, the program responds by lighting up one to nine LEDs, indicating the distance between the player's guess and the correct number. One lit LED indicates that the number guessed is a great distance away from the secret number, and nine lit LEDs indicate that the number guessed is very close to the secret number.

If the guess was correct, the program generates a warbling tone and flashes the LEDs on the board. The player is allowed a maximum of ten guesses. If he or she fails to guess the correct number in ten tries, a low tone is heard and a new game is started.

A TYPICAL GAME

The computer beeps, notifying us that we should type in a guess.

Our guess is: "40"
The computer lights 4 LEDs   We are somewhat off

Next guess: "C0"	
Computer's answer: 3 LEDs	We are going further away
Next guess: "20"	
Computer's response: 3	The number must be between C0 and 20
Next guess: "80"	
Response: 5	We are getting closer
Next guess: "75"	
Response: 5	It's not just below 80
Next guess: "90"	
Response: 4	We're wandering away
Next guess: "65"	
Response: 7	Now we're closing in
Next guess: "60"	
Response: 9	
Next guess: "5F"	
Response: 8	
Next guess: "61"	

We win!!! All the LEDs flash and a high warbling tone is heard.

THE ALGORITHM

The flowchart for Hexguess is shown in Figure 4.1. The algorithm is straightforward:

— a random number is generated
— a guess is entered
— the closeness of the number guessed to the secret number is evaluated. Nine levels of proximity are available and are displayed by an LED on the board. A closeness or proximity table is used for this purpose.
— a win or a loss is signaled
— more guesses are allowed, up to a maximum of ten.

THE PROGRAM

Data Structures

The program consists of one main routine called GETGES, and two subroutines called LITE and TONE. It uses one simple data structure

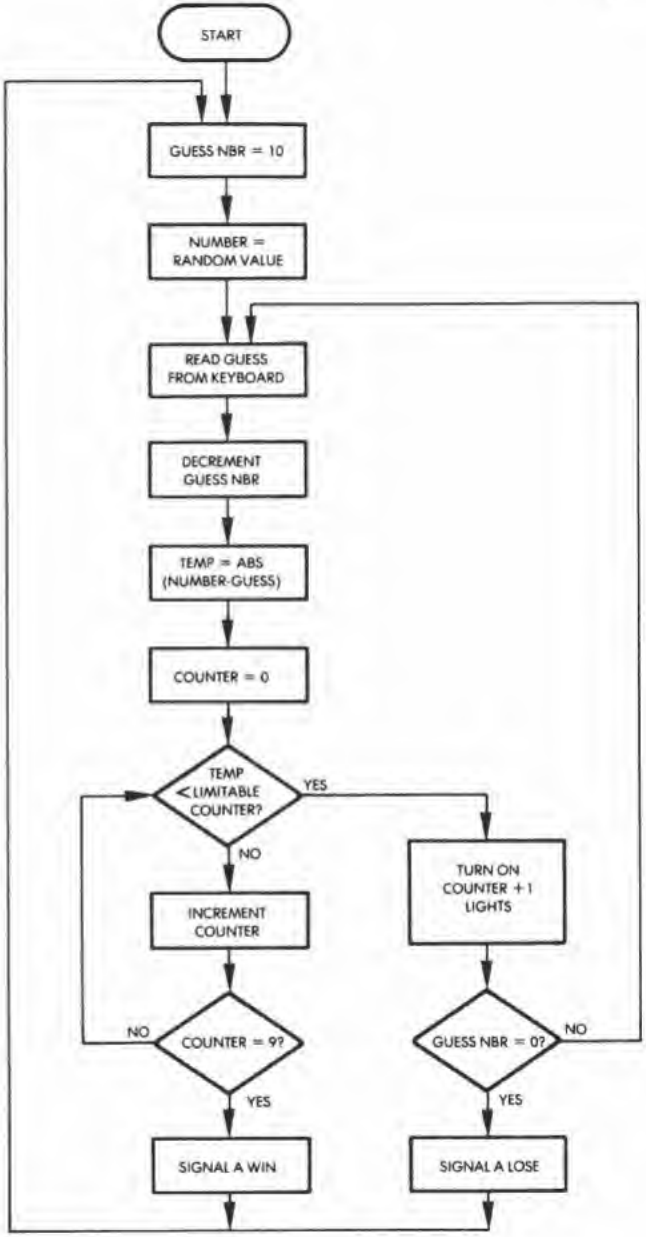


Fig. 4.1: Hexguess Flowchart

— a table called LIMITS. The flowchart is shown in Figure 4.1, and the program listing appears in Figure 4.2.

The LIMITS table contains a set of nine values against which the proximity of the guess to the computer's secret number will be tested. It is essentially exponential and contains the sequence: 1,2,4,8,16,32 64,128,200.

Program Implementation

Let us examine the program itself. It resides at memory address 200 and may not be relocated. Five variables reside in page zero:

GUESS is used to store the current guess
GUESS# is the number of the current guess
DUR and FREQ are the usual parameters required to generate a tone (TONE subroutine)
NUMBER is the secret computer number

As usual, the data direction registers VIA #1 and VIA #3 are conditioned in order to drive the LED display and read the keyboard:

```
        LDA #$FF
        STA DDR1A      OUTPUT
        STA DDR1B      OUTPUT
        STA DDR3B      OUTPUT
```

Memory location DUR is used to store the duration of the tone to be generated by the TONE subroutine. It is initialized to "FF" (hex):

```
        STA DUR
```

The memory location GUESS# is used to store the number of guesses. It is initialized to 10:

```
START   LDA #$0A
        STA GUESS#
```

The LEDs on the Games Board are turned off:

```
        LDA #00
        STA PORT1A
        STA PORT1B
```



```
                         ;'HEXGUESS'
                         ;HEXADECIMAL NUMBER GUESSING GAME.
                         ;THE OBJECT OF THE GAME IS TO GUESS A HEXADECIMAL
                         ;NUMBER THAT THE COMPUTER HAS THOUGHT UP.
                         ;WHEN THE COMPUTER 'BEEPS', A GUESS SHOULD
                         ;BE ENTERED. GUESSES ARE TWO DIGIT HEXADECIMAL
                         ;NUMBERS. WHEN TWO DIGITS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED,
                         ;THE COMPUTER WILL DISPLAY THE NEARNESS
                         ;OF THE GUESS BY LIGHTING A NUMBER OF
                         ;LEDS PROPORTIONAL TO THE CLOSENESS OF
                         ;THE GUESS. TEN GUESSES ARE ALLOWED.
                         ;IF A GUESS IS CORRECT, THEN THE COMPUTER
                         ;WILL FLASH THE LEDS AND MAKE A WARBLING
                         ;TONE.
                         ;THE ENTRY LOCATION IS $200.
                         ;
                         GETKEY  = $100
                         ;6522 VIA #1 ADDRESSES:
                         TIMER   = $A004        ;LOW LATCH OF TIMER 1
                         DDR1A   = $A003        ;PORTA DATA DIRECTION REG.
                         DDR1B   = $A002        ;PORTB DATA DIRECTION REG.
                         PORT1A  = $A001        ;PORT A
                         PORT1B  = $A000        ;PORT B
                         ;6522 VIA #3 ADDRESSES:
                         DDR3B   = $AC02        ;PORTB DATA DIRECTION REG.
                         PORT3B  = $AC00        ;PORT B
                         ;STORAGES:
                         GUESS   = $00
                         GUESS#  = $01
                         DUR     = $02
                         FREQ    = $03
                         NUMBER  = $04
                         ;
                              .  = $200
0200: A9 FF                   LDA #$FF       ;SET UP DATA DIRECTION REGISTERS
0202: 8D 03 A0                STA DDR1A
0205: 8D 02 A0                STA DDR1B
0208: 8D 02 AC                STA DDR3B
020B: 85 02                   STA DUR        ;SET UP TONE DURATIONS.
020D: A9 0A          START    LDA #$0A       ;10 GUESSES ALLOWED
020F: 85 01                   STA GUESS#
0211: A9 00                   LDA #00        ;BLANK LEDS
0213: 8D 01 A0                STA PORT1A
0216: 8D 00 A0                STA PORT1B
0219: AD 04 A0                LDA TIMER      ;GET RANDOM NUMBER TO GUESS
021C: 85 04                   STA NUMBER     ;...AND SAVE.
021E: A9 20          GETGES   LDA #$20       ;SET UP SHORT HIGH TONE TO
                                             ;SIGNAL USER TO INPUT GUESS.
0220: 20 96 02                JSR TONE       ;MAKE BEEP.
0223: 20 00 01                JSR GETKEY     ;GET HIGH ORDER USER GUESS
0226: 0A                      ASL A          ;SHIFT INTO HIGH ORDER POSITION
0227: 0A                      ASL A
0228: 0A                      ASL A
0229: 0A                      ASL A
022A: 85 00                   STA GUESS      ;SAVE
022C: 20 00 01                JSR GETKEY     ;GET LOW ORDER USER GUESS
022F: 29 0F                   AND #%00001111   ;MASK HIGH ORDER BITS.
0231: 05 00                   ORA GUESS      ;ADD HIGH ORDER NIBBLE.
0233: 85 00                   STA GUESS      ;FINAL PRODUCT SAVED.
0235: A5 04                   LDA NUMBER     ;GET NUMBER FOR COMPARE
0237: 38                      SEC
0238: E5 00                   SBC GUESS      ;SUBTRACT GUESS FROM NUMBER
                                             ;TO DETERMINE NEARNESS OF GUESS.
023A: B0 05                   BCS ALRIGHT     ;POSITIVE VALUE NEEDS NO FIX.
023C: 49 FF                   EOR #%11111111   ;MAKE DISTANCE ABSOLUTE
023E: 38                      SEC            ;MAKE IT A TWO'S COMPLEMENT
023F: 69 00                   ADC #00        ;. NOT JUST A ONES COMPLEMENT.
```

Fig. 4.2: Hexguess Program

```
0241: A2 00     ALRIGHT LDX #00       ;SET CLOSENESS COUNTER TO DISTANT
0243: DD AD 02  LOOP    CMP LIMITS,X   ;COMPARE NEARNESS OF GUESS TO
                                      ;TABLE OF LIMITS TO SEE HOW MANY
                                      ;LIGHTS TO LIGHT.
0246: B0 27             BCS SIGNAL    ;NEARNESS IS BIGGER THAN LIMIT, SO
                                      ;GO LIGHT INDICATOR.
0248: E8                INX           ;LOOK AT NEXT CLOSENESS LEVEL.
0249: E0 09             CPX #9        ;ALL NINE LEVELS TRIED?
024B: D0 F6             BNE LOOP      ;NO, TRY NEXT LEVEL.
024D: A9 0B     WIN     LDA #11       ;YES: WIN! LOAD NUMBER OF BLINKS
024F: 85 00             STA GUESS     ;USE GUESS AS TEMP
0251: A9 FF             LDA #$FF      ;LIGHT LEDS
0253: 8D 01 A0          STA PORT1A
0256: 8D 00 A0          STA PORT1B
0259: A9 32     WOW     LDA #50       ;TONE VALUE
025B: 20 96 02          JSR TONE      ;MAKE WIN SIGNAL
025E: A9 FF             LDA #$FF
0260: 4D 01 A0          EOR PORT1A    ;COMPLEMENT PORTS
0263: 8D 01 A0          STA PORT1A
0266: 8D 00 A0          STA PORT1B
0269: C6 00             DEC GUESS     ;BLINKS/TONES DONE?
026B: D0 EC             BNE WOW       ;NO, DO AGAIN
026D: F0 9E             BEQ START     ;YES, START NEW GAME.
026F: E8        SIGNAL  INX           ;INCREMENT CLOSENESS LEVEL
                                      ;COUNTER SO AT LEAST 1 LED IS LIT
0270: A9 00             LDA #0        ;CLEAR HIGH LED PORT
0272: 8D 00 A0          STA PORT1B
0275: 20 8E 02          JSR LITE      ;GET LED PATTERN
0278: 8D 01 A0          STA PORT1A    ;SET LEDS
027B: 90 05             BCC CC        ;IF CARRY SET PB0 = 1
027D: A9 01             LDA #01
027F: 8D 00 A0          STA PORT1B
0282: C6 01     CC      DEC GUESS#    ;ONE GUESS USED
0284: D0 99             BNE GETGES    ;SOME LEFT, GET NEXT.
0286: A9 BE             LDA #$BE      ;LOW TONE SIGNALS LOSE
0288: 20 96 02          JSR TONE
028B: 4C 0D 02          JMP START     ;NEW GAME.
                ;
                ;ROUTINE TO MAKE PATTERN OF LIT LEDS BY SHIFTING A
                ;STRING OF ONES TO THE LEFT IN THE ACCUMULATOR UNTIL
                ;THE BIT POSITION CORRESPONDING TO THE NUMBER IN X
                ;IS REACHED.
                ;
028E: A9 00     LITE    LDA #0        ;CLEAR ACCUMULATOR FOR PATTERN
0290: 38        SHIFT   SEC           ;MAKE LOW BIT HIGH.
0291: 2A                ROL A         ;SHIFT IT IN
0292: CA                DEX           ;ONE BIT DONE...
0293: D0 FB             BNE SHIFT     ; LOOP IF NOT DONE.
0295: 60                RTS           ;RETURN
                ;
                ;TONE GENERATION ROUNTINE.
                ;
0296: 85 03     TONE    STA FREQ
0298: A9 00             LDA #$00
029A: A6 02             LDX DUR
029C: A4 03     FL2     LDY FREQ
029E: 88        FL1     DEY
029F: 18                CLC
02A0: 90 00             BCC .+2
02A2: D0 FA             BNE FL1
02A4: 49 FF             EOR #$FF
02A6: 8D 00 AC          STA PORT3B
02A9: CA                DEX
02AA: D0 F0             BNE FL2
02AC: 60                RTS
                ;
                ;TABLE OF LIMITS FOR CLOSENESS LEVELS.
                ;
```

Fig. 4.2: Hexguess Program (Continued)


```
02AD: C8        LIMITS  .BYTE 200,128,64,32,16,8,4,2,1
02AE: 80
02AF: 40
02B0: 20
02B1: 10
02B2: 08
02B3: 04
02B4: 02
02B5: 01

SYMBOL TABLE:
 GETKEY    0100        TIMER     A004        DDR1A     A003
 DDR1B     A002        PORT1A    A001        PORT1B    A000
 DDR3B     AC02        PORT3B    AC00        GUESS     0000
 GUESS#    0001        DUR       0002        FREQ      0003
 NUMBER    0004        START     020D        GETGES    021F
 ALRIGHT   0241        LOOP      0243        WIN       024D
 WOW       0259        SIGNAL    026F        CC        0282
 LITE      028E        SHIFT     0290        TONE      0296
 FL2       029C        FL1       029E        LIMITS    02AD

%
```

Fig. 4.2: Hexguess Program (Continued)

The program will generate a random number which must be guessed by the player. A reasonably random number is obtained here by reading the value of timer1 of VIA #1. It is then stored in memory address NUMBER:

LDA TIMER	Low latch of timer 1
STA NUMBER	

A random number generator is not required because requests for random numbers occur at random time intervals, unlike the situation in most of the other games that will be described. An important observation on the use of T1CL of a 6522 VIA is that it is often called a "latch" but it is a "counter" when performing a read operation! Its contents are *not* frozen during a read as they would be with a latch. They are continuously decremented. When they decrement to 0, the counter is reloaded from the "real" latch.

Note that in Figure 4.3 T1L-L is shown twice — at addresses 04 and 06. This is a possible source of confusion and should be clearly understood. Location 4 corresponds to the counter; location 6 corresponds to the latch. Location 4 is read here.

We are ready to go. A high-pitched tone is generated to signal the player that a guess may be entered. The note duration is stored at

00	ORB (PB0 TO PB7)	I/O data, port A	
01	ORA (PA0 to PA7)	Used for control-affects handshake	
02	DDR B	Data direction registers	
03	DDR A		
04	T1L-L/T1C-L	Counter-low	Timer 1
05	T1C-H	Counter-high	
06	T1L-L	Latch-low	
07	T1L-H	Latch-high	
08	T2L-L/T2C-L	Latch-low Counter-low	Timer 2
09	T2C-H	Counter-high	
0A	SR	Shift register	
0B	ACR	Auxiliary	Function control
0C	PCR (CA1,CA2,CB2,CB1)	Peripheral	
0D	IFR	Flags	Interrupt Control
0E	IER	Enable	
0F	ORA	Output register A (does not affect handshake)	

Fig. 4.3: 6522 VIA Memory Map

memory location DUR while the note frequency is set by the contents of the accumulator:

```
GETGES    LDA #$20      High pitch
          JSR TONE
```

Two key strokes must be accumulated for each guess. The GETKEY subroutine is used to obtain the number of the key being pressed, which is then stored in the accumulator. Once the first character has been obtained, it is shifted left by four positions into the high nibble position, and the next character is obtained. (See Figure 4.4.)

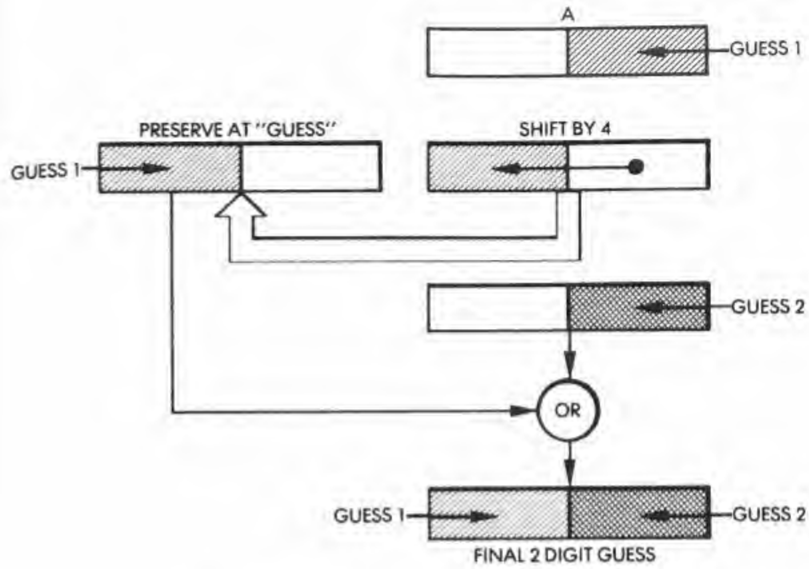


Fig. 4.4: Collecting the Player's Guess

```
JSR GETKEY
ASL A
ASL A
ASL A
ASL A
STA GUESS
JSR GETKEY
```

Once the second character has been transferred into the accumulator, the previous character, which had been saved in memory location GUESS, is retrieved and OR'ed back into the accumulator:

```
AND #%00001111
ORA GUESS
```

It is stored back at memory location GUESS:

```
STA GUESS
```

Now that the guess has been obtained, it must be compared against the random number stored by the computer at memory location NUMBER. A subtraction is performed:

```
        LDA NUMBER
        SEC
        SBC GUESS
```

Note that if the difference is negative, it must be complemented:

```
        BCS ALRIGHT      Positive?
        EOR #%11111111   It is negative: complement
        SEC              Make it two's complement
        ADC #00          Add one
```

Once the "distance" from the guess to the actual number has been computed, the "closeness-counter" must be set to a value between 1 and 9 (only nine LEDs are used). This is done by a loop which compares the absolute "distance" of the guess from the correct number to a bracket value in the LIMITS table. The number of the appropriate bracket value becomes the value assigned to the proximity or closeness of the guessed number to the secret number. Index register X is initially set to 0, and the indexed addressing mode is used to retrieve bracket values. Comparisons are performed as long as the "distance" is less than the bracket value, or until X exceeds 9, i.e., until the highest table value is looked up.

```
ALRIGHT LDX #00
LOOP    CMP LIMITS,X     Look up limit value
        BCS SIGNAL
        INX              Closeness is less
        CPX #9           Keep trying 10 times
        BNE LOOP
```

At this point, unless a branch has occurred to SIGNAL, the distance between the guess and the actual number is 0: it is a win. This is signaled by blinking the LEDs and by generating a special win tone:

```
WIN     LDA #11
        STA GUESS        Scratch storage
        LDA #FF
```



```
        STA PORT1A
        STA PORT1B
WOW     LDA #50          Tone pitch
        JSR TONE         Generate tone
```

The blinking is generated by complementing the LEDs repeatedly:

```
        LDA #$FF
        EOR PORT1A       Complement ports
        STA PORT1A
        STA PORT1B
```

The loop is executed again:

```
        DEC GUESS
        BNE WOW
```

Finally, when the loop index (GUESS) reaches zero, a branch occurs back to the beginning of the main program: START:

```
        BEQ START
```

If, however, the current guess is not correct, a branch to SIGNAL occurs during bracket comparison, with the contents of the X register being the proximity value: i.e., the number of LEDs to light. Depending on the closeness of the guess to the secret number, LEDs #1 to #9 will be turned on:

```
SIGNAL  INX              Increment closeness level
        LDA #0           Clear high LED port
        STA PORT1B
        JSR LITE         Get LED pattern
        STA PORT1A
        BCC CC           If carry set, PB0 = 1
        LDA #01
        STA PORT1B
```

The number of LEDs to turn on is in X. It must be converted into the appropriate pattern to put on the output port. This is done by the LITE subroutine, described below.

If LED #9 is to be turned on, the carry bit is set by LITE. An ex-

plicit test of the carry for this case is done above (the pattern 01 is then sent to PORT1B). The number of the current guess is decremented next. If it is 0, the player has lost: the lose signal is generated and a

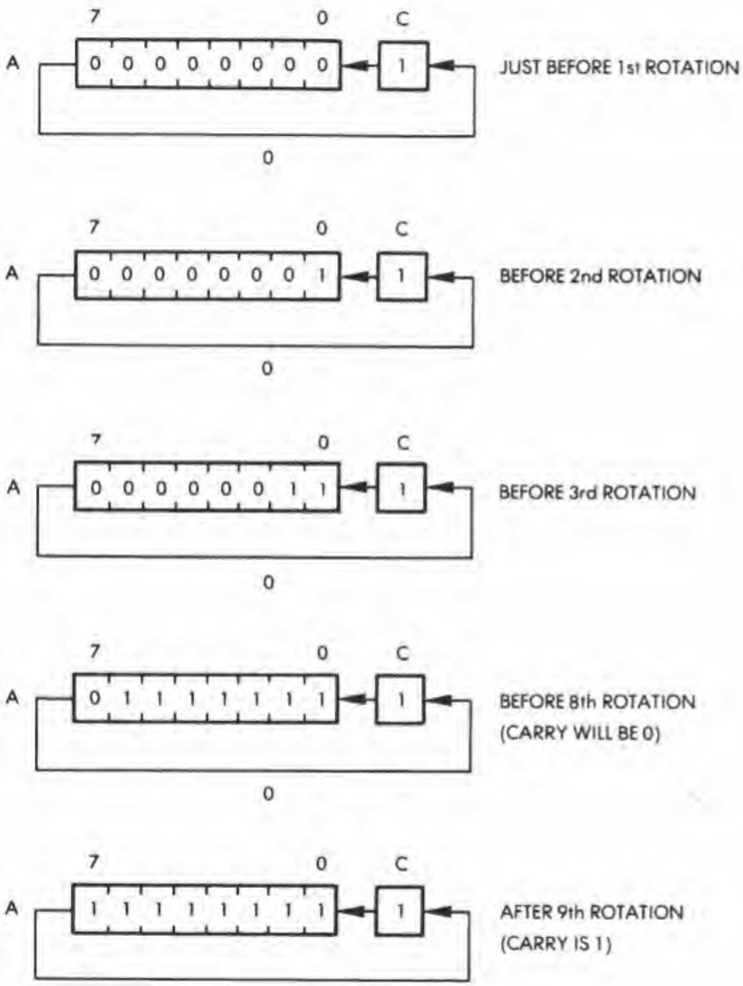


Fig. 4.5: Obtaining the LED pattern for 8 LED's

new game is started; otherwise, the next guess is obtained:

```
CC          DEC GUESS#
            BNE GETGES      Any guesses left?
            LDA #$BE        Low tone
            JSR TONE
            JMP START       New game
```

The Subroutines

LITE Subroutine

The LITE subroutine will generate the pattern required to light up LEDs #1 to #8, depending on the number contained in register X. The required "1" bits are merely shifted right in the accumulator as register X is being decremented. An example is given in Figure 4.5.

Upon exit from the subroutine, the accumulator contains the correct pattern required to light up the specified LEDs. If LED #9 is included, the pattern would consist of all ones, and the carry bit would be set:

```
LITE        LDA #0
SHIFT       SEC             Starting "1"
            ROL A           Rotate the "1" to position
            DEX             Done?
            BNE SHIFT
            RTS
```

TONE Subroutine

The TONE subroutine will generate a tone for a duration specified by a constant in memory location DUR, at the frequency specified by the contents of the accumulator. Index register Y is used as the inner loop counter. The tone is generated, as usual, by turning the speaker connected to PORT3B on and off successively during the appropriate period of time:

```
TONE        STA FREQ
            LDA #$00
            LDX DUR
FL2         LDY FREQ
FL1         DEY
```

```
CLC
BCC .+2
BNE FL1
EOR #$FF
STA PORT3B
DEX
BNE
RTS
```

SUMMARY

This time, the program used the timer's latch (i.e., a hardware register) rather than a software routine as a random number generator. A simple "LITE" routine was used to display a value, and the usual TONE routine was used to generate a sound.

EXERCISES

Exercise 4-1: *Improve the Hexguess program by adding the following feature to it. At the end of each game, if the player has lost, the program will display [the number which the player should have guessed] for approximately 3 seconds, before starting a new game.*

Exercise 4-2: *What would happen if the SEC at location 290 hexadecimal were left out?*

Exercise 4-3: *What are the advantages and disadvantages of using the timer's value to generate a random number? What about the successive numbers? Will they be related? Identical?*

Exercise 4-4: *How many times does the above program blink the lights when it signals a win?*

Exercise 4-5: *Examine the WIN routine (line 24D). Will the win tone be sounded once or several times?*

Exercise 4-6: *What is the purpose of the two instructions at addresses 29F and 2A0? (Hint: read Chapter 2.)*

Exercise 4-7: *Should the program start the timer?*

Exercise 4-8: *Is the number of LEDs lit in response to a guess linearly related to the closeness of a guess?*

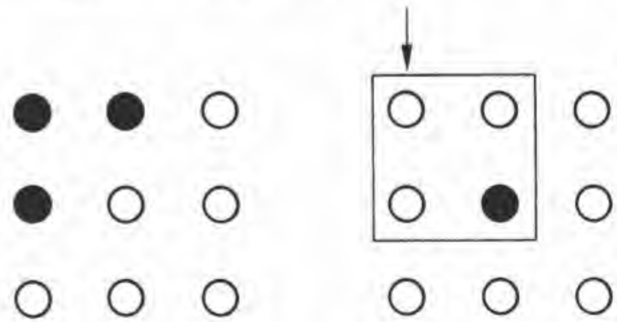
5

MAGIC SQUARE

THE RULES

The object of the game is to light up a perfect square on the board, i.e., to light LEDs 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 8, 7, and 4 but not LED #5 in the center.

The game is started with a random pattern. The player may modify the LED pattern on the board through the use of the keyboard, since each of the keys complements a group of LEDs. For example, each of the keys corresponding to the corner LED positions (key numbers: 1, 3, 9, and 7) complements the pattern of the square to which it is attached. Key #1 will complement the pattern formed by LEDs 1, 2, 4, 5. Assuming that LEDs 1, 2, and 4 are lit, pressing key #1 will result in the following pattern: 1-off, 2-off, 4-off, 5-on.



The pattern formed by LEDs 1, 2, 4, and 5 has been complemented and only LED #5 is lit after pressing key #1. Pressing key #1 again will result in: 1, 2, and 4-on with 5-off. Pressing a key twice results in two

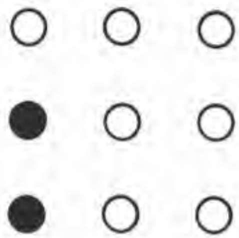
successive complementations, i.e., it cancels out the first action.

Similarly, key #9 complements the lower right-hand square formed by LEDs 5, 6, 8, and 9.

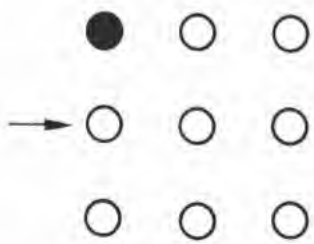
Key #3 complements the pattern formed by LEDs 2, 3, 5, and 6.

Key #7 complements the pattern formed by LEDs 4, 5, 7, and 8.

The "edge keys" corresponding to LEDs 2, 4, 6, and 8 complement the pattern formed by the three LEDs of the outer edge of which they are a part. For example, pressing key #2 will complement the pattern for LEDs 1, 2, and 3. Assume an initial pattern with LEDs 1, 2, and 3 lit. Pressing key #2 will result in obtaining the complemented pattern, i.e., turning off all three LEDs. Similarly, assume an initial pattern on the left vertical edge where LEDs 4 and 7 are lit.



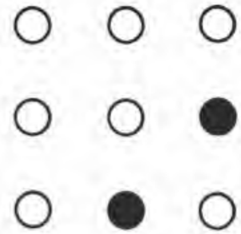
Pressing key #4 will result in a pattern where LED #1 is lit and LEDs 4 and 7 are turned off.



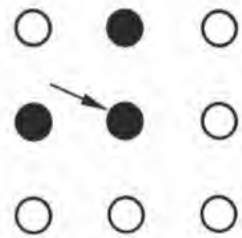
KEY 4 HAS BEEN PRESSED

Likewise, key #8 will complement the pattern formed by LEDs 7, 8, and 9, and key #6 will complement the pattern formed by LEDs 3, 6, and 9.

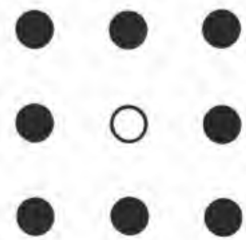
Finally, pressing key #5 (the center LED position) will result in complementing the pattern formed by LEDs 2, 4, 5, 6, and 8. For example, assume the following initial pattern where only LEDs 6 and 8 are lit:



Pressing key #5 will result in lighting up LEDs 2, 4, and 5:



The winning combination in which all LEDs on the edge of the square are lit is obtained by pressing the appropriate sequence of keys.

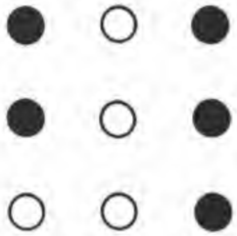


The mathematical proof that it is always possible to achieve a "win" is left as an exercise for the reader. The program confirms that the player has achieved the winning pattern by flashing the LEDs on and off.

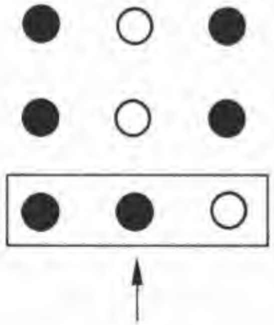
Key "0" must be used to start a new game. A new random pattern of lit LEDs will be displayed on the board. The other keys are ignored.

A TYPICAL GAME

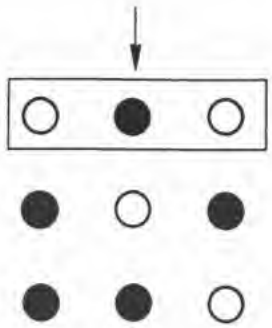
Here is a typical sequence:
The initial pattern is: 1-3-4-6-9.



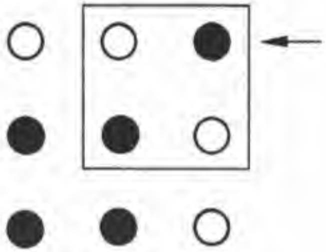
Move: press key #8.
The resulting pattern is: 1-3-4-6-7-8.



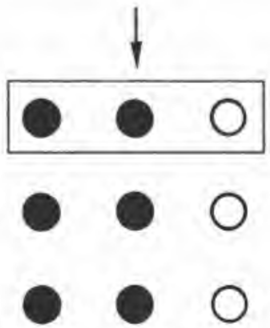
Next move: press key #2.
The resulting pattern is: 2-4-6-7-8.



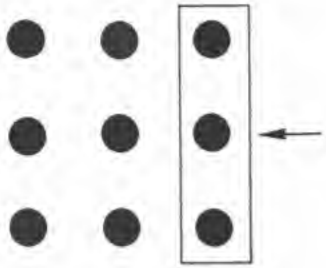
Next move: press key #3.
The resulting pattern is: 3-4-5-7-8.



Next move: press key #2.
The resulting pattern is 1-2-4-5-7-8.



Next move: press key #6.
The resulting pattern is 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9.



Note that this is a "classic" pattern in which all LEDs on the board are lit. It is not a winning situation, as LED #5 should be off. Let us proceed.

Next move: the end of this game is left to the mathematical talent of the reader. The main purpose was to demonstrate the effect of the various moves.

Hint: a possible winning sequence is 2-4-6-8-5!

General advice: in order to win this game, try to arrive quickly at a symmetrical pattern on the board. Once a symmetrical pattern is obtained, it becomes a reasonably simple matter to obtain the perfect square. Generally speaking, a symmetrical pattern is obtained by hitting the keys corresponding to the LEDs which are off on the board but which should be "on" to complete the pattern.

THE ALGORITHM

A pattern is generated on the board using random numbers. The key corresponding to the player's move is then identified, and the appropriate group of LEDs on the board is complemented.

A table must be used to specify the LEDs forming a group for each key.

The new pattern is tested against a perfect square. If one exists, the player wins. Otherwise, the process begins anew.

The detailed flowchart is shown in Figure 5.1.

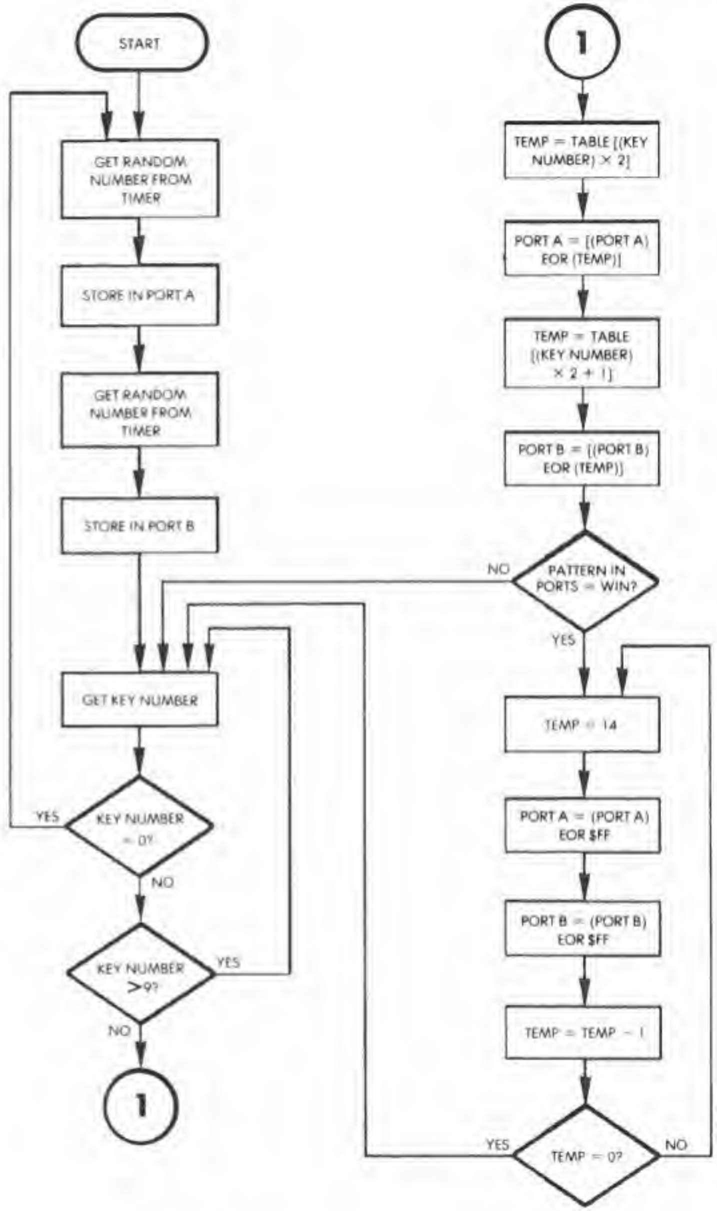


Fig. 5.1: Magic Square Flowchart

THE PROGRAM

Data Structures

The main problem here is to devise an efficient way to complement the correct LED pattern whenever a key is pressed. The complementation itself may be performed by an Exclusive-OR instruction. In this case, the pattern used with the EOR instruction should contain a "1" in each LED position which is to be complemented, and "0"s elsewhere. The solution is quite simple: a nine-entry table, called TABLE, is used. Each table entry corresponds to a key and has 16 bits of which only nine are used inasmuch as only nine LEDs are used. Each of the nine bits contains a "1" in the appropriate position, indicating the LED which will be affected by the key.

For example, we have seen that key number 1 will result in complementing LEDs 1, 2, 4, and 5. The corresponding table entry is therefore: 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, where bits 1, 2, 4, and 5 (starting the numbering at 1, as with the keys) have been set to "1." Or, more precisely, using a 16-bit pattern:

0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1

The complete table appears below in Figure 5.2.

KEY	PATTERN	
1	00011011	00000000
2	00000111	00000000
3	00110110	00000000
4	01001001	00000000
5	10111010	00000000
6	00100100	00000001
7	11011000	00000000
8	11000000	00000001
9	10110000	00000001

Fig. 5.2: Complementation Table

Program Implementation

A random pattern of LEDs must be lit on the board at the beginning of the game. This is done, as in the previous chapter, by reading the value of the VIA #1 timer. If a timer were not available, a random number-generating routine could be substituted.


```
                   ; 'MAGIC SQUARE' PROGRAM
                   ;KEYS 1-9 ON THE HEX KEYBOARD ARE EACH ASSOCIATED
                   ;WITH ONE LED IN THE 3X3 ARRAY. WHEN A KEY IS PRESSED,
                   ;IT CHANGES THE PATTERN OF THE LIT LEDS IN THE ARRAY.
                   ;THE OBJECT OF THE GAME IS TO CONVERT THE RANDOM
                   ;PATTERN THE GAME STARTS WITH TO A SQUARE OF LIT
                   ;LEDS BY PRESSING THE KEYS. THE LEDS WILL FLASH WHEN
                   ;THE WINNING PATTERN IS ACHIEVED.
                   ;KEY #0 CAN BE USED AT ANY TIME TO RESTART
                   ;THE GAME WITH A NEW PATTERN.
                   ;
                   GETKEY  =$100
                   T1CL    =$A004          ;LOW REGISTER OF TIMER IN 6522 VIA
                   PORT1   =$A001          ;6522 VIA PORT A
                   PORT2   =$A000          ;6522 VIA PORT B
                   TEMP    =$0000          ;TEMPORARY STORAGE
                   DDRA    =$A003          ;DATA DIRECTION REGISTER OF PORT A
                   DDRB    =$A002          ;SAME FOR PORT B
                           .=$200
                   ;
                   ;COMMENTS: THIS PROGRAM USES A TIMER REGISTER FOR A
                   ;    RANDOM NUMBER SOURCE. IF NONE IS AVAILABLE, A
                   ;    RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR COULD BE USED, BUT
                   ;    DUE TO ITS REPEATABILITY, IT WOULD NOT WORK AS
                   ;    WELL. THIS PROGRAM USES PORT A'S REGISTERS FOR
                   ;    STORAGE OF THE LED PATTERN, SINCE WHAT IS READ
                   ;    BY THE PROCESSOR IS THE POLARITY OF THE
                   ;    OUTPUT LINES, AN EXCESSIVE LOAD ON THE LINES WOULD
                   ;    PREVENT THE PROGRAM FROM WORKING CORRECTLY.
                   ;
0200: A9 FF                LDA #$FF        ;SET UP PORTS FOR OUTPUT
0202: 8D 03 A0             STA DDRA
0205: 8D 02 A0             STA DDRB
0208: AD 04 A0     START   LDA T1CL        ;GET 1ST RANDOM NUMBER
020B: 8D 01 A0             STA PORT1
020E: AD 04 A0             LDA T1CL        ;...AND SECOND.
0211: 29 01                AND #01         ;MASK OUT BOTTOM ROW LEDS
0213: 8D 00 A0             STA PORT2
0216: 20 00 01     KEY     JSR GETKEY
0219: C9 00                CMP #0          ;KEY MUST BE 1-9: IS IT 0?
021B: F0 EB                BEQ START       ;YES, RESTART GAME WITH NEW BOARD.
021D: C9 0A                CMP #10         ;IS IT LESS THAN 10?
021F: 10 F5                BPL KEY         ;+ IF KEY >=10, SO GET ANOTHER
                   ;
                   ;FOLLOWING SECTION USES KEY NUMBER AS INDEX TO FIND IN
                   ;TABLE A BIT PATTERN USED TO COMPLEMENT LED'S
                   ;
0221: 38                   SEC             ;DECREMENT A FOR TABLE ACCESS
0222: E9 01                SBC #1
0224: 0A                   ASL A           ;MULTIPLY A*2, SINCE EACH ENTRY IN
                                           ;TABLE IS TWO BYTES.
0225: AA                   TAX             ;USE A AS INDEX
0226: AD 01 A0             LDA PORT1       ;GET PORT CONTENTS FOR COMPLEMENT
0229: 5D 6B 02             EOR TABLE,X      ;EOR PORT CONTENTS W/PATTERN
022C: 8D 01 A0             STA PORT1       ;RESTORE PORT1
022F: AD 00 A0             LDA PORT2       ;DO SAME WITH PORT2,
0232: 5D 6C 02             EOR TABLE+1,X     ;...USING NEXT TABLE ENTRY.
0235: 29 01                AND #01         ;MASK OUT BOTTOM ROW LEDS
0237: 8D 00 A0             STA PORT2       ;...AND RESTORE.
                   ;
                   ;THIS SECTION CHECKS FOR WINNING PATTERN IN LEDS
                   ;
023A: 4A                   LSR A           ;SHIFT BIT 0 OF PORT 1 INTO CARRY.
023B: 90 D9                BCC KEY         ;IF NOT WIN PATTERN, GET NEXT MOVE
023D: AD 01 A0             LDA PORT1       ;LOAD PORT1 FOR WIN TEST
0240: C9 EF                CMP #%11101111    ;CHECK FOR WIN PATTERN
0242: D0 D2                BNE KEY         ;NO WIN, GET NEXT MOVE
```

Fig. 5.3: Magic Square Program

```
                  ;
                  ;WIN  BLINK LED'S EVERY 1/2 SEC, 4 TIMES
                  ;
0244: A9 0E                LDA #14
0246: 85 00                STA TEMP       ;LOAD NUMBER OF BLINKS
0248: A2 20       BLINK    LDX #$20       ;DELAY CONSTANT FOR .08 SEC
024A: A0 FF       DELAY    LDY #$FF       ;OUTER LOOP OF VARIABLE DELAY
                                          ;ROUTINE, WHOSE DELAY TIME
                                          ;IS 2556 * (CONTENTS OF X ON ENTER
024C: EA          DLY      NOP            ;10 MICROSEC LOOP V
024D: D0 00                BNE .+2
024F: 88                   DEY
0250: D0 FA                BNE DLY
0252: CA                   DEX
0253: D0 F5                BNE DELAY
0255: AD 01 A0             LDA PORT1      ;GET PORTS AND COMPLEMENT THEM
0258: 49 FF                EOR #$FF
025A: 8D 01 A0             STA PORT1
025D: AD 00 A0             LDA PORT2
0260: 49 01                EOR #1
0262: 8D 00 A0             STA PORT2
0265: C6 00                DEC TEMP       ;COUNT DOWN NUMBER OF BLINKS
0267: D0 DF                BNE BLINK      ;DO AGAIN IF NOT DONE
0269: F0 AB                BEQ KEY        ;GET NEXT MOVE
                  ;
                  ;TABLE OF CODES USED TO COMPLEMENT LEDS
                  ;
026B: 1B          TABLE     .BYT %00011011,%00000000
026C: 00
026D: 07                    .BYT %00000111,%00000000
026E: 00
026F: 36                    .BYT %00110110,%00000000
0270: 00
0271: 49                    .BYT %01001001,%00000000
0272: 00
0273: BA                    .BYT %10111010,%00000000
0274: 00
0275: 24                    .BYT %00100100,%00000001
0276: 01
0277: D8                    .BYT %11011000,%00000000
0278: 00
0279: C0                    .BYT %11000000,%00000001
027A: 01
027B: B0                    .BYT %10110000,%00000001
027C: 01

SYMBOL TABLE:
 GETKEY     0100        T1CL      A004        PORT1     A001
 PORT2      A000        TEMP      0000        DDRA      A003
 DDRB       A002        START     0208        KEY       0216
 BLINK      0248        DELAY     024A        DLY       024C
 TABLE      026B

%
```

Fig. 5.3: Magic Square Program (Continued)

The data direction registers for Ports A and B of the VIA are configured for output to drive the LEDs:

```
LDA #$FF
STA DDRA
STA DDRB
```

The "random" numbers are then obtained by reading the value of timer 1 of the VIA and are used to provide a random pattern for the LEDs. (Two numbers provide 16 bits, of which 9 are kept.)

```
START    LDA T1CL      Get 1st number
         STA PORT1     Use it
         LDA T1CL      Get 2nd number
         AND #01       Keep only position 0
         STA PORT2     Use it
```

An explanation of the use of T1CL has been presented in the previous chapter. The program then monitors the keyboard for the key stroke of the player. It will accept only inputs "0" through "9" and will reject all others:

```
KEY      JSR GETKEY
         CMP #0        Is key 0?
         BEQ START
         CMP #10
         BPL KEY       If key = 10 get another
```

If the player has pressed key "0," the program is restarted with a new LED display. If it is a value between "1" and "9" that is pressed, the appropriate change must be performed on the LED pattern. The key number will be used as an index to the table of complementation codes. Since the keys are labeled 1 through 9, the key number must first be decremented by 1 in order to be used as an index. Since the table contains double-byte entries, the index number must also be multiplied by 2. This is performed by the following three instructions:

```
SEC
SBC #1         Subtract 1
ASL A          Multiply by 2
```

Remember that a shift left is equivalent to a multiplication by 2 in the binary system. The resulting value is used as an index and stored in index register X:

```
TAX
```

The LED pattern is stored in the Port A data registers. It will be complemented by executing an EOR instruction on Port 1, then repeating the process for Port 2:

```
LDA PORT1
EOR TABLE,X       Complement Port1
STA PORT1
LDA PORT2         Same for Port2
EOR TABLE + 1,X
AND #01           Mask out unused bits
STA PORT2
```

Note that assembly-time arithmetic is used to specify the second byte in the table:

```
EOR TABLE + 1,X
```

Once the pattern has been complemented, the program checks for a winning pattern. To do so, the contents of Port 2 and Port 1 must be matched against the correct LED pattern. For Port 2, this is "0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1." For Port 1, this is "1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1." Bit 0 of Port 2 happens presently to be contained in the accumulator and can be tested immediately after a right shift:

```
LSR A        Shift bit 0 of Port 2
BCC KEY
```

The contents of Port 1 must be explicitly compared to the appropriate pattern:

```
LDA PORT1
CMP #%11101111
BNE KEY
```


To confirm the win, LEDs are now blinked on the board. TEMP is used as a counter variable; X is used to set the fixed delay duration. Y is used as a counter for the innermost loop. Each port is complemented after the delay has elapsed.

```
          LDA #14
          STA TEMP       Load number of blinks
BLINK     LDX #$20       Delay constant for .08 sec
DELAY     LDY #$FF       Outer loop of variable
                         delay routine, whose delay
                         time is 2556 × (Contents
                         of X on entry) 10 µs loop
DLY       NOP
          BNE . + 2
          DEY
          BNE DLY
          DEX
          BNE DELAY
          LDA PORT1      Get ports and complement
                         them
          EOR #$FF
          STA PORT1
          LDA PORT2
          EOR #1
          STA PORT2
          DEC TEMP       Count down number of blinks
          BNE BLINK      Do again if not done
          BEQ KEY        Get next key
```

SUMMARY

This game of skill required a special table to perform the various complementations. The timer is used directly to provide a pseudo-random number, rather than a program. The LED pattern is stored directly in the I/O chip's registers.

EXERCISES

Exercise 5-1: *Rewrite the end of the program using a delay subroutine.*

Exercise 5-2: *Will the starting pattern be reasonably random?*

Exercise 5-3: *Provide sound effects.*

Exercise 5-4: *Allow the use of key "A" to perform a different change such as a total complementation.*

Exercise 5-5 *(more difficult)*: *Write a program which allows the computer to play and win.*

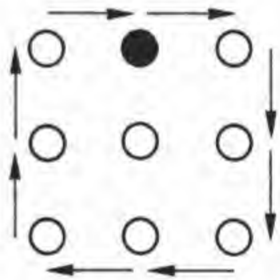
Exercise 5-6: *Add to the previous exercise the following feature: record the number of moves played by the computer, then play against the computer. You must win in fewer moves. You may specify an identical starting pattern for yourself and the computer. In this case, you should start, then let the computer "show you." If the computer requires more moves than you do, you are either an excellent player, a lucky player, or you are a poor programmer. Perhaps you are using the wrong algorithm!*

6

SPINNER

THE RULES

A light spins around the square formed by LEDs 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 8, 7, and 4, in a counterclockwise fashion.



The object of the game is to stop the light by hitting the key corresponding to the LED at the exact time that the LED lights up. Every time that the spinning light is stopped successfully, it will start spinning at a faster rate. Every time that the player fails to stop the LED within 32 spins, the light will stop briefly on LED #4, then resume spinning at a slower pace. The expert player will be able to make the light spin faster and faster, until the maximum speed is reached. At this point, all the LEDs on the Games Board (LEDs 1 through 15) light up simultaneously. It is a win, and a new game is started.

Each win is indicated to the player by a hesitation of the light on the LED corresponding to the key pressed. When a complete game is won, all LEDs on the Games Board will be lit.

This game can also be used to sharpen a player's reflexes, or to test his or her reaction time. In some cases, a player's reaction may be too slow to catch the rotating LED even at its slowest speed. In such a case, the player may be authorized to press two, or even three, consecutive keys at once. This extends the player's response time. For example, with this program, if the player would press keys 7, 8, and 9 simultaneously, the light would stop if it was at any one of those positions (7, 8, or 9).

THE ALGORITHM

The flowchart is presented in Figure 6.1. The game may operate at eight levels of difficulty, corresponding to the successive speeds of the "blip" traveling with increased rapidity around the LED square. An 8-bit counter register is used for two functions simultaneously. (See Figure 6.2.) The lower 3 bits of this register are used as the "blip-counter" and point to the current position of the light on the LED square. Three bits will select one of eight LEDs. The left-most 5 bits of this register are used as a "loop-counter" to indicate how many times the blip traverses the loop. Five bits allow up to 32 repetitions. LEDs are lit in succession by incrementing this counter. Whenever the blip-counter goes from "8" to "0," a carry will propagate into the loop-counter, incrementing it automatically. Allocating the 8 bits of register Y to two different conceptual counters facilitates programming. Another convention could be used.

Every time that an LED is lit, the keyboard is scanned to determine whether the corresponding key has been pressed. Note that if the key was pressed prior to the LED being lit, it will be ignored. This is accomplished with an "invalid flag." Thus, the algorithm checks to see whether or not a key was initially depressed and then ignores any further closures if it was. A delay constant is obtained by multiplying the difficulty level by four. Then, during the delay while the LED is lit, a new check is performed for a key closure if no key had been pressed at the beginning of this routine. If a key had been pressed at the beginning it will be treated as a miss, and the program will not check again to see if the key was pressed as the "invalid flag" will have been set.

Every time the correct key is pressed during the delay while the LED is on (left branch of the flowchart in the middle section of Figure 6.1), the value of the difficulty level is decremented (a lower difficulty number results in a higher rotation speed). For every miss on the part

of the player, the difficulty value is incremented up to 15, resulting in a slower spin of the light. Once a difficulty level of 0 has been reached, if a hit is recorded, all LEDs on the board will light to acknowledge the situation.

THE PROGRAM

Data Structures

The program uses two tables. The KYTBL table stores the key numbers corresponding to the circular LED sequence: 1,2,3,6,9,8,7,4. It is located at memory addresses 0B through 12. See the program listing in Figure 6.3.

The second table, LTABLE, contains the required bit patterns which must be sent to the VIA's port to illuminate the LEDs in sequence. For example, to illuminate LED #1, bit pattern "000000001, or 01 hexadecimal, must be sent. For LED #2, the bit pattern "00000010" must be sent, or 02 hexadecimal. Similarly, for the other LEDs, the required pattern is: 04, 20, 00, 80, 40; 0B in hexadecimal.

Note that there is an exception for LED #9. The corresponding pattern is "0" for Port 1, and bit 0 of Port 2 must also be turned on. We will need to check for this special situation later on.

Program Implementation

Three variables are stored in memory page 0:

DURAT	Is the delay between two successive LED illuminations
DIFCLT	Is the "difficulty level" (reversed)
DNTST	Is a flag used to detect an illegal key closure when scanning the keys

As usual, the program initializes the three required data direction registers: DDR1 on both Port A and Port B for the LEDs, and DDR3B for the keyboard:

```
START    LDA #$FF
         STA DDR1A
         STA DDR1B
         STA DDR3B
```

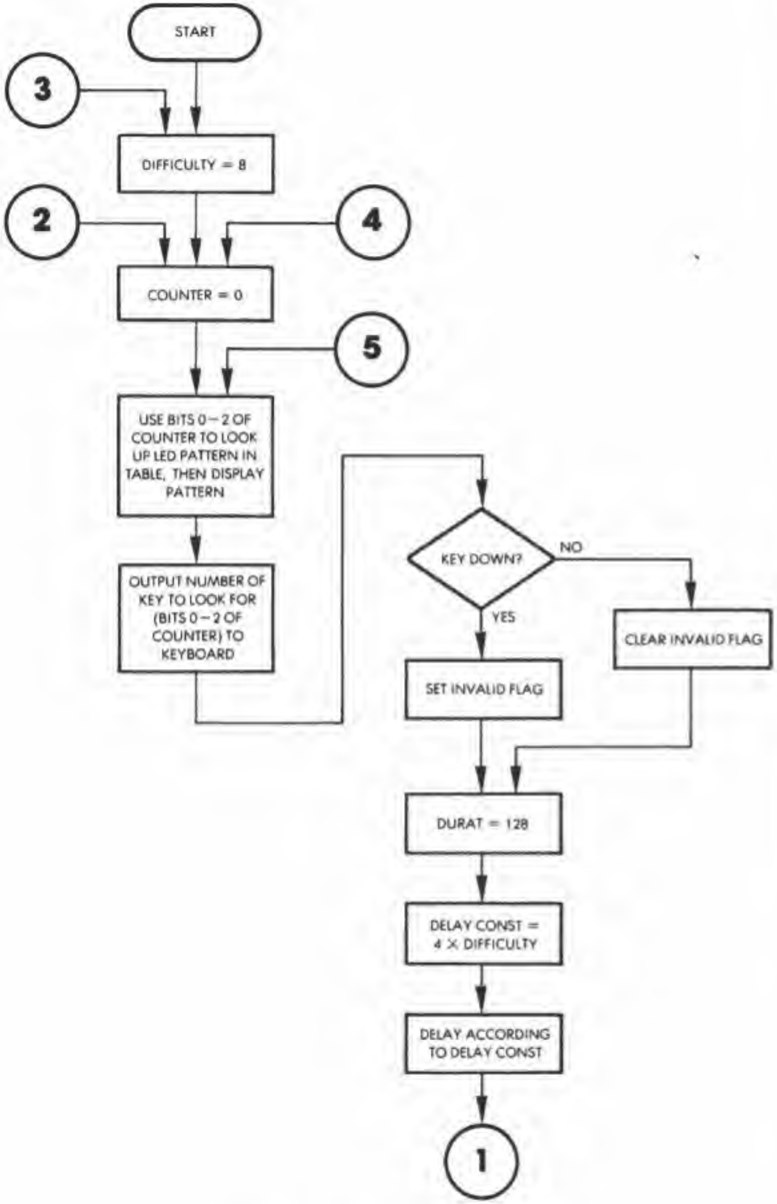


Fig. 6.1: Spinner Flowchart

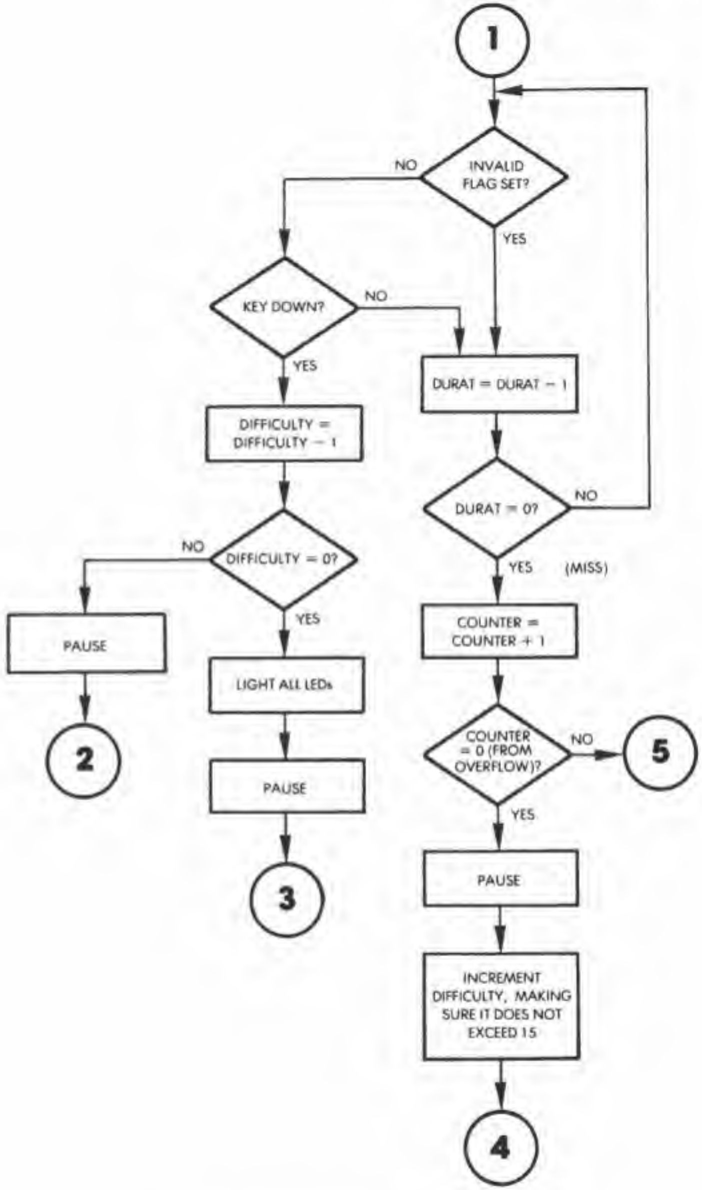


Fig. 6.1: Spinner Flowchart (Continued)

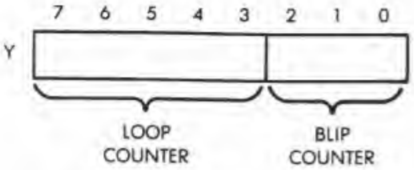


Fig. 6.2: Dual Counter

The difficulty level is set to 8, an average value:

```
            LDA #8
            STA DFCLT
```

The keystrobe port is conditioned for input:

```
            STA DDR3A
```

The Y register, to be used as our generalized loop-plus-blip-counter, is set to "0":

```
  NWGME     LDY #0
```

The key-down indicator is also set to "0":

```
  LOOP      LDA #0
            STA DNTST
```

LED #9 is cleared:

```
            STA PORT1B
```

The lower 3 bits of the counter are extracted. They contain the blip-counter and are used as an index into the LED pattern table:

```
            TYA           Y contains counter
            AND #$07      Extract lower 3 bits
            TAX           Use as index
```

The pattern is obtained from LTABL, using an indexed addressing


```
LOC    CODE       LINE
0000              ;      'SPINNER'
0000              ;PROGRAM TO TEST REACTION TIME OF PLAYER.
0000              ;BLIP OF LIGHT SPINS AROUND EDGE
0000              ;OF 3X3 LED MATRIX, AND USER MUST PRESS
0000              ;CORRESPONDING KEY. IF, AFTER A NUMBER OF
0000              ;SPINS, CORRECT KEY HAS NOT BEEN PRESSED,
0000              ;BLIP SPINS SLOWER. IF CORRECT KEY HAS BEEN
0000              ;PRESSED, BLIP SPINS FASTER. ALL
0000              ;LEDS LIGHT WHEN SUCCESSFUL KEYPRESS
0000              ;OCCURS ON MAXIMUM SPEED.
0000              ;
0000              ;I/O :
0000              ;
0000              PORT1A = $A001         ;LEDS 1-8
0000              PORT1B = $A000         ;LEDS 8-15
0000              DDR1A  = $A003
0000              DDR1B  = $A002
0000              PORT3A = $AC01         ;KEY STROBE INPUT.
0000              PORT3B = $AC00         ;KEY # OUTPUT.
0000              DDR3A  = $AC03
0000              DDR3B  = $AC02
0000              ;
0000              ;VARIABLE STORAGE:
0000              ;
0000                     * = $0
0000              ;
0000              DURAT  *=*+1          ;DURATION OF INTER-MOVEMENT DELAY.
0001              DIFCLT *=*+1           ;DIFFICULTY LEVEL.
0002              DNTST  *=*+1          ;SET TO $01 IF KEY DOWN AT START
0003                         ;OF INTER-MOVEMENT DELAY.
0003              ;
0003              ;TABLE OF PATTERNS TO BE SENT TO LED
0003              ;MATRIX AT EACH LOOP COUNT.
0003              ;SET FOR CLOCKWISE ROTATION STARTING AT LED #1.
0003              ;
0003   01         LTABLE .BYTE $01,$02,$04,$20,$00,$80,$40,$08
0004   02
0005   04
0006   20
0007   00
0008   80
0009   40
000A   08
000B              ;
000B              ;TABLE OF PATTERNS TO BE SENT TO KEYBOARD
000B              ;TO TEST IF LEDS ARE ON AT EACH LOOP COUNT.
000B              ;
000B   01         KYTBL  .BYTE 1,2,3,6,9,8,7,4
000C   02
000D   03
000E   06
000F   09
0010   08
0011   07
0012   04
0013              ;
0013              ;MAIN PROGRAM
0013              ;
0013                     * = $200
0200              ;
0200   A9 FF      START  LDA #$FF        ;SET I/O REGISTERS.
0202   8D 03 A0          STA DDR1A
0205   8D 02 A0          STA DDR1B
0208   8D 02 AC          STA DDR3B
020B   A9 08             LDA #8
020D   85 01             STA DIFCLT      ;SET DIFFICULTY.
020F   8D 03 AC          STA DDR3A       ;SET KEYSTROBE PORT.
0212   A0 00      NWGME  LDY #0          ;RESET LOOP/BLIP COUNTER.
0214   A9 00      LOOP   LDA #0
0216   85 02             STA DNTST       ;CLEAR KEYDOWN INDICATOR.
0218   8D 00 A0          STA PORT1B      ;CLEAR HI LED PORT.
021B   98                TYA             ;USE LOWER 3 BITS OF MAIN COUNTER
021C   29 07             AND #$07        ;AS INDEX TO FIND LED PATTERN
021E   AA                TAX             ;IN TABLE OF PATTERNS.
021F   B5 03             LDA LTABLE,X    ;GET PATTERN FOR LED TO
```

Fig. 6.3: Spinner Program

```
0221                        ;BE TURNED ON.
0221  8D 01 A0          STA PORT1A      ;STORE IN LED PORT.
0224  D0 05             BNE CHECK       ;IF PATTERN    0, SKIP.
0226  A9 01             LDA #1          ;PATTERN=0, SO SET HI BIT.
0228  8D 00 A0          STA PORT1B
022B  B5 0B     CHECK   LDA KYTBL,X     ;GET KEY# TO TEST FOR.
022D  8D 00 AC          STA PORT3B      ;STORE IN KEYPORT.
0230  2C 01 AC          BIT PORT3A      ;STROBE HI?
0233  30 04             BMI DELAY       ;IF NOT, SKIP.
0235  A9 01     INVALD  LDA #01         ;STOBE HI: SET KEY DOWN MARKER.
0237  85 02             STA DNTST
0239  A9 80     DELAY   LDA #$80        ;GET # OF LOOP CYCLES (DELAY LENGTH)
023B  85 00             STA DURAT
023D  A5 01     DL1     LDA DIFCLT      ;MULTIPLY DIFFICULTY COUNTER ,
023F  0A                ASL A           ;BY FOUR TO DETERMINE DELAY
0240  0A                ASL A           ;LENGTH.
0241  AA                TAX
0242  26 02     DL2     ROL DNTST       ;DELAY ACCORDING TO DIFCLT.
0244  66 02             ROR DNTST
0246  CA                DEX
0247  D0 F9             BNE DL2         ;LOOP 'TIL COUNT = 0
0249  A5 02             LDA DNTST       ;GET KEY DOWN FLAG.
024B  D0 05             BNE NOTST       ;IF KEY WAS DOWN AT BEGINNING OF
024D                    ;DELAY, DON'T TEST IT.
024D  2C 01 AC          BIT PORT3A      ;CHECK KEY STROBE.
0250  10 19             BPL HIT         ;KEY HAS CLOSED DURING DELAY: HIT.
0252  C6 00     NOTST   DEC DURAT       ;COUNT DELAY LOOP DOWN.
0254  D0 E7             BNE DL1         ;LOOP IF NOT 0.
0256  C8                INY             ;INCREMENT MAIN SPIN COUNTER.
0257  D0 BB             BNE LOOP        ;IF 32 LOOPS NOT DONE, DO NEXT LOOP
0259  A6 01             LDX DIFCLT      ;NO HITS THIS TIME, MAKE NEXT
025B                        ;EASIER.
025B  E8                INX
025C  8A                TXA             ;MAKE SURE DIFFICULTY DOES NOT
025D  C9 10             CMP #16         ;EXCEED 15
025F  D0 02             BNE OK
0261  A9 0F             LDA #15
0263  85 01     OK      STA DIFCLT
0265  20 80 02          JSR WAIT        ;PAUSE A BIT.
0268  4C 12 02          JMP NWGME       ;START NEW RUUND.
026B  20 80 02  HIT     JSR WAIT        ;PAUSE A BIT.
026E  C6 01             DEC DIFCLT      ;MAKE NEXT GAME HARDER.
0270  D0 A0             BNE NWGME       ;IF DIFFICULTY NOT 0 (HARDEST).
0272                        ;PLAY NEXT GAME.
0272  A9 FF             LDA #$FF        ;PLAYER HAS MADE IT TO TOP
0274  8D 01 A0          STA PORT1A      ;DIFFICULTY LEVEL, LIGHT ALL LEDS.
0277  8D 00 A0          STA PORT1B
027A  20 80 02          JSR WAIT        ;PAUSE A BIT.
027D  4C 00 02          JMP START       ;PLAY ANOTHER GAME.
0280            ;
0280            ;SUBROUTINE 'WAIT'
0280            ;SHORT DELAY.
0280            ;
0280  A0 FF     WAIT    LDY #$FF
0282  A2 FF     LP1     LDX #$FF
0284  66 00     LP2     ROR DURAT
0286  26 00             ROL DURAT
0288  66 00             ROR DURAT
028A  26 00             ROL DURAT
028C  CA                DEX
028D  D0 F5             BNE LP2
028F  88                DEY
0290  D0 F0             BNE LP1
0292  60                RTS
0293                    .END
SYMBOL TABLE
SYMBOL   VALUE

CHECK    022B  DDR1A    A003  DDR1B    A002  DDR3A    AC03
DDR3B    AC02  DELAY    0239  DIFCLT   0001  DL1      023D
DL2      0242  DNTST    0002  DURAT    0000  HIT      026B
INVALD   0235  KYTBL    000B  LOOP     0214  LP1      0282
LP2      0284  LTABLE   0003  NOTST    0252  NWGME    0212
OK       0263  PORT1A   A001  PORT1B   A000  PORT3A   AC01
PORT3B   AC00  START    0200  WAIT     0280
END OF ASSEMBLY
```

Fig. 6.3: Spinner Program (Continued)

mechanism with register X, and this pattern is output on Port 1A to light up the appropriate LED:

```
LDA LTABLE, X   Get pattern
STA PORT1A      Use it to light up LED
```

As we indicated in the previous section, an explicit check must be made for the pattern "0," which requires that bit 0 of Port B be turned on. This corresponds to LED #9:

```
BNE CHECK    Was pattern = 0?
LDA #1       If not, set LED #9
STA PORT1B
```

Once the correct LED has been lit, the keyboard must be inspected to determine whether the player has already pressed the correct key. The program only checks the key number corresponding to the LED being lit:

```
CHECK    LDA KYTBL,X    X contains correct pointer
         STA PORT3B     Select correct key
         BIT PORT3A     Strobe hi?
         BMI DELAY      If not, skip
```

If the corresponding key is down (a strobe high on Port 3A is detected), the key-down flag, DNTST, is set to "1":

```
INVALD   LDA #01
         STA DNTST
```

This is an illegal key closure. It will be ignored. A delay to keep the LED lit is implemented by loading a value in memory location DURAT. This location is used as a loop-counter. It will be decremented later on and will cause a branch back to location DL1 to occur:

```
DELAY    LDA #$80
         STA DURAT
```

The difficulty counter, DIFCLT, is then multiplied by four. This is accomplished by two successive left shifts:

```
DL1       LDA DIFCLT
          ASL A
          ASL A
          TAX
```

The result is saved in index register X. It will determine the delay length. The lower the "difficulty-level," the shorter the delay will be.

The delay loop is then implemented:

```
DL2       ROL DNTST
          ROR DNTST
          DEX
          BNE DL2        Loop til count = 0
```

The key-down flag, DNTST, is then retrieved from memory and tested. If the key was down at the beginning of this routine, the program branches to location NOTST. Otherwise, if a closure is detected, a hit is reported and a branch occurs to location HIT:

```
          LDA DNTST
          BNE NOTST
          BIT PORT3A     Check key strobe
          BPL HIT
```

At NOTST, the external delay loop proceeds: the value of DURAT is decremented and a branch back to location DL1 occurs, unless DURAT decrements to "0." Whenever the delay decrements to "0" without a hit, the main counter (register Y) is incremented by 1. This results in advancing the blip-counter (lower three bits of register Y) to the next LED. However, if the blip-counter was pointing to LED #4 (the last one in our sequence), the loop-counter (upper 5 bits of register Y) will automatically be incremented by 1 when the blip-counter advances. If the value 32 is reached for the loop-counter, the value of register Y after incrementation will be "0" (in fact, an overflow will have occurred into the carry bit). This condition is tested explicitly:

```
NOTST     DEC DURAT
          BNE DL1        Loop if not 0
          INY            Increment counter
          BNE LOOP       32 loops?
```


Once the Y register has overflowed, i.e., 32 loops have been executed, the difficulty value is increased, resulting in a slower spin:

```
          LDX DIFCLT     No hits. Make it easier
          INX
```

The maximum difficulty level is 15, and this is tested explicitly:

```
          TXA            Only A may be compared
          CMP #16
          BNE OK
          LDA #15        Stay at 15 maximum
OK        STA DIFCLT
```

Finally, a brief pause is implemented:

```
          JSR WAIT
```

and a new spin is started:

```
          JMP NWGME
```

In the case of a hit, a pause is also implemented:

```
HIT       JSR WAIT
```

then the game is made harder by decrementing the difficulty count (DIFCLT)

```
          DEC DIFCLT
```

The difficulty value is tested for "0" (fastest possible spin). If the "0" level has been reached, the player has won the game and all LEDs are illuminated:

```
          BNE NWGME      If not 0, play next game
          LDA #$FF       It is a win
          STA PORT1A     Light up
          STA PORT1B
```

The usual pause is implemented, and a new game is started:

```
            JSR WAIT
            JMP START
```

The pause is achieved with the usual delay subroutine called "WAIT." It is a classic, two-level nested loop delay subroutine, with additional do-nothing instructions inserted at address 0286 to make it last longer:

```
WAIT        LDY #$FF
LP1         LDX #$FF
LP2         ROR DURAT
            ROL DURAT
            ROR DURAT
            ROL DURAT
            DEX
            BNE LP2
            DEY
            BNE LP1
            RTS
```

SUMMARY

This program implemented a game of skill. Multiple levels of difficulty were provided in order to challenge the player. Since human reaction time is slow, all delays were implemented as delay loops. For efficiency, a special double-counter was implemented in a single register: the blip counter—loop counter.

EXERCISES

Exercise 6-1: *There are several ways to "cheat" with this program. Any given key can be vibrated rapidly. Also, it is possible to press any number of keys simultaneously, thereby massively increasing the odds. Modify the above program to prevent these two possibilities.*

Exercise 6-2: *Change the rotation speed of the light around the LEDs by modifying the appropriate memory location. (Hint: this memory location has a name indicated at the beginning of the program.)*

Exercise 6-3: *Add sound effects.*

7

SLOT MACHINE

THE RULES

This program simulates a Las Vegas-type slot machine. The rotation of the wheels on a slot machine is simulated by three vertical rows of lights on LED columns 1-4-7, 2-5-8, and 3-6-9. The lights "rotate" around these three columns, and eventually stop. (See Figure 7.1.) The final light combination representing the player's score is formed by LEDs 4-5-6, i.e., the middle horizontal row.

At the beginning of each game, the player is given eight points. The player's score is displayed by the corresponding LED on the Games Board. At the start of each game, LED #8 is lit, indicating this initial score of 8.

The player starts the slot machine by pressing any key. The lights start spinning on the three vertical rows of LEDs. Once they stop, the combination of lights in LEDs 4, 5, and 6 determines the new score. If either zero or one LED is lit in this middle row, it is a lose situation, and the player loses one point. If two LEDs are lit in the middle row, the player's score is increased by one point. If three LEDs are lit in the middle row, three points are added to the player's score.

Whenever a total score of zero is obtained, the player has lost the game. The player wins the game when his or her score reaches 16 points. Everything that happens while the game is being played produces tones from the machine. While the LEDs are spinning, the speaker crackles, reinforcing the feeling of motion. Whenever the lights stop rotating, a tone sounds in the speaker, at a high pitch if it is a win situation, or at a low pitch if it is a lose situation. In particular, after a player takes his or her turn, if there are three lights in the mid-

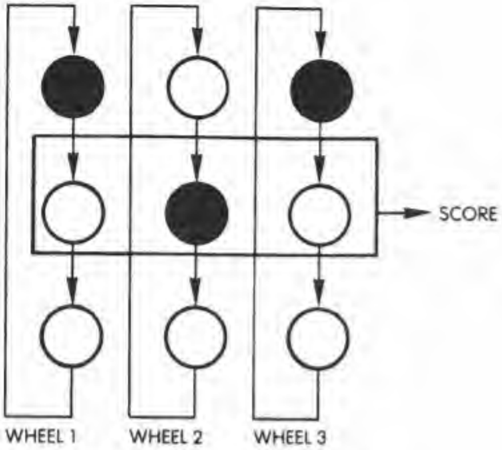


Fig. 7.1: The Slot Machine

dle row (a win situation), the speaker will go beep-beep-beep in a high pitch, to draw attention to the fact that the score is being incremented by three points. Whenever the maximum of 16 points is reached, the player has obtained a "jackpot." At this point all the LEDs on the board will light up simultaneously, and a siren sound will be generated (in ascending tones). Conversely, whenever a null score is reached, a siren will be sounded in descending tones.

Note that, unlike the Las Vegas model, this machine will let you win frequently! Good luck. However, as you know, it is not as much a matter of luck as it is a matter of programming (as in Las Vegas machines). You will find that both the scoring and the probabilities can be easily modified through programming.

A TYPICAL GAME

The Games Board initially displays a lit LED in position 8, indicating a starting score of 8. At this point the player should select and press a key. For this example let's press key 0. The lights start spinning. At the end of this spin, LEDs 4, 5, and 9 are lit. (See Figure 7.2.) This is a win situation and one point will be added to the score. The high-pitch tone sounds. LED #9 is then lit to indicate the total of the 8 previous points plus the one point obtained on this spin.

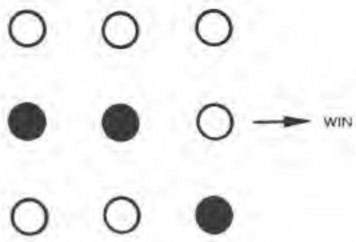


Fig. 7.2: A Win Situation

Key 0 is pressed again. This time only LED 5 in the middle row is lit after the spin. The score reverts back to 8. (Remember, the player loses 1 point from his or her score if either zero or only one LED in the middle row is lit after the spin.)

Key 0 is pressed again; this time LEDs 5 and 6 light up resulting in a score of nine.

Key 0 is pressed again. LED 4 is lit at the end of the spin, and LED 8 lights up again.

Key 0 is pressed. LED 6 is lit. The score is now 7, etc.

THE ALGORITHM

The basic sequencing for the slot machine program is shown in the flowchart in Figure 7.3. First, the score is displayed, then the game is started by the player's key stroke and the LEDs are spun. After this, the results are evaluated: the score is correspondingly updated and a win or lose situation is indicated.

The LED positions in a column are labeled 0, 1, 2, from the top to bottom. LEDs are spun by sequentially lighting positions 0, 1, 2, and then returning to position 0. The LEDs continue to spin in this manner and their speed of rotation diminishes until they finally come to a stop. This effect is achieved by incrementing the delay between each successive actuation of an LED within a given column. A counter-register is associated with each "wheel," or column of three LEDs. The initial contents of the three counters for wheels 1, 2, and 3 are obtained from a random number generator. In order to influence the odds, the random number must fit within a programmable bracket called (LOLIM, HILIM). The value of this counter is transferred to a temporary memory location. This location is regularly decremented until it reaches the value "0." When the value 0 is reached, the next LED on

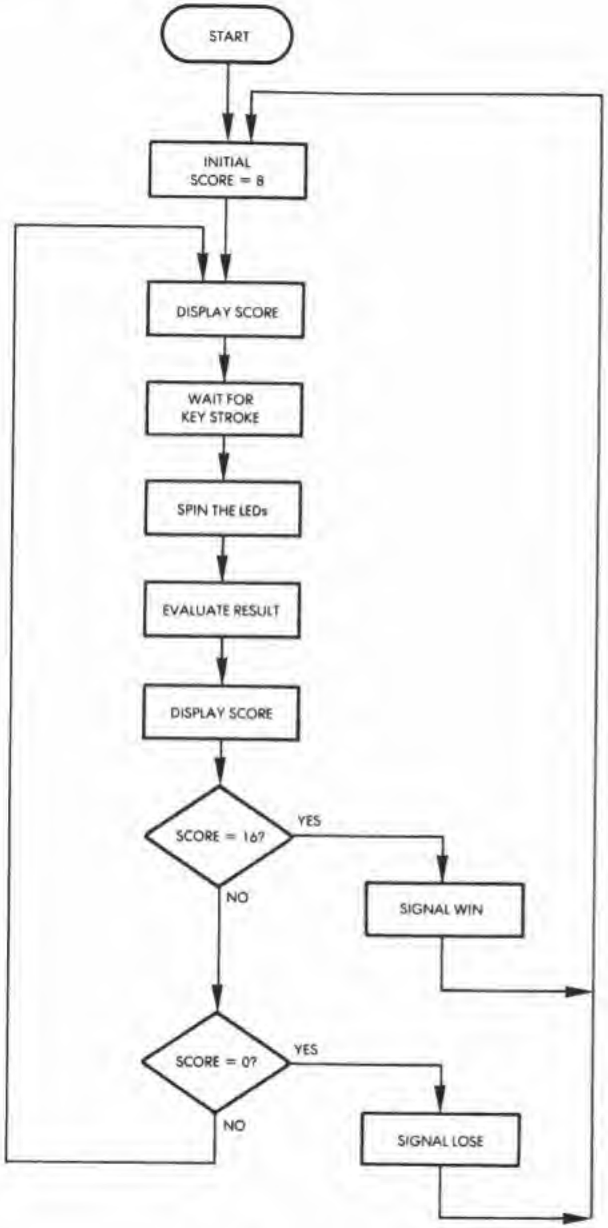


Fig. 7.3: Slots Flowchart

the "wheel" is lit. In addition, the original counter contents are incremented by one, resulting in a longer delay before lighting up the next LED. Whenever the counter overflows to 0, the process for that wheel stops. Thus, by using synchronous updating of the temporary memory locations, the effect of asynchronously moving LED "blips" is achieved. When all LEDs have stopped, the resulting position is evaluated.

The flowchart corresponding to this DISPLAY routine is shown in Figure 7.4. Let us analyze it. In steps 1, 2, and 3 the LED pointers are initialized to the top row of LEDs (position 0). The three counters used to supply the timing interval for each wheel are filled with numbers from a random number generator. The random number is selected between set limits. Finally, the three counters are copied into the temporary locations reserved for decrementing the delay constants.

Let us examine the next steps presented in Figure 7.4:

4. The wheel pointer X is set at the right-most column: X = 3.
5. The corresponding counter for the current column (column 3 this time) is tested for the value 0 to see if the wheel has stopped. It is not 0 the first time around.
6,7. The delay constant for the column of LEDs determined by the wheel pointer is decremented, then it is tested against the value 0. If the delay is not 0, nothing else happens for this column, and we move to the left by one column position:
   16. The column pointer X is decremented: X = X − 1
   17. X is tested against zero. If X is zero, a branch occurs to step 5. Every time that X reaches the value zero, the same situation may have occurred in all three columns. All wheel counters are, therefore, tested for the value zero.
   18. If all counters are zero, the spin is finished and exit occurs. If all counters are not zero, a delay is implemented, and a branch back to (4) occurs.

Back to step 7:

7. If the delay constant has reached the value zero, the next LED down in the column must be lit.
8. The LED pointer for the wheel whose number is in the wheel pointer is incremented.
9. The LED pointer is tested against the value 4. If 4 has not been reached, we proceed; otherwise, it is reset to the value 1. (LEDs are designated externally by positions 1, 2, and 3 from

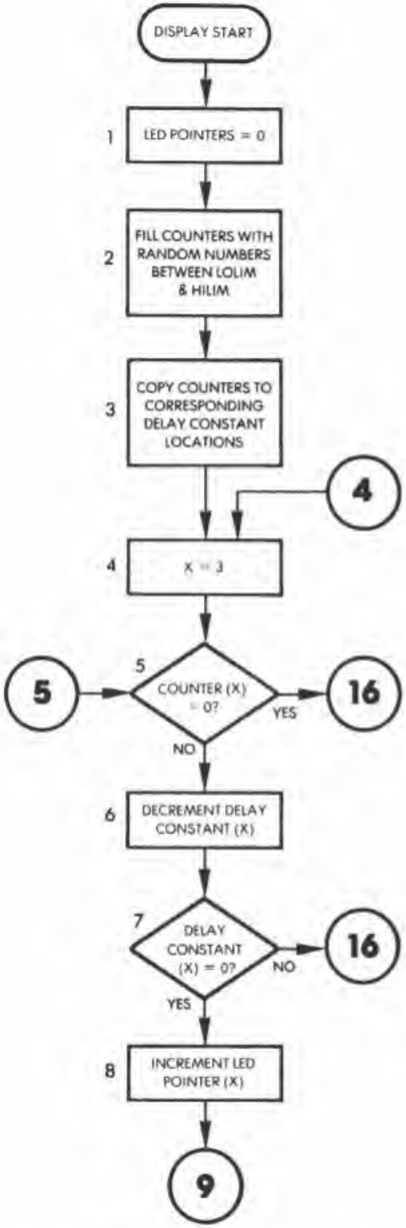


Fig. 7.4: DISPLAY Flowchart

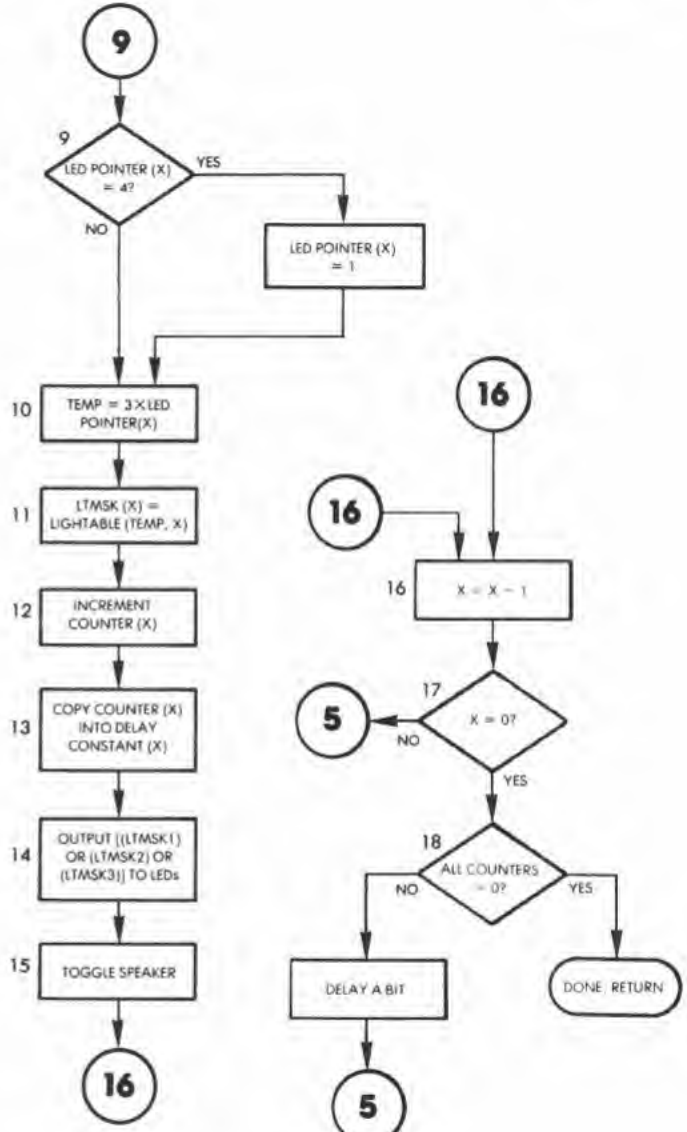


Fig. 7.4: DISPLAY Flowchart (Continued)

top to bottom. The next LED to be lit after LED #3 is LED #1.)

10,11. The LED must be lit on the board, and a table LIGHTABLE is utilized to obtain the proper pattern.

12. The counter for the appropriate wheel is incremented. Note that it is not tested against the value zero. This will occur only when the program moves to the left of wheel 1. This is done at location 18 in the flowchart, where the counters are tested for the value zero.

13. The new value of the counter is copied into the delay constant location, resulting in an increased delay before the next LED actuation.

14. The current lighting patterns of each column are combined and displayed.

15. As each LED is lit in sequence, the speaker is toggled (actuated) .

16. As usual, we move to the column on the left and proceed as before.

Let us go back to the test at step 5 in the flowchart:

5. Note that whenever the counter value for a column is zero, the LED in that column has stopped moving. No further action is required. This is accounted for in the flowchart by the arrow to the right of the decision box at 5: the branch occurs to 16 and the column pointer is decremented, resulting in no change for the column whose counter was zero.

Next, the evaluation algorithm must evaluate the results once all LEDs have stopped and then it must signal the results to the player. Let us examine it.

The Evaluation Process

The flowchart for the EVAL algorithm is shown in Figure 7.5. The evaluation process is also illustrated in Figure 7.6, which shows the nine LEDs and the corresponding entities associated with them. Referring to Figure 7.6, X is a row-pointer and Y is a column- or wheel-pointer. A value counter is associated with each row. It contains the total number of LEDs lit in that row. This value counter will be converted into a score according to specific rules for each row. So far, we have only used row 2 and have defined a winning situation as being one in which two or three LEDs were lit in that row. However, many other combinations are possible and are allowed by this mechanism.

Exercises will be suggested later for other winning patterns.

The total for all of the scores in each row is added into a total called SCORE, shown at the bottom right-hand corner of Figure 7.6.

Let us now refer to the flowchart in Figure 7.5. The wheel- or column pointer Y is set initially to the right-most column: Y = 3.

2. The temporary counters are initialized to the value zero.

3. Within the current column (3), we need only look at the row which has a lit LED. This row is pointed to by LED-POINTER. The corresponding row value is stored in:
X = LED POINTER (Y)

4. Since an LED is lit in the row pointed to by X, the value counter for that row is incremented by one.

Assuming the LED situation of Figure 7.7, the second value counter has been set to the value 1.

5. The next column is examined: Y = Y − 1.

If Y is not 0, we go back to (3); otherwise the evaluation process may proceed to its next phase.

Exercise 7-1: *Using the flowchart of Figure 7.5, and using the example of Figure 7.7, show the resulting values contained in the value counters when we finally exit from the test at (6) in the flowchart of Figure 7.5.*

The actual number of LEDs lit in each row must now be transformed into a score. The SCORETABL is used for that purpose. If the scoring rules contained in this table are changed, they will completely modify the way the game is played.

The score table contains four byte-long numbers per row. Each number corresponds to the score to be earned by the player when 0, 1, 2, or 3 LEDs are lit in that row. The logical organization of the score table is shown in Figure 7.8. The entries in the table correspond to the score values which have been selected for the program presented at the beginning of this chapter. Any combination of LEDs in rows 1 or 3 scores 0. Any combination of 2 LEDs in row 2 scores 1, but, three LEDs score 3. Practically, this means that the score value of row 1 is obtained by merely using an indexed access technique with the number of LEDs lit as the index. For row 2, a displacement of four must be added for table access. In row 3, an additional displacement of four must be added. Mathematically, this translates to:

$$\text{SCORE} = \text{SCORETABL}[(X - 1) \times 4 + 1 + Y]$$

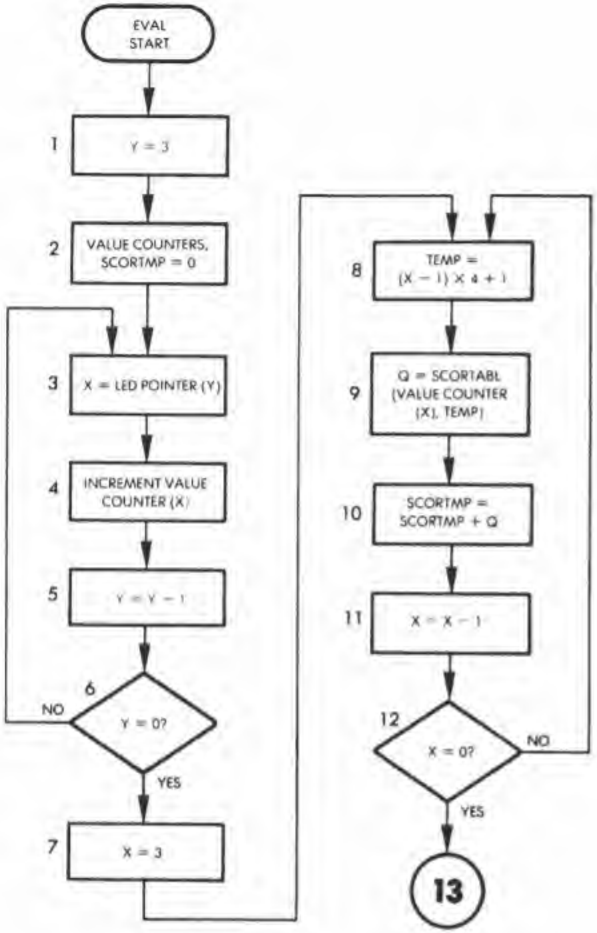


Fig. 7.5: EVAL Flowchart

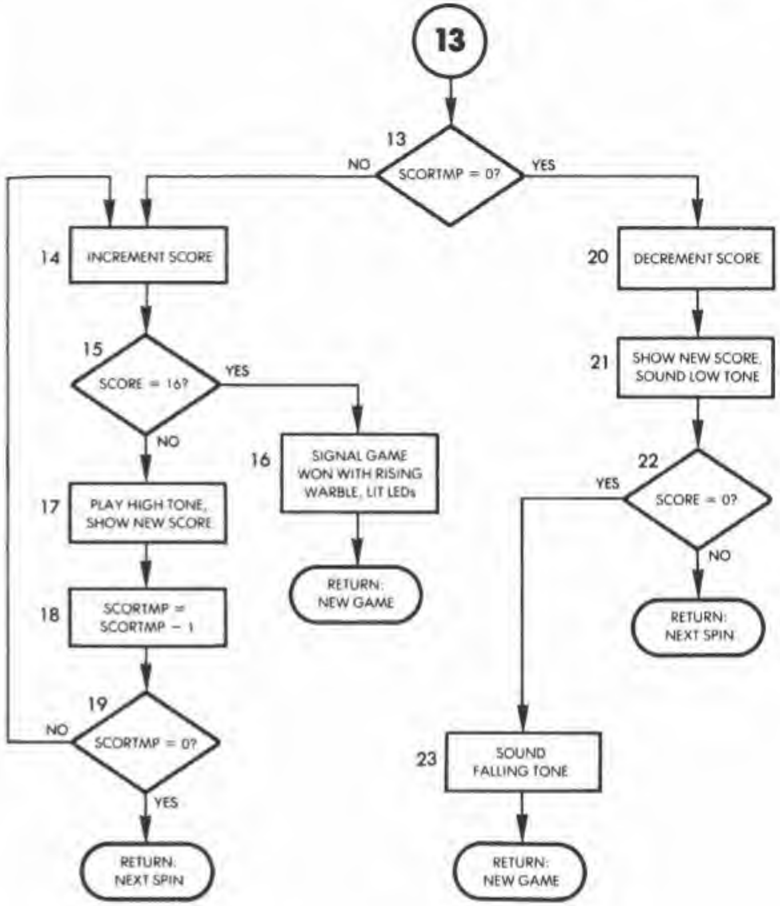


Fig. 7.5: EVAL Flowchart (Continued)

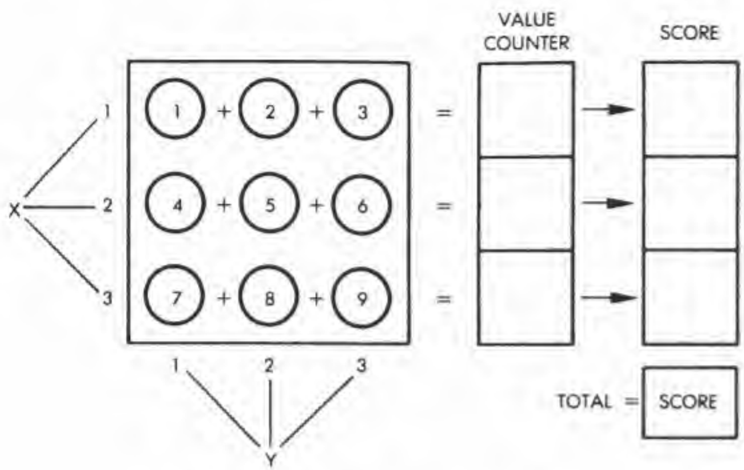


Fig. 7.6: Evaluation Process on the Board

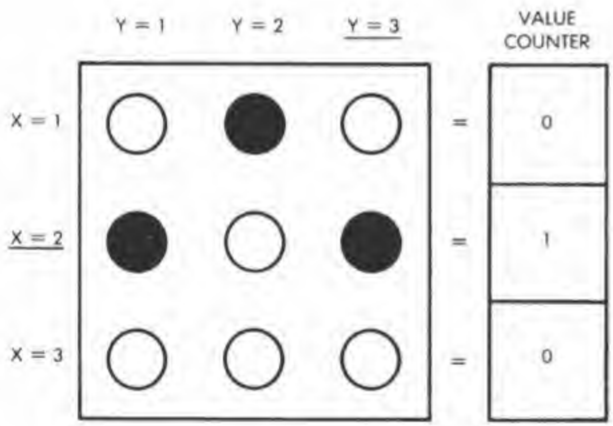


Fig. 7.7: An Evaluation Example

where X is the row number and Y is the number of LEDs lit for that row. Since this technique allows each of the three rows to generate a score, the program must test the value counter in each row to obtain the total score.

This is accomplished by steps 7 and 8: the row pointer is initialized

0	1	2	3	NUMBER LEDs LIT
0	0	0	0	ROW 1
0	0	1	3	ROW 2
0	0	0	0	ROW 3

Fig. 7.8: The Score Table

to 3, and a score table displacement pointer is set up:

$$\text{TEMP} = (X - 1) \times 4 + 1$$

9. Next, the value of the score is obtained from the table:

$$Q = \text{SCORTABL (value counter (X), TEMP)}$$

The value of that row's score is obtained by accessing the score table indexed by the number of LEDs lit, contained in the value counter for that row, plus a displacement equal to TEMP. The intermediate score is obtained by adding this partial score to any previous value:

10. SCORTMP = SCORTMP + Q
11. Finally, the row number is decremented, and the process is repeated until X reaches the value 0.
12. Whenever X reaches the value 0, the score for this spin has been computed and stored in location SCORTMP.
13. At this point, the score computed above (SCORTMP) is examined by the program, and two possibilities exist: if the SCORTMP is 0, a branch occurs to 20, where the game score is decremented. If SCORTMP is not 0, the game score will be increased by the score for this spin — SCORTMP. Let us follow this path first.
14. The total game score is incremented by one.
15. It is then tested for the maximum value of 16.

16. If the maximum score of 16 is reached in step 15, a special audible and visual signal is generated to reward the player. A new game may be started.
17. If 16 is not reached in step 15, the updated game score is shown to the player, accompanied by a high-pitched tone.
18. The amount by which the game score must be increased, SCORTMP, is decremented.
19. If SCORTMP is not zero, more points must be added to the game score, and a branch occurs to 14. Otherwise, the player may enter the next spin.

Let us now follow the other path from position thirteen on the flowchart, where the total score had been tested:

20. The score for this spin is 0, so the game score is decremented.
21. It is displayed to the player along with a low tone.
22. The new score is tested for the minimum value 0. If this minimum value has been reached, the player has lost. Otherwise, the player may keep playing.
23. A descending siren-type tone is generated to indicate the loss, and the game ends.

THE PROGRAM

Data Structures

Two tables are used by this program: 1) the score table is used to compute a score from the number of LEDs lit in each row — this has already been described; 2) the LTABLE is used to generate the appropriate code on the I/O port to light the specified LED. Each entry within this table contains a pattern to be OR'ed into the I/O register to light the specified LED.

Vertically, in the memory, the table entries correspond to the first column, the second column, and then the third column of LEDs. Looking at the program on lines 39, 40, and 41, the rows of digits correspond respectively to the columns of LEDs. For example, the third entry in the table, i.e., 64 decimal, or 40 hexadecimal (at address 001C) corresponds to the third LED in the first column on the Games Board, or LED 7.

Page Zero Variables

The following variables are stored in memory:

— TEMP is a scratch location


```
LINE # LOC      CODE        LINE

0002   0000                ;SLOT MACHINE SIMULATOR PROGRAM.
0003   0000                ;PRESS ANY KEY TO START 'SPIN'.
0004   0000                ;SCORE DETERMINED BY ARRAY 'SCORTB'.
0005   0000                ;8 POINTS INITIAL SCORE, ONE POINT PENALTY
0006   0000                ;FOR EACH BAD SPIN.
0007   0000                ;
0008   0000                        * = $0
0009   0000                TEMP    *=*+1            ;TEMPORARY STORAGE.
0010   0001                SCORTP  *=*+1              ;TEMPORARY SCORE STORAGE.
0011   0002                SCORE   *=*+1             ;SCORE.
0012   0003                DUR     *=*+1           ;DURATION OF TONES.
0013   0004                FREQ    *=*+1            ;FREQUENCY OF TONES.
0014   0005                SPEEDS  *=*+3              ;SPEEDS OF REVOLUTION FOR LEDS
0015   0008                           ;IN COLUMNS
0016   0008                INDX    *=*+3            ;DELAY COUNTERS FOR LED REVOLUTIONS.
0017   000B                INCR    *=*+3            ;POINTERS FOR LED POSITIONS:
0018   000E                           ;USED TO FETCH PATTERNS OUT OF TABLES.
0019   000E                LTMSK   *=*+3             ;PATTERNS FOR LIT LEDS
0020   0011                VALUES  *=*+3              ;NO. OF LIT LEDS IN EACH ROW.
0021   0014                RND     *=*+6           ;SCRATCHPAD FOR RND # GEN.
0022   001A                ;
0023   001A                ;I/O
0024   001A                ;
0025   001A                PORT1A = $A001             ;VIA#1 PORT A I/O REG (LEDS)
0026   001A                DDR1A  = $A003           ;VIA#1 PORT A DATA DIRECTION REG.
0027   001A                PORT1B = $A000            ;VIA#1 PORT B I/O REG. (LEDS)
0028   001A                DDR1B  = $A002           ;VIA#1 PORT B DATA DIRECTION REG.
0029   001A                PORT3B = $AC00            ;VIA#3 PORT B I/O REG. (SPKR)
0030   001A                DDR3B  = $AC02           ;VIA#3 PORT B DATA DIRECTION REG.
0031   001A                T1CL   = $A004
0032   001A                ;
0033   001A                ;ARRAYS
0034   001A                ;
0035   001A                ;ARRAY OF PATTERNS TO LIGHT LEDS.
0036   001A                ;ARRAY ROWS CORRESPOND TO COLUMNS OF LED
0037   001A                ;ARRAY, AND COLUMNS TO ROWS. FOR EXAMPLE, THIRD
0038   001A                ;BYTE IN ROW ONE WILL LIGHT LED 7.
0039   001A   01           LTABLE .BYTE 1,8,64
0039   001B   08
0039   001C   40
0040   001D   02                  .BYTE 2,16,128
0040   001E   10
0040   001F   80
0041   0020   04                  .BYTE 4,32,0
0041   0021   20
0041   0022   00
0042   0023                ;ARRAY OF SCORES RECEIVED FOR CERTAIN
0043   0023                ;PATTERNS OF LIT LEDS.
0044   0023                ;ROWS CORRESPOND TO ROWS IN LED ARRAY.
0045   0023                ;COLUMNS CORRESPOND TO NUMBER OF LEDS
0046   0023                ;LIT IN THAT ROW.
0047   0023                ;I.E., 3 LEDS IN MIDDLE ROW IS 3 PTS.
0048   0023   00           SCORTB .BYTE 0,0,0,0
0048   0024   00
0048   0025   00
0048   0026   00
0049   0027   00                  .BYTE 0,0,1,3
0049   0028   00
0049   0029   01
0049   002A   03
0050   002B   00                  .BYTE 0,0,0,0
0050   002C   00
0050   002D   00
0050   002E   00
0051   002F                ;
0052   002F                ;***** MAIN PROGRAM *****
0053   002F                ;
0054   002F                GETKEY = $100
0055   002F                        * = $200
0056   0200   A9 FF                LDA #$FF          ;SET UP PORTS.
```

Fig. 7.9: Slot Machine Program

```
0202  8D 03 A0          STA DDR1A
0205  8D 02 A0          STA DDR1B
0208  8D 02 AC          STA DDR3B
020B  AD 04 A0          LDA T1CL        ;GET SEED FOR RANDOM # GEN.
020E  85 15             STA RND+1
0210  A9 08      START  LDA #8          ;INITIAL SCORE IS EIGHT.
0212  85 02             STA SCORE
0214  A8                TAY             ;SHOW INITIAL SCORE
0215  20 3D 03          JSR LIGHT
0218  20 00 01   KEY    JSR GETKEY      ;ANY KEY PRESSED STARTS PROGRAM.
021B  20 27 02          JSR DISPLY      ;SPIN WHEELS
021E  20 A7 02          JSR EVAL        ;CHECK SCORE AND SHOW IT
0221  A5 02             LDA SCORE
0223  D0 F3             BNE KEY         ;IF SCORE <> 0, GET NEXT PLAY.
0225  F0 E9             BEQ START       ;IF SCORE = 0, RESTART.
0227             ;
0227             ;SUBROUTINE TO DISPLAY 'SPINNING' LEDS,
0227             ;FIND COMBINATION TO USED TO DETERMINE SCORE.
0227             ;
0227             LOLIM  = 90
0227             HILIM  = 135
0227             SPDPRM = 80
0227  A9 00      DISPLY LDA #0          ;RESET POINTERS.
0229  85 0B             STA INCR
022B  85 0C             STA INCR+1
022D  85 0D             STA INCR+2
022F  A0 02      LDRND  LDY #2          ;SET INDEX FOR 3 ITERATIONS.
0231  20 80 03   GETRND JSR RANDOM      ;GET RANDOM #.
0234  C9 87             CMP #HILIM      ;TOO LARGE?
0236  B0 F9             BCS GETRND      ;IF SO, GET ANOTHER.
0238  C9 5A             CMP #LOLIM      ;TOO SMALL?
023A  90 F5             BCC GETRND      ;IF SO, GET ANOTHER.
023C  99 08 00          STA INDX,Y      ;SAVE IN LOOP INDEXES AND
023F  99 05 00          STA SPEEDS,Y    ;LOOP SPEED COUNTERS.
0242  88                DEY
0243  10 EC             BPL GETRND      ;GET NEXT RND #.
0245  A2 02      UPDATE LDX #2          ;GET INDEX FOR THREE ITERATIONS.
0247  B4 05      UPDTLP LDY SPEEDS,X    ;IS SPEED(X)=0?
0249  F0 44             BEQ NXTUPD      ;IF SO, DO NEXT UPDATE.
024B  D6 08             DEC INDX,X      ;DECREMENT LOOP INDEX(X)
024D  D0 40             BNE NXTUPD      ;IF LOOPINDEX(X) <> 0,
024F                        ;DO NEXT UPDATE.
024F  B4 0B             LDY INCR,X      ;INCREMENT POINTER(X).
0251  C8                INY
0252  C0 03             CPY #3          ;POINTER = 3?
0254  D0 02             BNE NORST       ;IF NOT SKIP...
0256  A0 00             LDY #0          ;...RESET OF POINTER TO 0.
0258  94 0B      NORST  STY INCR,X      ;RESTORE POINTER(X).
025A  86 00             STX TEMP        ;MULTIPLY X BY 3 FOR ARRAY ACCESS.
025C  8A                TXA
025D  0A                ASL A
025E  18                CLC
025F  65 00             ADC TEMP
0261  75 0B             ADC INCR,X      ;ADD COLUMN# TO PTR(X) FOR ROW#.
0263  A8                TAY             ;XFER TO Y FOR INDEXING.
0264  B9 1A 00          LDA LTABLE,Y    ;GET PATTERN FOR LED.
0267  95 0E             STA LTMSK,X  .  ;STORE IN LIGHT MASK(X).
0269  B4 05      SPDUPD LDY SPEEDS,X    ;INCREMENT SPEED(X).
026B  C8                INY
026C  94 05             STY SPEEDS,X    ;RESTORE.
026E  94 08             STY INDX,X      ;RESET LOOP INDEX(X).
0270  A9 00      LEDUPD LDA #0          ;UPDATE LIGHTS.
0272  8D 00 A0          STA PORT1B      ;RESET LED #9
0275  A5 10             LDA LTMSK+2     ;COMBINE PATTERNS FOR OUTPUT.
0277  D0 07             BNE OFFLD9      ;IF MASK#3 <> 0, LED 9 OFF.
0279  A9 01             LDA #01         ;TURN ON LED 9.
027B  8D 00 A0          STA PORT1B
027E  A9 00             LDA #0          ;RESET A SO PATTERN WON'T BE BAD.
0280  05 0E      OFFLD9 ORA LTMSK       ;COMBINE REST OF PATTERNS.
0282  05 0F             ORA LTMSK+1
0284  8D 01 A0          STA PORT1A      ;SET LIGHTS.
0287  AD 00 AC          LDA PORT3B      ;TOGGLE SPEAKER.
```

Fig. 7.9: Slot Machine Program (Continued)


```
028A  49 FF             EOR #$FF
028C  8D 00 AC          STA PORT3B
028F  CA         NXTUPD DEX             ;DECREMENT X FOR NEXT UPDATE.
0290  10 B5             BPL UPDTLP      ;IF X>=0, DO NEXT UPDATE.
0292  A0 50             LDY #SPDPRM     ;DELAY A BIT TO SLOW
0294  88         WAIT   DEY             ;FLASHING OF LEDS.
0295  D0 FD             BNE WAIT
0297  A5 05             LDA SPEEDS      ;CHECK IF ALL COLUMNS OF
0299                ;LEDS STOPPED.
0299  05 06             ORA SPEEDS+1
029B  05 07             ORA SPEEDS+2
029D  D0 A6             BNE UPDATE      ;IF NOT, DO NEXT SEQUENCE
029F                        ;OF UPDATES.
029F  A9 FF             LDA #$FF
02A1  85 03             STA DUR         ;DELAY TO SHOW USER PATTERN.
02A3  20 30 03          JSR DELAY
02A6  60                RTS             ;ALL LEDS STOPPED, DONE.
02A7             ;
02A7             ;SUBROUTINE TO EVALUATE PRODUCT OF SPIN, AND
02A7             ;DISPLAY SCORE W/ TONES FOR WIN, LOSE, WIN+ENDGAME,
02A7             ;AND LOSE+ENDGAME.
02A7             ;
02A7             HITONE = $20
02A7             LOTONE = $F0
02A7  A9 00      EVAL   LDA #0          ;RESET VARIABLES.
02A9  85 11             STA VALUES
02AB  85 12             STA VALUES+1
02AD  85 13             STA VALUES+2
02AF  85 01             STA SCORTP
02B1  A0 02             LDY #2          ;SET INDEX Y FOR 3 ITERATIONS
02B3                            ;TO COUNT # OF LEDS ON IN EACH ROW.
02B3  B6 0B      CNTLP  LDX INCR,Y      ;CHECK POINTER(Y), ADDING
02B5  F6 11             INC VALUES,X    ;UP # OF LEDS ON IN EACH ROW.
02B7  88                DEY
02B8  10 F9             BPL CNTLP       ;LOOP IF NOT DONE.
02BA  A2 02             LDX #2 SET INDEX X FOR 3 ITERATIONS.
02BC                          ;OF LOOP TO FIND SCORE.
02BC  8A         SCORLP TXA             ;MULTIPLY INDEX BY FOUR FOR ARRAY
02BD                          ;ROW ACCESS.
02BD  0A                ASL A
02BE  0A                ASL A
02BF  18                CLC             ;ADD # OF LEDS ON IN ROW(X) TO...
02C0  75 11             ADC VALUES,X    ;..ARRIVE AT COLUMN ADDRESS IN ARRAY.
02C2  A8                TAY             ;USE AS INDEX
02C3  B9 23 00          LDA SCORTB,Y    ;GET SCORE FOR THIS SPIN.
02C6  18                CLC
02C7  65 01             ADC SCORTP      ;ADD TO ANY PREVIOUS SCORES
02C9                    ;ACCUMULATED IN THIS LOOP.
02C9  85 01             STA SCORTP      ;RESTORE
02CB  CA                DEX
02CC  10 EE             BPL SCORLP      ;LOOP IF NOT DONE
02CE  A9 60             LDA #$60 SET UP DURATIONS FOR TONES.
02D0  85 03             STA DUR
02D2  A5 01             LDA SCORTP      ;GET SCORE FOR THIS SPIN.
02D4  F0 34             BEQ LOSE        ;IF SCORE IS 0, LOSE A POINT.
02D6  E6 02      WIN    INC SCORE       ;RAISE OVERALL SCORE BY ONE.
02D8  A4 02             LDY SCORE       ;GET SCORE
02DA  C0 10             CPY #16         ;WIN W/ 16 PTS?
02DC  F0 10             BEQ WINEND      ;YES : WIN+ENDGAME.
02DE  20 3D 03          JSR LIGHT       ;SHOW SCORE.
02E1  A9 20             LDA #HITONE     ;PLAY HIGH BEEP.
02E3  20 64 03          JSR TONE
02E6  20 30 03          JSR DELAY       ;SHORT DELAY.
02E9  C6 01             DEC SCORTP      ;DECREMENT SCORE TO BE ADDED TO...
02EB                        ;OVERALL SCORE BY ONE.
02EB  D0 E9             BNE WIN         ;LOOP IF SCORE XFER NOT COMPLETE.
02ED  60                RTS             ;DONE, RETURN TO MAIN PROGRAM.
02EE  A9 FF      WINEND LDA #$FF        ;TURN ALL LEDS ON TO SIGNAL WIN.
02F0  8D 01 A0          STA PORT1A
02F3  8D 00 A0          STA PORT1B
02F6  85 00             STA TEMP        ;SET FREQ PARM FOR RISING WARBLE.
02F8  A9 00             LDA #0
02FA  85 02             STA SCORE       ;CLEAR TO FLAG RESTART.
```

Fig. 7.9: Slot Machine Program (Continued)

```
02FC  A9 04                  LDA #4
02FE  85 03                  STA DUR          ;SHORT DURATION FOR INDIVIDUAL
0300                                   ;BEEPS IN WARBLE.
0300  A5 00        RISE      LDA TEMP         ;GET FREQUENCY....
0302  20 64 03               JSR TONE         ;....FOR BEEP.
0305  C6 00                  DEC TEMP         ;NEXT BEEP WILL BE HIGHER.
0307  D0 F7                  BNE RISE         ;DO NEXT BEEP IF NOT DONE.
0309  60                     RTS              ;RETURN FOR RESTART.
030A  C6 02        LOSE      DEC SCORE        ;IF SPIN BAD, SCORE=SCORE-1
030C  A4 02                  LDY SCORE        ;SHOW SCORE
030E  20 3D 03               JSR LIGHT
0311  A9 F0                  LDA #LOTONE      ;PLAY LOW LOSE TONE.
0313  20 64 03               JSR TONE
0316  A4 02                  LDY SCORE        ;GET SCORE TO SEE ....
0318  F0 01                  BEQ LOSEND       ;IF GAME IS OVER.
031A  60                     RTS              ;IF NOT, RETURN FOR NEXT SPIN.
031B  A9 00        LOSEND    LDA #0           ;SET TEMP FOR USE AS FREQ PARM
031D  85 00                  STA TEMP         ;IN FALLING WARBLE.
031F  8D 01 A0               STA PORT1A       ;CLEAR LED #1.
0322  A9 04                  LDA #4
0324  85 03                  STA DUR
0326  A5 00        FALL      LDA TEMP
0328  20 64 03               JSR TONE         ;PLAY BEEP.
032B  E6 00                  INC TEMP         ;NEXT TONE WILL BE LOWER.
032D  D0 F7                  BNE FALL
032F  60                     RTS              ;RETURN FOR RESTART.
0330               ;
0330               ;VARIABLE LENGTH DELAY SUBROUTINE.
0330               ;DELAY LENGTH = (2046*[CONTENTS OF DUR]+10) US.
0330               ;
0330  A4 03        DELAY     LDY DUR          ;GET DELAY LENGTH.
0332  A2 FF        DL1       LDX #$FF         ;SET CNTR FOR INNER 2040 US. LOOP
0334  D0 00        DL2       BNE *+2          ;WASTE TIME.
0336  CA                     DEX              ;DECREMENT INNER LOOP CNTR.
0337  D0 FB                  BNE DL2          ;LOOP 'TILL INNER LOOP DONE.
0339  88                     DEY              ;DECREMENT OUTER LOOP CNTR.
033A  D0 F6                  BNE DL1          ;LOOP 'TILL DONE.
033C  60                     RTS              ;RETURN.
033D               ;
033D               ;SUBROUNTINE TO LIGHT LED CORRESPONDING -
033D               ;TO THE CONTENTS OF REGISTER Y ON ENTERING.
033D               ;
033D  A9 00        LIGHT     LDA #0           ;CLEAR REG. A FOR BIT SHIFT.
033F  85 00                  STA TEMP         ;CLEAR OVERFLOW FLAG.
0341  8D 01 A0               STA PORT1A       ;CLEAR LOW LEDS.
0344  8D 00 A0               STA PORT1B       ;CLEAR HIGH LEDS.
0347  C0 0F                  CPY #15          ;CODE FOR UNCONNECTED BIT?
0349  F0 01                  BEQ *+3          ;IF SO, NO CHNG.
034B  88                     DEY              ;DECREMENT TO MATCH.
034C  38                     SEC              ;SET BIT TO BE SHIFTED HIGH.
034D  2A           LTSHFT    ROL A            ;SHIFT BIT LEFT.
034E  90 05                  BCC LTCC         ;IF CARRY SET, OVERFLOW HAS
0350                                   ;OCCURRED INTO HIGH BYTE.
0350  A2 FF                  LDX #$FF         ;SET OVERFLOW FLAG.
0352  86 00                  STX TEMP
0354  2A                     ROL A            ;MOVE BIT OUT OF CARRY.
0355  88           LTCC      DEY              ;ONE LESS BIT TO BE SHIFTED.
0356  10 F5                  BPL LTSHFT       ;SHIFT AGAIN IF NOT DONE.
0358  A6 00                  LDX TEMP         ;GET OVERFLOW FLAG.
035A  D0 04                  BNE HIBYTE       ;IF FLAG<>0, OVERFLOW: A CONTAINS
035C                                   ;HIGH BYTE.
035C  8D 01 A0     LOBYTE    STA PORT1A       ;STORE A IN LOW ORDER LEDS.
035F  60                     RTS              ;RETURN.
0360  8D 00 A0     HIBYTE    STA PORT1B       ;STORE A IN HIGH ORDER LEDS.
0363  60                     RTS              ;RETURN.
0364               ;
0364               ;TONE GENERATION SUBROUTINE.
0364               ;
0364  85 04        TONE      STA FREQ
0366  A9 FF                  LDA #$FF
0368  8D 00 AC               STA PORT3B
036B  A9 00                  LDA #00
```

Fig. 7.9: Slot Machine Program (Continued)


```
036D  A6 03                  LDX DUR
036F  A4 04        FL2       LDY FREQ
0371  88           FL1       DEY
0372  18                     CLC
0373  90 00                  BCC *+2
0375  D0 FA                  BNE FL1
0377  49 FF                  EOR #$FF
0379  8D 00 AC               STA PORT3B
037C  CA                     DEX
037D  D0 F0                  BNE FL2
037F  60                     RTS
0380               ;
0380               ;RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR SUBROUTINE.
0380               ;
0380  38           RANDOM    SEC
0381  A5 15                  LDA RND+1
0383  65 18                  ADC RND+4
0385  65 19                  ADC RND+5
0387  85 14                  STA RND
0389  A2 04                  LDX #4
038B  B5 14        RNDSH     LDA RND,X
038D  95 15                  STA RND+1,X
038F  CA                     DEX
0390  10 F9                  BPL RNDSH
0392  60                     RTS
0393                         .END

SYMBOL TABLE

SYMBOL   VALUE

CNTLP    0283   DDR1A    A003   DDR1B    A002   DDR3B    AC02
DELAY    0330   DISPLY   0227   DL1      0332   DL2      0334
DUR      0003   EVAL     02A7   FALL     0326   FL1      0371
FL2      036F   FREQ     0004   GETKEY   0100   GETRND   0231
HIBYTE   0360   HILIM    00B7   HITONE   0020   INCR     000B
INDX     0008   KEY      0218   LDRND    022F   LEDUPD   0270
LIGHT    033D   LOBYTE   035C   LOLIM    005A   LOSE     030A
LOSEND   031B   LOTONE   00F0   LTABLE   001A   LTCC     0355
LTMSK    000E   LTSHFT   034D   NORST    025B   NXTUPD   028F
OFFLD9   0280   PORT1A   A001   PORT1B   A000   PORT3B   AC00
RANDOM   0380   RISE     0300   RND      0014   RNDSH    038B
SCORE    0002   SCORLP   02BC   SCORTB   0023   SCORTP   0001
SPDPRM   0050   SPDUPD   0269   SPEEDS   0005   START    0210
T1CL     A004   TEMP     0000   TONE     0364   UPDATE   0245
UPDTLP   0247   VALUES   0011   WAIT     0294   WIN      02D6
WINEND   02EE
END OF ASSEMBLY
```

Fig. 7.9: Slot Machine Program (Continued)

— SCORTP is used as a temporary storage for the score gained or lost on each spin
— SCORE is the game score
— DUR and FREQ specify the usual constants for tone generation
— SPEEDS (3 locations) specify the revolution speeds for the three columns
— INDX (3 locations): delay counters for LED revolutions
— INCR (3 locations): pointers to the LED positions in each column used to fetch patterns out of tables
— LTMSK (3 locations): patterns indicating lit LEDs
— VALUES (3 locations): number of LEDs lit in each column
— RND (6 locations): scratch-pad for random number generator.

Program Implementation

The program consists of a main program and two main subroutines: DISPLY and EVAL. It also contains some utility subroutines: DELAY for a variable length delay, LIGHT to light the appropriate LED, TONE to generate a tone, and RANDOM to generate a random number.

The main program is stored at memory locations 200 and up. As usual, the three data-direction registers for Ports A and B of VIA#1 and for Port B of VIA#3 must be conditioned as outputs:

```
        LDA #$FF
        STA DDR1A
        STA DDR1B
        STA DDR3B
```

As in previous chapters, the counter register of timer 1 is used to provide an initial random number (a seed for the random number generator). This seed is stored at memory location RND + 1, where it will be used later by the random number generation subroutine:

```
        LDA T1CL
        STA RND + 1
```

On starting a new game, the initial score is set to 8. It is established:

```
START   LDA #8
        STA SCORE
```

and displayed:

```
        TAY             Y must contain it
        JSR LIGHT
```

The LIGHT subroutine is used to display the score by lighting up the LED corresponding to the contents of register Y. It will be described later.

The slot machine program is now ready to respond to the player. Any key may be pressed:

```
KEY     JSR GETKEY
```


As soon as a key has been pressed, the wheels must be spun:

```
        JSR DISPLY
```

Once the wheels have stopped, the score must be evaluated and displayed with the accompanying sound:

```
        JSR EVAL
```

If the final score is not "0," the process is restarted:

```
        LDA SCORE
        BNE KEY
```

and the user may spin the wheels again. Otherwise, if the score was "0," a new game is started:

```
        BEQ START
```

This completes the body of the main program. It is quite simple because it has been structured with subroutines.

The Subroutines

The algorithms corresponding to the two main subroutines DISPLY and EVAL have been described in the previous section. Let us now consider their program implementation.

DISPLY Subroutine

Three essential subroutine parameters are LOLIM, HILIM, and SPDPRM. For example, lowering LOLIM will result in a longer spinning time for the LEDs. Various other effects can be obtained by varying these three parameters. One might be to include a win almost every time! Here LOLIM = 90, HILIM = 134, SPDPRM = 80.

Memory location INCR is used as a pointer to the current LED position. It will be used later to fetch the appropriate bit pattern from the table, and may have the value 0, 1, or 2 (pointing to LED positions 1, 2, or 3). The three pointers for the LEDs in each column are stored respectively at memory locations INCR, INCR + 1, and INCR + 2. They are initialized to 0:

```
DISPLY      LDA #0
            STA INCR
            STA INCR + 1
            STA INCR + 2
```

Note that in the previous examples (such as Figure 7.7), in order to simplify the explanations, we have used pointers X and Y to represent the values between 1 and 3. Here, X and Y will have values ranging between 0 and 2 to facilitate indexing. The wheel pointer is set to the right-most wheel:

```
LDRND       LDY #2
```

An initial random number is obtained with the RANDOM subroutine:

```
GETRND      JSR RANDOM
```

The number returned by the subroutine is compared with the acceptable low limit and the acceptable high limit. If it does not fit within the specified interval, it is rejected, and a new number is obtained until one is found which fits the required interval.

```
            CMP #HILIM      Too large?
            BCS GETRND      If so, get another
            CMP #LOLIM      Too small?
            BCC GETRND      If so, get another
```

The valid random number is then stored in the index location INDX and in the SPEEDS location for the current column. (See Figure 7.10.)

```
            STA INDX,Y
            STA SPEEDS,Y
```

The same process is carried out for column 1 and column 0:

```
            DEY
            BPL GETRND      Get next random #
```

Once all three columns have obtained their index and speed, a new iteration loop is started, using register X as a wheel counter:

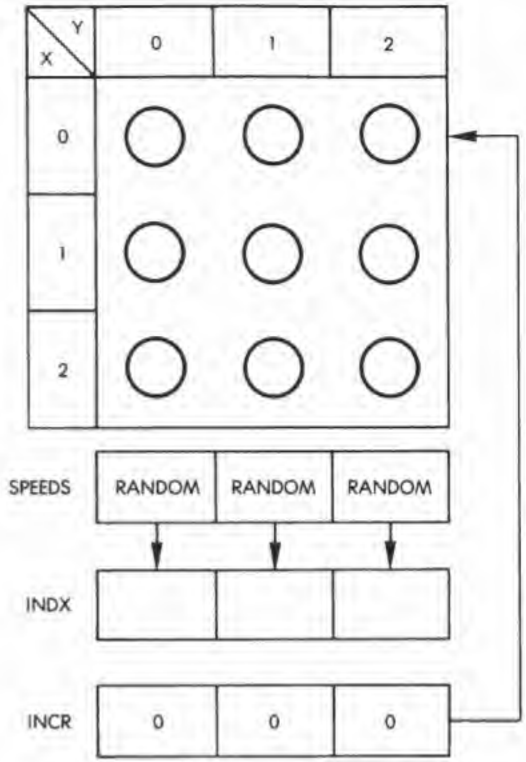


Fig. 7.10: Spinning the Wheels

```
UPDATE      LDX #2          Set counter for 3 iterations
```

The speed is tested for the value 0:

```
UPDTLP      LDY SPEEDS,X    Is speed (X) = 0?
            BEQ NXTUPD      If so, update next column
```

As long as the speed is not 0, the next LED in that column will have to be lit. The delay count is decremented:

```
            DEC INDX,X      Decrement loop, index (X)
```

If the delay has not decremented to 0, a branch occurs to NXTUPD which will be described below. Otherwise, if the delay counter INDX is decremented to 0, the next LED should be lit. The LED pointer is incremented with a possible wrap-around if it reaches the value 3:

```
         BNE NXTUPD    If loop index(X) <>0, do
                       next update
         LDY INCR,X    Inc pointer
         INY
         CPY #3        Pointer = 3?
         BNE NORST     If not, skip
         LDY #0        Reset to 0
NORST    STY INCR,X    Restore pointer(X)
```

The new value of the LED pointer is stored back into INCR for the appropriate column. (Remember that within the UPDATE routine, X points at the column.) In order to light the appropriate LED, a bit pattern must be obtained from LTABLE. Note that LTABLE (and also SCORTB) is treated conceptually,as if it was a two-dimensional array, i.e., having rows and columns. However, both LTABLE and SCORTB appear in memory as a contiguous series of numbers. Thus, in order to obtain the address of a particular element, the row number must be multiplied by the number of columns and then added to the column number.

The table will be accessed using the indexed addressing mode, with register Y used as the index register. In order to access the table, X must first be multiplied by 3, then the value of INCR (i.e., the LED pointer) must be added to it.

Multiplication by 3 is accomplished through a left shift followed by an addition, since a left shift is equivalent to multiplication by 2:

```
         STX TEMP      Multiply X by 3
         TXA
         ASL A         Left shift
         CLC
         ADC TEMP      Plus one
```

The value of INCR is added, and the total is transferred into register Y so that indexed addressing may be used. Finally, the entry may be retrieved from LTABLE:


```
         ADC INCR,X
         TAY
         LDA LTABLE,Y  Get pattern for LED
```

Once the pattern has been obtained, it is stored in one of three memory locations at address LTMSK and following. The pattern is stored at the memory location corresponding to the column currently being updated, where the LED has "moved." The lights will be turned on only after the complete pattern for all three columns has been implemented. As a result of the LED having moved one position within that column, the speed constant must be incremented:

```
         STA LTMSK,X
SPDUPD   LDY SPEEDS,X
         INY
         STY SPEEDS,X
```

The index is set so that it is equal to the new speed:

```
         STY INDX,X
```

Note that special handling will now be necessary for LED #9. The pattern to be displayed on the first eight LEDs was stored in the LTABLE. The fact that LED #9 must be lit is easily recognized by the fact that the pattern for column #3 shows all zeroes; since one LED must be lit at all times within that column, it implies that LED #9 will be lit:

```
LEDUPD   LDA #0
         STA PORT1B    Reset LED 9
```

Next, the pattern for the third column is obtained from the location where it had been saved at LTMSK + 2. It is tested for the value of 0:

```
         LDA LTMSK + 2
         BNE OFFLD9
```

If this pattern is 0, then LED #9 must be turned on:

```
         LDA #01
```

```
          STA PORT1B
```

Otherwise, a branch occurs to location OFFLD9, and the remaining LEDs will be turned on. The pattern contained in the accumulator which was obtained from LTMSK + 2, is successively OR'ed with the patterns for the second and first columns:

```
          LDA #0
OFFLD9    ORA LTMSK
          ORA LTMSK + 1
```

At this point, A contains the final pattern which must be sent out in the output port to turn on the required LED pattern. This is exactly what happens:

```
          STA PORT1A
```

At the same time, the speaker is toggled:

```
          LDA PORT3B
          EOR #$FF
          STA PORT3B
```

It is important to understand that even though only the LED for one of the three columns has been moved, it is necessary to simultaneously turn on LEDs in all of the columns or the first and second columns would go blank!

Once the third column has been taken care of, the next one must be examined. The column pointer X is therefore decremented, and the process is continued:

```
NDTUPD    DEX
          BPL UPDTLP      If X>= 0 do next update
```

Once the second and the first columns have been handled, a delay is implemented to avoid flashing the LEDs too fast. This delay is controlled by the speed parameter SPDPRM:

```
          LDY #SPDPRM
WAIT      DEY
          BNE WAIT
```

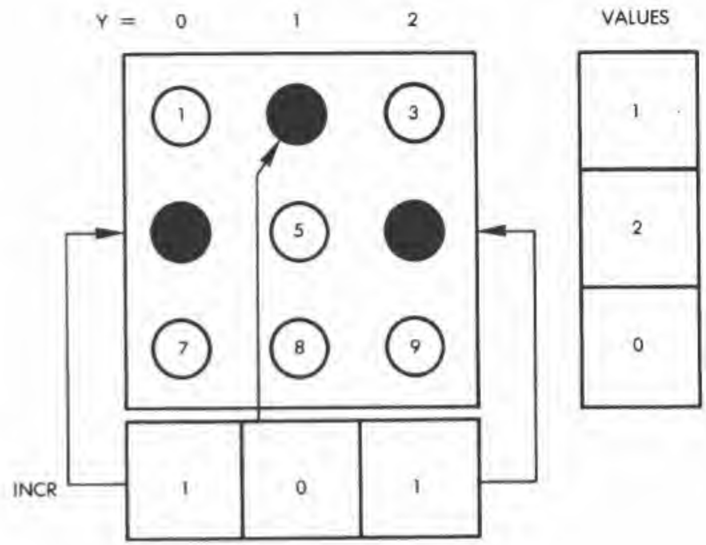



Fig. 7.11: Evaluating the End of A Spin

Once this complete cycle has been executed, the speed location for each column is checked for the value 0. If all columns are 0, the spin is finished:

```
          LDA SPEEDS
          ORA SPEEDS + 1
          ORA SPEEDS + 2
          BNE UPDATE
```

Otherwise, a branch occurs at the location UPDATE. If all LEDs have stopped, a pause must be generated so that the user may see the pattern:

```
          LDA #$FF
          STA DUR
          JSR DELAY
```

and exit occurs:

```
          RTS
```

Exercise 7-2: *Note that the contents of the three SPEEDS locations have been OR'ed to test for three zeroes. Would it have been equivalent to add them together?*

EVAL Subroutine

This subroutine is the user output interface. It computes the score achieved by the player and generates the visual and audio effects. The constants for frequencies for the high tone generated by a win situation and the low tone generated by a lose situation are specified at the beginning of this subroutine:

```
            HITONE = $20
            LOTONE = $F0
```

The method used to compute the number of LEDs lit per row has been discussed and shown in Figure 7.7. The number of LEDs lit for each row is initially reset to 0:

```
EVAL        LDA #0
            STA VALUES
            STA VALUES + 1
            STA VALUES + 2
```

The temporary score is also set to 0:

```
            STA SCORTP
```

Index register Y will be used as a column pointer, and the number of LEDs lit in each row will be computed. The number of the LED lit for the current column is obtained by reading the appropriate INCR entry. See the example in Figure 7.11. The value contained in each of the three locations reserved for INCR is a row number. This row number is stored in register X, and is used as an index to increment the appropriate value in the VALUES table. Notice how this is accomplished in just two instructions, by cleverly using the indexed addressing feature of the 6502 twice:

```
CNTLP       LDY #2          3 iterations
            LDX INCR,Y
            INC VALUES,X
```


Once this is done for column 2, the process is repeated for columns 1 and 0:

```
            DEY
            BPL CNTLP
```

Now, another iteration will be performed to convert the final numbers entered in the VALUES table into the actual scores as per the specifications of the score table, SCORTB. Index register X is used as a row-pointer for VALUES and SCORTB.

```
            LDX #2
```

Since the SCORTB table has four one-byte entries per row level, in order to access the correct byte within the table the row number must first be multiplied by 4, then the corresponding "value" (number of LEDs lit) for that row must be added to it. This provides the correct displacement. The multiplication by 4 is implemented by two successive left shifts:

```
SCORLP      TXA
            ASL A
            ASL A
```

The number presently contained in the accumulator is equal to 4 times the value contained in X, i.e., 4 times the value of the row-pointer. To obtain the final offset within the SCORTB table, we must add to that the number of LEDs lit for that row, i.e., the number contained in the VALUES tables. This number is retrieved, as usual, by performing an indexed addressing operation:

```
            CLC
            ADC VALUES,X    Column address in array
```

This results in the correct final offset for accessing SCORTB.

The indexed access of the SCORTB table can now be performed. Index register Y is used for that purpose, and the contents of the accumulator are transferred to it:

```
            TAY
```

The access is performed:

```
        LDA SCORTB,Y    Get score for this spin
```

The correct score for the number of LEDs lit within the row pointed to by index register X is now contained in the accumulator. The partial score obtained for the current row is added to the running total for all rows:

```
        CLC
        ADC SCORTP      Total the scores
        STA SCORTP      Save
```

The row number is then decremented so that the next row can be examined. If X decrements from the value 0, i.e., becomes negative, we are done; otherwise, we loop:

```
        DEX
        BPL SCORLP
```

At this point, a total score has been obtained for the current spin. Either a win or a lose must be signaled to the player, both visually and audibly. In anticipation of activating the speaker, the memory location DUR is set to the correct tone duration:

```
        LDA #$60
        STA DUR
```

The score is then examined: if 0, a branch occurs to the LOSE routine:

```
        LDA SCORTP
        BEQ LOSE
```

Otherwise, it is a win. Let us examine these two routines.

WIN Routine

The final score for the user (for all spins so far) is contained in memory location SCORE. This memory location will be incremented one point at a time and checked every time against the maximum value 16. Let us do it:


```
WIN     INC SCORE
        LDY SCORE
        CPY #16
```

If the maximum value of 16 has been reached, it is the end of the game and a branch occurs to location WINEND:

```
        BEQ WINEND
```

Otherwise, the score display must be updated and a beep must be sounded:

```
        JSR LIGHT
```

The LIGHT routine will be described below. It displays the score to the player. Next, a beep must be sounded.

```
        LDA #HITONE
        JSR TONE
```

The TONE routine will be described later.

A delay is then implemented:

```
        JSR DELAY
```

then the score for that spin is decremented:

```
        DEC SCORTP
```

and checked against the value 0. If it is 0, the scoring operation is complete; otherwise, the loop is reentered:

```
        BNE WIN
        RTS
```

WINEND Routine

This routine is entered whenever a total score of 16 has been reached. It is the end of the game. All LEDs are turned on simultaneously, and a siren sound with rising frequencies is activated. Finally, a restart of the game occurs.

All LEDs are turned on by loading the appropriate pattern into Port 1A and Port 1B:

```
            LDA #$FF
            STA PORT1A      Turn on all LEDs
            STA PORT1B
```

Variables are reinitialized: the total score becomes 0, which signals to the main program that a new game must be started, the DUR memory location is set to 4 to control the duration of time for which the beeps will be sounded, and the frequency parameter is set to "FF" at location TEMP:

```
            STA TEMP        Freq. parameter
            LDA #0
            STA SCORE       Clear for restart
            LDA #4
            STA DUR         Beep duration
```

The TONE subroutine is used to generate a beep:

```
RISE        LDA TEMP        Get frequency
            JSR TONE        Generate beep
```

The beep frequency constant is then decremented, and the next beep is sounded at a slightly higher pitch:

```
            DEC TEMP
            BNE RISE
```

Whenever the frequency constant has been decremented to 0, the siren is complete and the routine exits:

```
            RTS
```

LOSE Routine

Now let us examine what happens in the case of a lose situation. The events are essentially symmetrical to those that have been described for the win.

In the case of a loss, the score needs to be updated only once. It is decremented by 1:


```
LOSE        DEC SCORE
```

The lowered score is displayed to the user:

```
            LDY SCORE
            JSR LIGHT
```

An audible tone is generated:

```
            LDA #LOTONE
            JSR TONE
```

The final value of the score is checked to see whether a "0" score has been reached. If so, the game is over; otherwise, the next spin is started:

```
            LDY SCORE
            BEQ LOSEND
            RTS
```

Let us look at what happens when a "0" score is reached (LOSEND). A siren of decreasing frequencies will be generated. All LEDs will go blank on the board:

```
LOSEND      LDA #0
            STA TEMP
            STA PORT1A      Clear LED #1
```

The beep duration for each frequency is set to a value of 4, stored at memory location DUR:

```
            LDA #4
            STA DUR
```

The beep for the correct frequency is then generated:

```
FALL        LDA TEMP
            JSR TONE        Play beep
```

Next, the frequency constant is increased by 1, and the process is restarted until the TMP register overflows.

```
          INC TEMP      Next tone will be lower
          BNE FALL
          RTS
```

This completes our description of the main program. Let us now examine the four subroutines that are used. They are: DELAY, LIGHT, TONE, and RANDOM.

DELAY Subroutine

This subroutine implements a delay; the duration of the delay is set by the contents of memory location DUR. The resulting delay length will be equal to (2046 × DUR + 10) microseconds. The delay is implemented using a traditional two-level, nested loop structure. The inner-loop delay is controlled by index register X, while the outer-loop delay is controlled by index register Y, which is initialized from the contents of memory location DUR. Y is therefore initialized:

```
DELAY     LDY DUR
```

The inner loop delay is then implemented:

```
DL1       LDX #$FF
DL2       BNE *+2       Waste time
          DEX           Inner loop counter
          BNE DL2       Inner loop
```

And, finally, the outer loop is implemented:

```
          DEY
          BNE DL1
          RTS
```

Exercise 7-3: *Verify the exact duration of the delay implemented by the DELAY subroutine.*

LIGHT Subroutine

This subroutine lights the LED corresponding to the number contained in register Y. Remember that the fifteen LEDs on the Games

Board are numbered externally from 1 to 15 but are connected to bits 0 to 7 of Port 1A and 0 to 7 of Port 1B. Thus, if a score of 1 must be displayed, bit 0 of Port 1A must be turned on. Generally, bit N of Port 1A must be turned on when N is equal to the score minus one. However, there is one exception. To see this, refer to Figure 1.4 showing the LED connections. Notice that bit 6 of Port 1B is not connected to any LEDs. Whenever a score of fifteen must be displayed, bit 7 of Port 1B must be turned on. This exception will be handled in the routine by simply not decrementing the score when it adds up to fifteen.

The correct pattern for lighting the appropriate LED will be created by shifting a "1" into the accumulator at the correct position. Other methods will be suggested in the exercise below. Let us first initialize:

```
LIGHT     LDA #0
          STA TEMP
          STA PORT1A
          STA PORT1B
```

We must first look at the situation where the score contained in Y is 15 and where we do nothing (no shift):

```
          CPY #15       Code for uncorrected bit?
          BEQ *+3       If so, no change
```

For any other score, it is first decremented, then the shift is performed:

```
          DEY           Decrement to internal code
          SEC           Set bit to be shifted
LTSHFT    ROL A
```

The contents of the accumulator were zeroed in the first instruction of this subroutine. The carry is set to the value 1, then shifted into the right-most position of A. (See Figure 7.12.) This process will be repeated as many times as necessary. Since we must count from 1 to 14, or 0 to 13, an overflow will occur whenever the "1" that is rotated in the accumulator "falls off" the left end. As long as this does not happen, the shifting process continues, and a branch to location LTCC is implemented:

```
          BCC LTCC
```

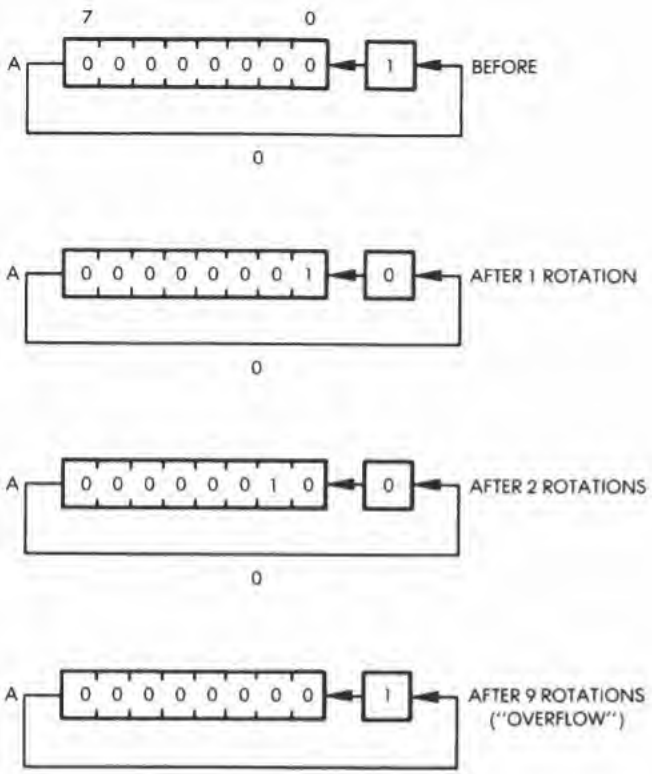


Fig. 7.12: Creating the LED Pattern

However, if the "1" bit does fall off the left end of the accumulator, the value "FF" is loaded at memory location TEMP to signal this occurrence. Remember that the value was cleared in the second instruction of the LIGHT subroutine.

```
LDX #$FF
STX TEMP
```

The "1" bit is then moved from the carry into the right-most position of the accumulator. Later, the value contained in memory location TEMP will be checked, and this will determine whether the pattern contained in the accumulator is to be sent to Port 1A or to Port 1B.

The shifting process continues. The counter is decremented, and, if it reaches the value "0," we are done; otherwise, the process is repeated:

```
        ROL A
LTCC    DEY
        BPL LTSHFT
```

Once the process is completed, the value of memory location TEMP is examined. If this value is "0," it indicates that no overflow has occurred and Port 1A must be used. If this value is not "0," i.e., it is "FF," then Port 1B must be used:

```
        LDX TEMP        Get overflow flag
        BNE HIBYTE
LOBYTE  STA PORT1A      A sent to low LEDs
        RTS             Return
HIBYTE  STA PORT1B      A sent to high LEDs
        RTS
```

TONE Subroutine

This subroutine generates a beep. The frequency of the beep is determined by the contents of the accumulator on entry; the duration of the beep is set by the contents of the memory location DUR. This has already been described in Chapter 2.

RANDOM Subroutine

This is a simple random number generator. The subroutine has already been described in Chapter 3.

Exercise 7-4: *Suggest another way to generate the correct LED pattern in the accumulator, without using a sequence of rotations.*

Game Variations

The three rows of LEDs supplied on the Games Board may be interpreted in a way that is different from the one used at the beginning of this chapter. Row 1 could be interpreted as, say, cherries. Row 2 could be interpreted as stars, and row 3 could be interpreted as oranges. Thus, an LED lit in row 1 at the end of a spin shows a cherry, while

two LEDs in row 3 show two oranges. The resulting combination is one cherry and two oranges. The scoring table used in this program can be altered to score a different number of points for each combination, depending upon the number of cherries, oranges, or stars present at the end of the spin. It becomes simply a matter of modifying the values entered into the scoring table. When new values are entered into the scoring table a completely different scoring result will be implemented. No other alterations to the program will be needed.

SUMMARY

This program, although simple in appearance, is relatively complex and can lead to many different games, depending upon the evaluation formula used once the lights stop. For clarity, it has been organized into separate routines that can be studied individually.

8

ECHO

THE RULES

The object of this game is to recognize and duplicate a sequence of lights and sounds which are generated by the computer. Several variations of this game, such as "Simon" and "Follow Me" (manufacturer trademarks*), are sold by toy manufacturers. In this version, the player must specify, before starting the game, the length of the sequence to be recognized. The player indicates his or her length preference by pressing the appropriate key between 1 and 9. At this point the computer generates a random sequence of the desired length. It may then be heard and seen by pressing any of the alphabetic keys (A through F).

When one of the alphabetic keys is pressed, the sequence generated by the program is displayed on the corresponding LEDs (labeled 1 through 9) on the Games Board, while it is simultaneously played through the loudspeaker as a sequence of notes. While this is happening, the player should pay close attention to the sounds and/or lights, and then enter the sequence of numbers corresponding to the sequence he or she has identified. Every time that the player presses a correct key, the corresponding LED on the Games Board lights up, indicating a success. Every time a mistake is made, a low-pitched tone is heard.

At the end of the game, if the player has guessed successfully, all LEDs on the board will light up and a rising scale (succession of notes) is played. If the player has failed to guess correctly, a single LED will light up on the Games Board indicating the number of errors made, and a descending scale will be played.

If the player guessed the series correctly, the game will be restarted. Otherwise, the number of errors will be cleared and the player will be given another chance to guess the series.

*"Follow Me" is a trademark of Atari, Inc., "Simon" is a trademark of Milton Bradley Co.

At any time during a game, the player may press one of the alphabetic keys that will allow him or her to hear the sequence again. All previous guesses are then erased, and the player starts guessing again from the beginning.

Two LEDs on the bottom row of the LED matrix are used to communicate with the player:

LED 10 (the left-most LED) indicates "computer ready — enter the length of the sequence desired."

LED 11 lights up immediately after the player has specified the length of the sequence. It will remain lit throughout the game and it means that you should "enter your guess."

At this point, the player has three options:

1. To press a key corresponding to the number in the sequence that he or she is attempting to recognize.
2. To press key 0. This will result in restarting the game.
3. To press keys A through F. This will cause the computer to play the sequence again, and will restart the guessing sequence.

Variations

The program provides a good test for your musical abilities. It is suggested that you start each new game by just listening to the sequence as it is played on the loudspeaker, without looking at the LEDs. This is because the LEDs on the Games Board are numbered, and it is fairly easy to remember the light sequence simply by memorizing the numbers. This would be too simple. The way you should play it is to start with a one-note sequence. If you are successful, continue with a two-note sequence, and then with a three-note sequence. Match your skills with other players. The player able to recognize the longest sequence is the winner. Note that some players are capable of recognizing a nine-note sequence fairly easily.

After a certain number of notes are played (e.g., when more than five notes are played), in order to facilitate the guessing you may allow the player to look at the LEDs on the Games Board. Another approach might be to allow the player to press one of the alphabetic keys at any time in order to listen to the sequence again. However, you may want to require that the player pay a penalty for doing this. This could be achieved by requiring that the player recognize a second sequence of the same length before trying a longer one. This means that if, for example, a player attempts to recognize a five-note sequence but becomes nervous after making a mistake and forgets the sequence, that player will be allowed to press one of the alphabetic keys and hear the sequence again. However, if the player is successful on the second attempt, he or she must then recognize another five-note sequence before proceeding to a six-note one.

You can be even tougher and specify that any player is allowed a replay of the stored pattern a maximum of two, three, or five times per game. In other words, throughout the games a player may replay the sequence he or she is attempting to guess by pressing one of the alphabetic keys, but this resource may be used no more than n times.

An ESP Tester

Another variation of this game is to attempt to recognize the sequence without listening to it or seeing it! Clearly, in such a case you can rely only on your ESP (Extra Sensory Perception) powers to facilitate guessing. In order to determine whether you have ESP or not, set the length of the initial sequence to "1." Then, hit the key in an attempt to guess the note selected by the program. Try this a number of times. If you do not have ESP your results should be random. Statistically, you should win one out of nine times which is only one-ninth of the time, or 11.11% of the time. Note that this percentage is valid only for a large number of guesses.

If you win more than 11% of the time, you may have ESP! If your score is higher than 50%, you should definitely run for political office or immediately apply for a top management position in business. If your score is less than 11%, you have "negative ESP" and you should consider looking both ways before crossing the street.

The following is an exercise for readers who have a background in statistics.

Exercise 8-1: *Compute the statistical probability of guessing a correct two-number sequence, and a correct four-number sequence.*

A TYPICAL GAME

The program starts at location 200. As usual, LED 10 lights up as shown in Figure 8.1. We specify a series of length two by pushing key "2" on the keyboard. The LED display as it appears in Figure 8.2, means "enter your guess."

We want to hear the tunes so we push key "F." In response, LEDs 5 and 2 light up briefly on the Games Board and corresponding tones

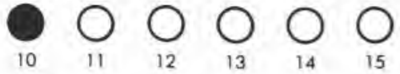


Fig. 8.1: Specify Length of Sequence to Duplicate

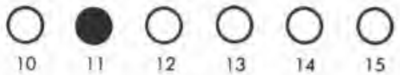


Fig. 8.2: Enter Your Guess

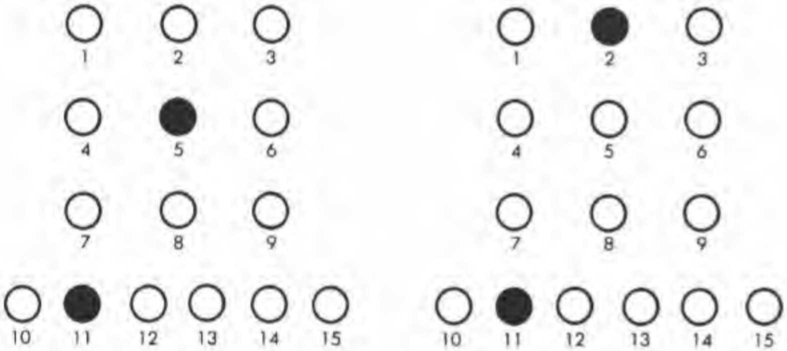


Fig. 8.3: Follow Me

are heard through the speaker. This is illustrated in Figure 8.3. We must now enter the sequence we have recognized. We push "5" on the keyboard. In response, LED 11 goes blank and LED 5 lights up briefly. Simultaneously, the corresponding note is played through the speaker. It is a successful guess!

Next, we press key "2." LED 2 lights up, and the speaker produces the matching tone indicating that our second guess has also been successful. A moment later, all LEDs on the board light up to congratulate us and the rising scale is sounded. It is a sequence of notes of increasing frequencies meant to confirm that we have guessed successfully. The game is then restarted, and LED 10 lights up, as shown in Figure 8.1.

Let us now follow a losing sequence: LED 10 is lit at the beginning of the game, as in Figure 8.1. This time we press key "1" in order to specify a one-note sequence. Led 11 lights up, as shown in Figure 8.2. We press key "F," and the note is played on the speaker. (We do not look at the Games Board to see which LED lights up, as that would be too easy.) We press key "3." A "lose" sound is heard, and LED 1 lights up indicating that one mistake has been made. A decreasing scale is then played (notes of decreasing frequencies) to confirm to the unfortunate player that he or she has guessed the sequence incorrectly. The game is then continued with the same sequence and length, i.e., the situation is once again the one indicated in Figure 8.2.

If at this point the player wants to change the length of the sequence, or enter a new sequence, he or she must explicitly restart the game by pressing key 0. After pressing key 0, the situation will be the one indicated in Figure 8.1, where the length of the sequence can be specified again.

THE ALGORITHM

The flowchart for this program is shown in Figure 8.4. Let us examine it, step-by-step:

1. The program tells the player to select a sequence length by lighting LED 10 on the Games Board.
2. The sequence length is read from the keyboard. (Keys 0 and A-F are ignored at this point.)
3. The two main variables are initialized to "0," i.e., the number of guesses and the number of errors are cleared.
4. A sequence table of the appropriate length must then be generated using random numbers whose values are between 1 and 9.
5. Next, LED 11 is lit, and the player's keystroke is read.
6. If it is "0," the game is restarted. Otherwise, we proceed.
7. If the keystroke value is greater than or equal to 10, it is an alphabetic character and we branch off to the right part of the flowchart into steps 8 and 9. The recorded sequence is displayed to the player, all variables are reinitialized to 0, and the guessing process is restarted. If the keystroke was a number between 1 and 9, it must be matched against the stored value. We go to 10 on the flowchart.

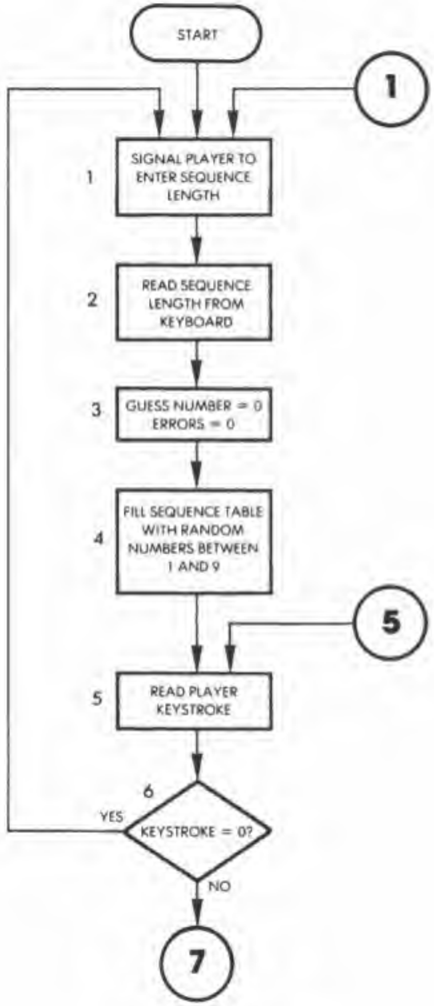


Fig. 8.4: Echo Flowchart

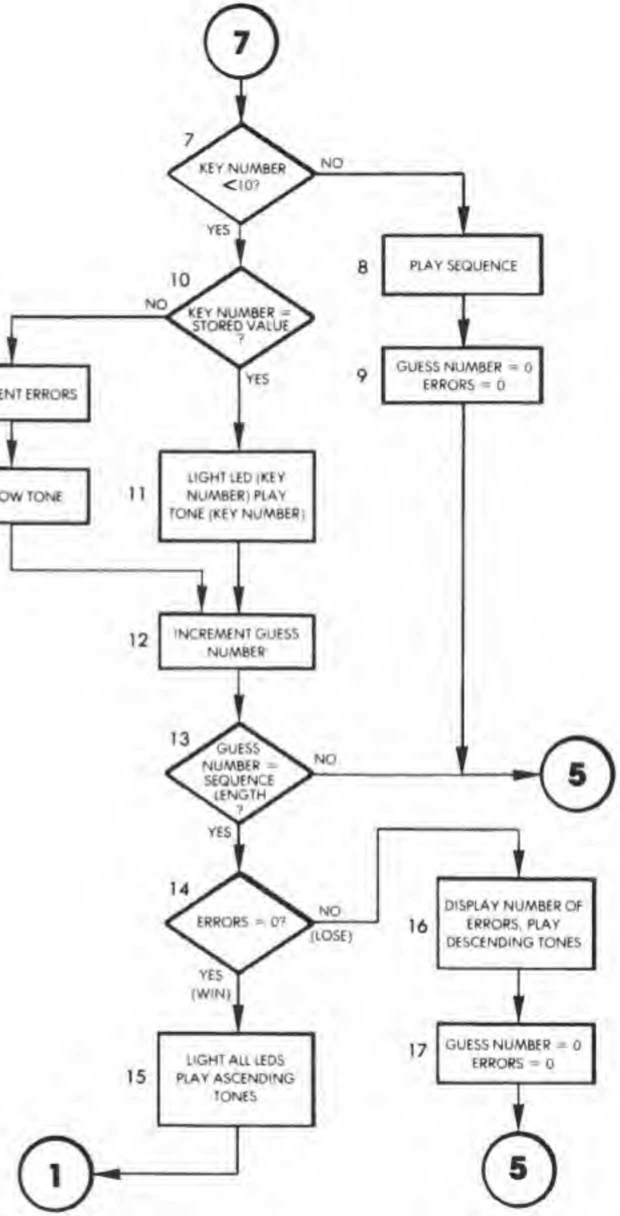


Fig. 8.4: Echo Flowchart (Continued)

10. If the guess was correct, we branch right on the flowchart to step 11.
11. Since the key pressed matches the value stored in memory, the corresponding LED on the Games Board is lit, and the tone corresponding to the key that has been pressed is played.
12. The guessed number is incremented, and then it is compared to the maximum length of the sequence to be guessed.
13. A check is made to see if the maximum length of the sequence has been reached. If it has not, a branch occurs back to step 5 on the flowchart, and the next keystroke is obtained. If the maximum length of the sequence has been reached, we proceed down the flowchart to the box labeled 14.
14. The total number of errors made by the player is checked. The variable ERRORS is tested against the value "0." If it is "0" it is a winning situation and a branch occurs to box 15.
15. All LEDs on the board are lit, a sequence of ascending tones is played, and a branch occurs back to the beginning of the game.

Let us now go back to box 14. If the number of errors was greater than zero, this is a "lose" situation and a branch occurs to box 16.

16. The number of errors is displayed, and a sequence of descending tones is played.
17. All variables are reset to 0, and a branch occurs to box 5, giving the player another chance to guess the series.

Now we shall turn our attention back to box 10 on the flowchart, where the value of the key was being tested against the stored value. We will assume this time that the guess was wrong, and branch to the left of box 10.

18. The number of errors made by the player is incremented by one.
19. A low tone is played to indicate the losing situation. The program then branches back to box 12 and proceeds as before.

THE PROGRAM

The complete program appears in Figure 5.1. The program uses two tables, and several variables. The two tables are NOTAB used to specify the note frequencies, and DURTAB used to specify the note durations. Both of these tables were introduced in Chapter 2, and will not be described here. Essentially, they provide the delay constants required to implement a note of the appropriate frequency and to play it for the appropriate length of time. Note that it is possible to modify


```
LOC    CODE       LINE

0000              ;  'ECHO'
0000              ;PATTERN/TONE RECALL AND ESP TEST PROGRAM.
0000              ;THE USER GUESSES A PATTERN OF LIT LEDS AND
0000              ;THEIR ASSOCIATED TONES. THE TONE/LIGHT
0000              ;COMBINATION CAN BE PLAYED, SO THAT THE USER
0000              ;MUST REMEMBER IT AND REENTER IT CORRECTLY.
0000              ;     OPERATING THE PROGRAM:
0000              ;THE STARTING ADDRESS IS $200
0000              ;THE BOTTOM ROW OF LEDS IS AN INDICATOR
0000              ;FOR PROGRAM STATUS: THE LEFTMOST
0000              ;ONE (#10) INDICATES THAT THE PROGRAM
0000              ;IS EXPECTING THE USER TO INPUT THE LENGTH
0000              ;OF THE SEQUENCE  TO BE GUESSED.
0000              ;THE LED SECOND FROM THE LEFT (#11) INDICATES
0000              ;THAT THE PROGRAM EXPECTS EITHER A GUESS (1-9),
0000              ;THE COMMAND TO RESTART THE GAME (0), OR
0000              ;THE COMMAND TO PLAY THE SEQUENCE (A-F).
0000              ;THE KEYS 1-9 ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE
0000              ;LEDS 1-9.
0000              ;LOOKING AT THE SEQUENCE WHILE IN THE MIDDLE
0000              ;OF GUESSING IT WILL ERASE ALL PREVIOUS
0000              ;GUESSES (RESET GESNO AND ERRS TO 0).
0000              ;AFTER A WIN, THE PROGRAM RESTARTS.
0000              ;
0000              ;LINKAGES:
0000              GETKEY = $100
0000              ;
0000              ;VARIABLE STORAGES:
0000              DIGITS = $00            ;NUMBER OF DIGITS IN SEQUENCE
0000              GESNO  = $01           ;NUMBER OF CURRENT GUESS.
0000                     ;(WHERE THE USER IS IN THE SERIES)
0000              ERRS   = $02           ;NUMBER OF ERRORS MADE IN
0000                    ;GUESSING CURRENT SEQUENCE.
0000              DUR    = $03          ;TEMP STORAGE FOR NOTE DURATION.
0000              FREQ   = $04           ;TEMP STORAGE FOR NOTE FREQUENCY.
0000              TEMP   = $05           ;TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR X REG.
0000              TABLE  = $06            ;STORAGE FOR SEQUENCE
0000              RND    = $0F          ;SCRATCHPAD FOR RANDOM # GEN.
0000              ;6522 VIA #1 ADDRESSES:
0000              PORT1A = $A001
0000              DDR1A  = $A003
0000              PORT1B = $A000
0000              DDR1B  = $A002
0000              T1CL   = $A004
0000              ;6522 VIA #3 ADDRESSES
0000              PORT3B = $AC00
0000              DDR3B  = $AC02
0000              ;
0000                     * = $200
0200              ;
0200   A9 FF      START  LDA #$FF      ;SET UP DATA DIRECTION REGISTERS.
0202   8D 03 A0          STA DDR1A
0205   8D 02 A0          STA DDR1B
0208   8D 02 AC          STA DDR3B
020B   A9 00             LDA #0   ;CLEAR VARIABLE STORAGES
020D   8D 01 A0          STA PORT1A ;...AND LEDS
0210   85 02             STA ERRS
0212   85 01             STA GESNO
0214   AD 04 A0          LDA T1CL ;GET SEED FOR RND # GEN.
0217   85 10             STA RND+1 ;AND STORE IN RND SCRATCH.
0219   85 13             STA RND+4
021B   A9 02             LDA #%010 ;TURN LED #10 ON TO INDICATE
021D   8D 00 A0          STA PORT1B ;NEED FOR LENGTH INPUT.
0220   20 00 01   DIGKEY JSR GETKEY      ;GET LENGTH OF SERIES.
0223   C9 00             CMP #0   ;IS IT 0 ?
0225   F0 F9             BEQ DIGKEY ;IF YES, GET ANOTHER.
0227   C9 0A             CMP #10  ;LENGTH GREATER THAN 9?
0229   10 F5             BPL DIGKEY ;IF YES, GET ANOTHER.
022B   85 00             STA DIGITS ;SAVE VALID LENGTH
```

Fig. 8.5: Echo Program

```
022D  AA                TAX       ;USE LENGTH-1 AS INDEX FOR FILLING...
022E  CA                DEX       ;..SERIES W/RANDOM VALUES.
022F  86 05     FILL    STX TEMP       ;SAVE X FROM 'RANDOM'
0231  20 E7 02          JSR RANDOM
0234  A6 05             LDX TEMP ;RESTORE X
0236  F8                SED       ;DO A DEIMAL ADJUST
0237  18                CLC
0238  69 00             ADC #0
023A  D8                CLD
023B  29 0F             AND #$0F ;REMOVE UPPER NYBBLE SO
023D                    ;NUMBER IS <10
023D  F0 F0             BEQ FILL ;# CAN'T BE ZERO.
023F  95 06             STA TABLE,X ;STORE # IN TABLE
0241  CA                DEX       ;DECREMENT FOR NEXT
0242  10 EB             BPL FILL ;LOOP IF NOT DONE
0244  A9 00     KEY     LDA #0         ;LEAR LEDS
0246  8D 01 A0          STA PORT1A
0249  A9 04             LDA #%0100 ;TURN INPUT INDICATOR ON.
024B  8D 00 A0          STA PORT1B
024E  20 00 01          JSR GETKEY ;GET GUESS OR PLAY CMD.
0251  C9 00             CMP #0    ;IS IT 0 ?
0253  F0 AB     STRTJP  BEQ START        ;IF YES, RESTART.
0255  C9 0A             CMP #10  ;NUMBER < 10 ?
0257  30 22             BMI EVAL ;IF YES, EVALUATE GUESS.
0259            ;
0259            ;ROUTINE TO DISPLAY SERIES TO BE GUESSED BY
0259            ;LIGHTING LEDS AND PLAYING TONES IN SEQUENCE.
0259            ;
0259  A2 00     SHOW    LDX #0
025B  86 01             STX GESNO ;CLEAR ALL CURRENT GUESSES.
025D  86 02             STX ERRS ;CLEAR CURRENT ERRORS.
025F  B5 06     SHOWLP  LDA TABLE,X     ;GET XTH ENTRY IN SERIES TABLE.
0261  86 05             STX TEMP ;SAVE X
0263  20 CF 02          JSR LIGHT ;LIGHT LED#(TABLE(X))
0266  20 FA 02          JSR PLAY ;PLAY TONE#(TABLE(X))
0269  A0 FF             LDY #$FF ;SET LOOP CNTR. FOR DELAY
026B  66 03     DELAY   ROR DUR          ;WASTE TIME
026D  26 03             ROL DUR
026F  88                DEY       ;COUNT DOWN...
0270  D0 F9             BNE DELAY ;IF NOT DONE, LOOP AGAIN.
0272  A6 05             LDX TEMP ;RESTORE X
0274  E8                INX       ;INCREMENT INDEX TO SHOW NEXT
0275  E4 00             CPX DIGITS ;ALL DIGITS SHOWN?
0277  D0 E6             BNE SHOWLP ;IF NOT, SHOW NEXT.
0279  F0 C9             BEQ KEY  ;DONE; GET NEXT INPUT.
027B            ;
027B            ;ROUTINE TO EVALUATE GUESSES OF PLAYER.
027B            ;
027B  A6 01     EVAL    LDX GESNO      ;GET NUMBER OF GUESS.
027D  D5 06             CMP TABLE,X ;GUESS = CORRESPONDING DIGIT?
027F  F0 0D             BEQ CORECT ;IF YES, SHOW PLAYER.
0281  E6 02     WRONG   INC ERRS       ;GUESS WRONG, ANOTHER ERROR.
0283  A9 80             LDA #$80 ;DURATION FOR LOW TONE TO INDICATE
0285  85 03             STA DUR  ;BAD GUESS.
0287  A9 FF             LDA #$FF ;FREQUENCY CONSTANT
0289  20 04 03          JSR PLYTON ;PLAY IT
028C  F0 06             BEQ ENDCHK ;CHECK FOR ENDGAME
028E  20 CF 02  CORECT  JSR LIGHT        ;VALIDATE CORRECT GUESS...
0291  20 FA 02          JSR PLAY
0294  E6 01     ENDCHK  INC GESNO        ;ONE MORE GUESS TAKEN.
0296  A5 00             LDA DIGITS
0298  C5 01             CMP GESNO ;ALL DIGITS GUESSED?
029A  D0 A8             BNE KEY  ;IF NOT, GET NEXT.
029C  A5 02             LDA ERRS ;GET NUMBER OF ERRORS.
029E  C9 00             CMP #0   ;ANY ERRORS?
02A0  F0 15             BEQ WIN  ;IF NOT, PLAYER WINS.
02A2  20 CF 02  LOSE    JSR LIGHT      ;SHOW NUMBER OF ERRORS.
02A5  A9 09             LDA #9   ;PLAY 8 DESCENDING TONES
02A7  48        LOSELP  PHA
02A8  20 FA 02          JSR PLAY
02AB  68                PLA
```

Fig. 8.5: Echo Program (Continued)

```
02AC  38                SEC
02AD  E9 01             SBC #1
02AF  D0 F6             BNE LOSELP
02B1  85 01             STA GESNO ;CLEAR VARIABLES
02B3  85 02             STA ERRS
02B5  F0 BD             BEQ KEY  ;GET NEXT GUESS SEQUENCE
02B7  A9 FF     WIN     LDA #$FF       ;TURN ALL LEDS ON FOR WIN
02B9  8D 01 A0          STA PORT1A
02BC  8D 00 A0          STA PORT1B
02BF  A9 01             LDA #1   ;PLAY 8 ASCENDING TONES
02C1  48        WINLP   PHA
02C2  20 FA 02          JSR PLAY
02C5  68                PLA
02C6  18                CLC
02C7  69 01             ADC #01
02C9  C9 0A             CMP #10
02CB  D0 F4             BNE WINLP
02CD  F0 84             BEQ STRTJP ;USE DOUBLE-JUMP FOR RESTART
02CF            ;
02CF            ;ROUTINE TO LIGHT NTH LED, WHERE N IS
02CF            ;THE NUMBER PASSED AS A PARAMETER IN
02CF            ;THE ACCUMULATOR.
02CF            ;
02CF  48        LIGHT   PHA               ;SAVE A
02D0  A8                TAY       ;USE A AS COUNTER IN Y
02D1  A9 00             LDA #0   ;CLEAR A FOR BIT SHIFT
02D3  8D 00 A0          STA PORT1B ;CLEAR HI LEDS.
02D6  38                SEC       ;GENERATE HI BIT TO SHIFT LEFT.
02D7  2A        LTSHFT  ROL A            ;MOVE HI BIT LEFT.
02D8  88                DEY       ;DECREMENT COUNTER
02D9  D0 FC             BNE LTSHFT ;SHIFTS DONE?
02DB  8D 01 A0          STA PORT1A ;STORE CORRECT PATTERN
02DE  90 05             BCC LTCC ;BIT 9 NOT HI, DONE.
02E0  A9 01             LDA #1
02E2  8D 00 A0          STA PORT1B ;TURN LED 9 ON.
02E5  68        LTCC    PLA              ;RESTORE A
02E6  60                RTS       ;DONE.
02E7            ;
02E7            ;RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR: RETURNS W/ NEW
02E7            ;RANDOM NUMBER IN A.
02E7            ;
02E7  38        RANDOM  SEC
02E8  A5 10             LDA RND+1
02EA  65 13             ADC RND+4
02EC  65 14             ADC RND+5
02EE  85 0F             STA RND
02F0  A2 04             LDX #4
02F2  B5 0F     RNDLP   LDA RND,X
02F4  95 10             STA RND+1,X
02F6  CA                DEX
02F7  10 F9             BPL RNDLP
02F9  60                RTS
02FA            ;
02FA            ;ROUTINE TO PLAY TONE WHOSE NUMBER IS PASSED
02FA            ;IN BY ACCUM. IF ENTERED AT PLYTON, IT WILL
02FA            ;PLAY TONE WHOSE LENGTH IS IN DUR, FREQUENCY
02FA            ;IN ACCUMULATOR.
02FA            ;
02FA  A8        PLAY    TAY              ;USE TONE# AS INDEX...
02FB  88                DEY       ;DECREMENT TO MATCH TABLES
02FC  B9 27 03          LDA DURTAB,Y ;GET DURATION FOR TONE# N.
02FF  85 03             STA DUR  ;SAVE IT.
0301  B9 1E 03          LDA NOTAB,Y ;GET FREQ. CONST FOR TONE# N
0304  85 04     PLYTON  STA FREQ         ;SAVE IT.
0306  A9 00             LDA #0   ;SET SPKR PORT LO.
0308  8D 00 AC          STA PORT3B
030B  A6 03             LDX DUR  ;GET DURATION IN # OF 1/2 CYCLES.
030D  A4 04     FL2     LDY FREQ       ;GET FREQUENCY
030F  88        FL1     DEY              ;COUNT DOWN DELAY...
0310  18                CLC       ;WASTE TIME
0311  90 00             BCC *+2
```

Fig. 8.5: Echo Program (Continued)

```
0213  0313  D0 FA              BNE FL1   ;LOOP FOR DELAY
0214  0315  49 FF              EOR #$FF  ;COMPLEMENT PORT
0215  0317  8D 00 AC           STA PORT3B
0216  031A  CA                 DEX       ;COUNT DOWN DURATION...
0217  031B  D0 F0              BNE FL2   ;LOOP TIL NOTE OVER.
0218  031D  60                 RTS       ;DONE.
0219  031E              ;
0220  031E              ;TABLE FOR NOTE FREQUENCIES.
0221  031E              ;
0222  031E  C9          NOTAB  .BYTE $C9,$BE,$A9,$96,$8E,$7E,$70,$64,$5E
0222  031F  BE
0222  0320  A9
0222  0321  96
0222  0322  8E
0222  0323  7E
0222  0324  70
0222  0325  64
0222  0326  5E
0223  0327              ;
0224  0327              ;TABLE FOR NOTE DURATIONS.
0225  0327              ;
0226  0327  6B          DURTAB .BYTE $6B,$72,$80,$8F,$94,$AA,$BF,$D7,$E4
0226  0328  72
0226  0329  80
0226  032A  8F
0226  032B  94
0226  032C  AA
0226  032D  BF
0226  032E  D7
0226  032F  E4
0227  0330                     .END

SYMBOL TABLE

SYMBOL   VALUE

CORECT   028E   DDR1A    A003   DDR1B    A002   DDR3B    AC02
DELAY    026B   DIGITS   0000   DIGKEY   0220   DUR      0003
DURTAB   0327   ENDCHK   0294   ERRS     0002   EVAL     027B
FILL     022F   FL1      030F   FL2      030D   FREQ     0004
GESNO    0001   GETKEY   0100   KEY      0244   LIGHT    02DF
LOSE     02A2   LOSELP   02A7   LTCC     02E5   LISHFT   02D7
NOTAB    031E   PLAY     02FA   PLYTON   0304   PORT1A   A001
PORT1B   A000   PORT3B   AC00   RANDOM   02E2   RND      000E
RNDLP    02F2   SHOW     0259   SHOWLP   025F   START    0200
STRTJP   0253   TICL     A004   TABLE    0006   TEMP     000D
WIN      02B7   WINLP    02C1   WRONG    0281
END OF ASSEMBLY
```

Fig. 8.5: Echo Program (Continued)

the difficulty of the game by increasing or decreasing the duration during which each note is played. Clearly, reducing the duration makes the game more difficult. Increasing the duration will usually make it easier, up to a point. You are encouraged to try variations.

The main variables used by the program are the following:

DIGITS contains the number of digits in the sequence to be recognized.

GESNO indicates the number of the current guess, i.e., which of the notes in the series the user is attempting to recognize.

ERRS indicates the number of errors made by the player so far.

TABLE is the table containing the sequence to be recognized.

A few other memory locations are reserved for passing parameters to subroutines or as scratch-pad storage. They will be described within the context of the associated routines.

As usual, the program starts by setting the data direction registers for Port 1A, Port 1B and Port 3B to an output configuration:

```
START   LDA #$FF
        STA DDR1A
        STA DDR1B
        STA DDR3B
```

Next, all LEDs on the board are turned off:

```
        LDA #0
        STA PORT1A
```

and the two variables, ERRS and GESNO, are set to 0:

```
        STA ERRS
        STA GESNO
```

The random number generator is primed by obtaining a seed and storing it at locations RND + 1 and RND + 4:

```
        LDA T1CL        Read timer counter.
        STA RND + 1
        STA RND + 4
```

The game is now ready to start. LED 10 must be turned on to indicate to the player that the game is ready:

```
        LDA #%010       Pattern for LED 10
        STA PORT1B      Specify length
```

The keyboard is scanned for the player input using the usual GETKEY subroutine (described in Chapter 1):

```
DIGKEY  JSR GETKEY
```

It is checked for the value "0":

```
            CMP #0
            BEQ DIGKEY      If = 0, get another one
```

If the entry was "0," the program waits for another keystroke. Otherwise, it is compared to the value 10:

```
            CMP #10         Sequence longer than 9
            BPL DIGKEY
```

If the sequence length is greater than 9, it is also rejected. Accepting only valid inputs, using a bracket is known as "reasonableness testing" or "bracket-filtering."

If all is fine, the length of the sequence to be recognized is stored at memory location DIGITS:

```
            STA DIGITS      Length of sequence
```

A running pointer is then computed and stored at location TEMP. It is equal to the previous length minus 1:

```
            TAX             Use X for computation
            DEX             Decrement
FILL        STX TEMP
```

The RANDOM subroutine is then called to provide a first random number:

```
            JSR RANDOM
```

The position pointer in the series of notes now being generated is retrieved from TEMP, and stored in index register X in anticipation of storing the new random number in TABLE:

```
            LDX TEMP
```

The value of the random number contained in the accumulator is then converted to a decimal value between 0 and 9. This process can be performed in various ways. Here, we take advantage of the special decimal mode available on the 6502. The decimal mode is set by specifying:

```
            SED             Set decimal mode
```


Note that the carry flag must be cleared, prior to an addition:

```
            CLC             Clear carry
```

The trick used here is to add "0" to the random number contained in the accumulator. The result in the right part of A is guaranteed to be a digit between 0 and 9, since we are operating in the decimal mode. Naturally, any other number could also be added to A to make its contents "decimal"; however, this would change the distribution of the random numbers, and some numbers in the series such as 0, 1, and 2 might never appear. Once this conversion has been performed, the decimal mode is simply turned off:

```
            ADC #0          Add "0" in decimal mode
            CLD             Clear decimal mode
```

This is a powerful 6502 facility used to a great advantage in this instance. In order to guarantee that the result left in A be a decimal number between 0 and 9, the upper nibble of the byte is removed by masking it off:

```
            AND $#0F
```

Finally, a value of "0" is not allowed, and a new number must be obtained if this is the current value of the accumulator:

```
            BEQ FILL
```

Exercise 8-2: *Could we avoid this special case for "0" by adding a value other than "0" to A above?*

If this is not the current value of the accumulator, we have a decimal number between 1 and 9 that is reasonably random, which can now be stored in the table. Remember that index register X has been preloaded with the current number's position in the sequence (retrieved from memory location TEMP). It can be used, as is, as an index:

```
            STA TABLE,X     Store # in table
```

The number pointer is then decremented in anticipation of the next iteration:

```
        DEX
```

and the loop is reentered until the table of random numbers becomes full:

```
        BPL FILL
```

We are now ready to play. LED 12 will be turned on, signaling to the player that he or she may enter a guess:

```
KEY     LDA #0
        STA PORT1A
        LDA #%0100
        STA PORT1B
```

The player's guess is then read from the keyboard:

```
        JSR GETKEY      Get guess
```

It must be tested for "0" or for an alphabetic value. Let us test for "0":

```
        CMP #0          Is it 0?
STRTJP  BEQ START       If yes, restart
```

If it is "0," the game is restarted, and a branch occurs to location START. If it is not "0," we must check for an alphabetic character:

```
        CMP #10         Number<10?
        BMI EVAL        If yes, evaluate correctness
```

If the value of the input keystroke is less than ten, it is a guess and is evaluated with the EVAL routine. Otherwise, the program executes the SHOW routine to display the series.

The SHOW Routine

We will assume here that an alphabetic key has been pressed. BMI fails, and we enter the SHOW routine. This routine plays the computer-generated tune and lights up the corresponding sequence of LEDs. Also, whenever this routine is entered, the guessing sequence is

restarted and the temporary variables are reset to 0:

```
SHOW    LDX #0
        STX GESNO
        STX ERRS        Reset all variables
```

The first table entry is obtained, the corresponding LED is lit, and the corresponding tone is played:

```
SHOWLP  LDA TABLE,X     Get Xth entry in table
        STX TEMP        Save X
        JSR LIGHT       Light LED # TABLE (X)
        JSR PLAY        Play tone # TABLE (X)
```

An internote delay is then implemented using Y as the loop counter and two dummy instructions to extend the delay:

```
        LDY #$FF
DELAY   ROR DUR         Dummy instruction
        ROL DUR         Dummy
        DEY             Count down
        BNE DELAY       End of loop test
```

We are now ready to perform the same operation for the next note in the current table. The index pointer is restored and incremented:

```
        LDX TEMP        Restore X
        INX             Increment it
```

It is then compared to the maximum number of digits stored in the table. If the maximum has been reached, the display operation is complete and we go back to label KEY. Otherwise, the next tone is sounded, and we go back to label SHOWLP:

```
        CPX DIGITS      All digits shown?
        BNE SHOWLP
        BEQ KEY         Done, get next input
```

The EVAL Routine

Let us now examine the routine which evaluates the guess of the

player. It is the EVAL routine. The value of the corresponding entry in TABLE is obtained and compared to the player's input:

```
EVAL      LDX GESNO      Load guess number into X
          CMP TABLE,X    Compare guess to number
          BEQ CORECT     If correct, tell player
```

If there is a match, a branch occurs to location CORECT; otherwise, the program proceeds to label WRONG. Let us examine this case. If the guess is wrong, one more error is recorded:

```
WRONG     INC ERRS
```

A low tone is played:

```
          LDA #$80
          STA DUR
          LDA #$FF
          JSR PLYTON     Play it
```

A jump then occurs to location ENDCHK:

```
          BEQ ENDCHK     Check for end of game
```

Exercise 8-3: *Examine the BEQ instruction above. Will it always result in a jump to label ENDCHK? (Hint: determine whether or not the Z bit will be set at this point.)*

Exercise 8-4: *What are the merits of using BEQ (above) versus JMP?*

Now we shall consider what happens in the case of a correct guess. If the guess is correct, we light up the corresponding LED and play the corresponding tone. Both subroutines assume that the accumulator contains the specified number:

```
CORECT    JSR LIGHT      Turn on LED
          JSR PLAY       Play note to confirm
```

We must now determine whether we have reached the end of a sequence or not, and take the appropriate action. The number of guesses is incremented and compared to the maximum length of the

stored tune:

```
ENDCHK    INC GESNO      One more guess
          LDA DIGITS
          CMP GESNO      All digits guessed?
          BNE KEY        If not, get next key closure
```

If we are not done yet, a branch occurs back to label KEY. Otherwise, we have reached the end of a game and must signal either a "win" or a "lose" situation. The number of errors is checked to determine this:

```
          LDA ERRS       Get number of errors
          CMP #0         No error?
          BEQ WIN        If not, player wins
```

If a "win" is identified, a branch occurs to label WIN. This will be described below. Let us examine now what happens in the case of a "lose":

```
LOSE      JSR LIGHT      Show number of errors
```

The number of errors is displayed by lighting up the corresponding LED. Remember that the accumulator was conditioned prior to entering this routine and contained the value of ERRS, i.e., the number of errors so far.

Next, a sequence of eight descending tones is played. The top of the stack is used to contain the remaining number of tones to be played:

```
          LDA #9         Play 8 descending tones
LOSELP    PHA            Save A on stack
          JSR PLAY       Play tone
          PLA            Restore A
```

Once a tone has been played, the remaining number of tones to be played is decremented by one and tested for "0":

```
          SEC            Set carry (for subtract)
          SBC #1         Subtract one
          BNE LOSELP
```

Exercise 8-5: *Note how the top of the stack has been used as a tem-*

porary scratch location. Can you suggest an alternative way to achieve the same result without using the stack?

Exercise 8-6: *Discuss the relative merits of using the stack versus using other techniques to provide temporary working locations for the program. Are there potential dangers inherent in using the stack?*

Eight successive tones are played. Then the two work variables, GESNO and ERRS, are reset to "0," and a branch occurs back to the beginning of the program:

```
        STA GESNO     Clear variables
        STA ERRS
        BEQ KEY       Get next guess sequence
```

Let us examine now what happens in a "win" situation. All LEDs on the Games Board are turned on simultaneously:

```
WIN     LDA #$FF      It is a win: turn all LEDs on
        STA PORT1A
        STA PORT1B
```

Next, a sequence of eight ascending tones is played. The tone number is stored in the accumulator and will be used as an index by the PLAY subroutine to generate an appropriate note. As before, the top of the stack is used to provide working storage:

```
        LDA #1        A will be incremented to 9
WINLP   PHA           Save A on the stack
        JSR PLAY
        PLA
```

The number of tones which have been played is then incremented by 1 and compared to the maximum value of 9:

```
        CLC           Clear carry for addition
        ADC #01
        CMP #10
```

As long as the maximum of 9 has not been reached, a branch occurs back to label WINLP:


```
        BNE WINLP
```

Otherwise, a new game is started:

```
        BEQ STRTJP    Double jump for restart
```

This completes the description of the main program. Three subroutines are used by this program. They will now be described.

The Subroutines

LIGHT Subroutine

This subroutine assumes that the accumulator contains the number of the LED to be lit. The subroutine will light up the appropriate LED on the Games Board. It will achieve this result by writing a "1" in the appropriate position in the accumulator and then sending it to the appropriate output port. Either Port 1A will be used (for LEDs 1 through 8) or Port 1B (for LED 9). The "1" bit is written in the appropriate position in the accumulator by performing a sequence of shifts. The number of shifts is equal to the position of the LED to be lit. Index register Y is used as a shift-counter. The number of the LED to be lit is saved in the stack at the beginning of the subroutine and will be restored upon exit. Note that this is a classic way to preserve the contents of an essential register during subroutine execution so that the contents of the accumulator will be unchanged upon subroutine exit. If this was not the case, the calling program would have to explicitly preserve the contents of the accumulator prior to calling the LIGHT subroutine. Then it might have to load it back into the accumulator prior to using another one of the routines, such as the PLAY routine. Because LIGHT and PLAY are normally used in sequence, it is more efficient to make it the subroutine's responsibility to save the contents of the accumulator. Let us do it:

```
LIGHT   PHA           Preserve A
```

The shift-counter is then set up:

```
        TAY           Use Y as shift counter
```

and the accumulator is initialized to "0":

```
            LDA #0          Clear A
```

LED 9 is turned off in case it was lit:

```
            STA PORT1B
```

The shifting loop is then implemented. The carry bit is initially set to "1," and it will be shifted left in the accumulator as many times as necessary:

```
            SEC             Set carry
LTSHFT      ROL A
            DEY
            BNE LTSHFT
```

The correct bit pattern is now contained in the accumulator and displayed on the Games Board:

```
            STA PORT1A
```

However, one special case may arise: if LED 9 has been specified, the contents of the accumulator are "0" at this point, but the carry bit has been set to "1" by the last shift. This case must be explicitly tested for:

```
            BCC LTCC        Is bit 9 set?
```

If this situation exists, the accumulator must be set to the value "00000001," and output to Port 1B:

```
            LDA #1
            STA PORT1B      Turn LED 9 on
```

We finally exit from the routine without forgetting to restore the accumulator from the stack where it had been saved:

```
LTCC        PLA             Restore A
            RTS
```

Exercise 8-7: *List the registers destroyed or altered by this subroutine every time it is executed.*

Exercise 8-8: *Assume that register Y must be left unchanged upon leaving this subroutine. What are the required program changes, if any?*

RANDOM Subroutine

This subroutine generates a new random number and returns its value in A. Its operation has been described in Chapter 4.

PLAY Subroutine

This subroutine will normally play the tone corresponding to the number contained in the accumulator. Optionally, it may be entered at location PLYTON and will then play the tone corresponding to the frequency set by the accumulator and corresponding to the length specified by the contents of memory location DUR. Let us examine it.

Index register Y is used as an index to the two tables required to determine the note duration and the note frequency. In this game, up to 9 notes may be played, corresponding to LEDs and keys 1 through 9. Index register Y is first conditioned:

```
PLAY        TAY             Use tone # as index
            DEY             Decrement to internal value
```

Note that the index register must be decremented by one. This is because key 1 corresponds to entry number 0 in the table, and so on. The duration and frequencies are obtained from tables DURTAB and NOTAB using the indexed addressing mode. They are stored respectively at locations DUR and FREQ:

```
            LDA DURTAB,Y    Get duration
            STA DUR         Save it
            LDA NOTAB,Y     Get frequency
PLYTON      STA FREQ        Save it
```

The speaker is then turned off:

```
            LDA #0
            STA PORT3B      Set speaker Port 3B
```

Two loops will now be implemented. An inner loop will use register Y as the delay-counter to implement the correct frequency for the note.

Register X will be used in the outer loop and will generate the tone for the appropriate duration of time.

Let us condition the two counter registers:

```
        LDX DUR       Get duration in # of ½ cycles
FL2     LDY FREQ      Get frequency
```

Next, let us implement the inner loop delay:

```
FL1     DEY
        CLC           Waste time
        BCC * + 2
        BNE FL1       Delay loop
```

Note that two "do-nothing" instructions have been placed inside the loop to generate a longer delay. At the end of this inner loop delay the contents of the output port connected to the loudspeaker are complemented in order to generate a square wave.

```
        EOR #$FF      Complement port
```

Note that, once more, EOR #$FF is used to complement the contents of a register.

```
        STA PORT3B
```

The outer loop can then be completed:

```
        DEX
        BNE FL2       Outer loop
        RTS
```

SUMMARY

This program demonstrates how simple it is to implement electronic keyboard games that sound for input/output and that are challenging to adult players.

Exercise 8-9: *The duration and frequency constants for the nine notes are shown in Figure 8.6. What are the actual frequencies generated by the program?*

NOTE	FREQUENCY CONSTANT	DURATION CONSTANT
1	C9	6B
2	BE	72
3	A9	80
4	96	8F
5	8E	94
6	7E	AA
7	70	BF
8	64	D7
9	5E	E4

Fig. 8.6: Frequency and Duration Constants

9

MINDBENDER

THE RULES

This game is inspired by the commercial game of MasterMind (trademarked by the manufacturer, Invicta Plastics, Ltd.). In this game, one or more players compete against the computer (and against each other). The computer generates a sequence of digits — for example, a sequence of five digits between "0" and "9" — and the player attempts to guess the sequence of five numbers in the correct order. The computer responds by telling the player how many of the digits have been guessed accurately, and how many were guessed in their correct location in the numerical sequence.

LEDs 1 through 9 on the Games Board are used to display the computer's response. A blinking LED is used to indicate that the player's guess contains a correct digit which is located in the right position in the sequence. A steadily lit LED is used to indicate a digit correctly guessed but appearing out of sequence. Several players can match their skills against each other. For a given complexity level — say, for guessing a sequence of seven digits—the player that can correctly guess the number sequence with the fewest guesses is the winner.

The game may also be played with a handicap whereby a given player has to guess a sequence of n digits while the other player has to guess a sequence of only n − 1 digits. This is a serious handicap, since increasing the level of difficulty by one is quite significant.

A TYPICAL GAME

Both audio and visual feedback are used to play this game.

The Audio Feedback

Every time that a player has entered his or her sequence of guesses, the computer responds by sounding a specific tone. A low tone indicates an incorrect guess; a high tone indicates that the sequence was guessed correctly.

The Visual Feedback

At the beginning of each game, LED #10 is lit, requesting the length of the sequence to be guessed. This is shown in Figure 9.1. The player then specifies the sequence length as a number from 1 through 9. Any other input will be ignored.

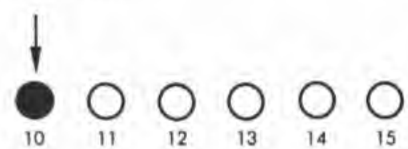


Fig. 9.1: Enter Length of Sequence

As soon as the length has been specified, for example, let's say the length "2" has been selected, LED #11 lights up. This means "Enter your guess." (See Figure 9.2.) At this point the player enters his or her guess as a sequence of two digits. Let us now play a game.

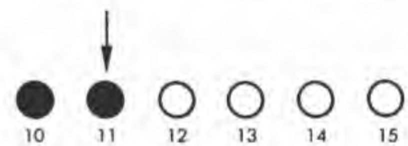


Fig. 9.2: Enter Your Guess

The player types in the sequence "1,2." A low tone sounds, LEDs 10 and 11 go out briefly, but nothing else happens. The situation is indicated in Figure 9.3. Since LEDs 1 through 9 are blank, there is no correct digit in the guess. Digits "1" and "2" must be eliminated. Let us try another guess.

We type "3,4." A low tone sounds, but this time LED #1 is steadily on, as indicated in Figure 9.4. From this we know that either "3" or

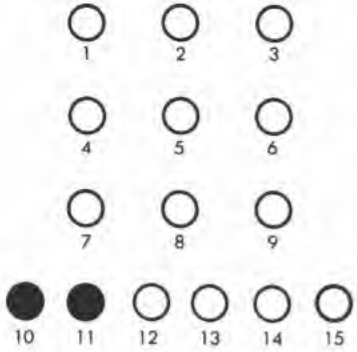


Fig. 9.3: Player Enters Wrong Guess

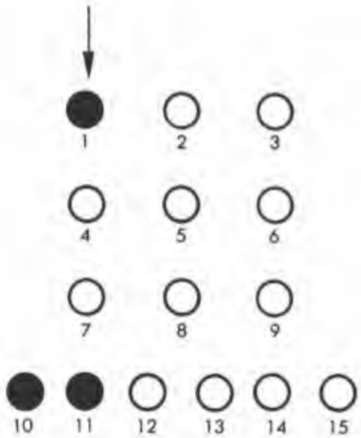


Fig. 9.4: One Correct Digit in the Correct Position

"4" is one of the digits and that it belongs in the other position. Conversely, the sequence "4,3," must have one good digit in the right position. Just to be sure let us perform a test.

We now type "4,3." A low tone sounds, indicating that the sequence is not correct, but this time LED #1 is on and blinking. This proves that our reasoning is correct, and we proceed.

We now try "4,5." A high-pitched sound is heard and LEDs 1 and 2

light up briefly, indicating that those digits have been guessed correctly and that we have won our first game.

At the end of the game, the situation reverts to the one at the beginning, as indicated in Figure 9.1. Note that typing in a value other than "1" through "9" as a guess will restart the game.

There is a peculiarity to the game: if the number to be guessed contains two identical digits, and the player enters this particular digit in one of its two correct locations, the computer response will indicate this digit as being both the right digit in the right place and the right digit in the wrong place!

THE ALGORITHM

The flowchart for Mindbender is shown in Figure 9.5. Interrupts are used to blink the LEDs. Interrupts will be generated automatically by the programmable interval timer of VIA #1 at approximately 1/15th-of-a-second intervals.

Referring to Figure 9.5, all of the required registers and memory locations will be initialized first. Next (box 2 on the flowchart), the length of the sequence to be guessed is read from the keyboard. The validity bracket "1" to "9" is used to "filter" the player's input.

Next, a random sequence must be generated. In box 3 of the flowchart, a sequence of random numbers is generated and stored in a digit table, starting at address DIG0.

In box 5, the computer's sequence of numbers is compared — one number at a time — with the player's guess. The algorithm takes one digit from the computer sequence and matches it in order against every digit of the player sequence. As we have already indicated, this may result in lighting up two LEDs, if ever there are two or more identical digits in the number to be guessed and the player has specified only one digit. One digit may be flagged as being in the right place, and also as being correct but in the wrong location(s).

Note that, alternatively, another comparison algorithm could be used in which each digit of the player's sequence is compared in turn with each digit of the computer's sequence.

Once the digits have been compared, the resulting score is displayed on the LEDs (box 6). Finally, a test is made for a win situation (box 7), and the appropriate sound is generated (box 8).

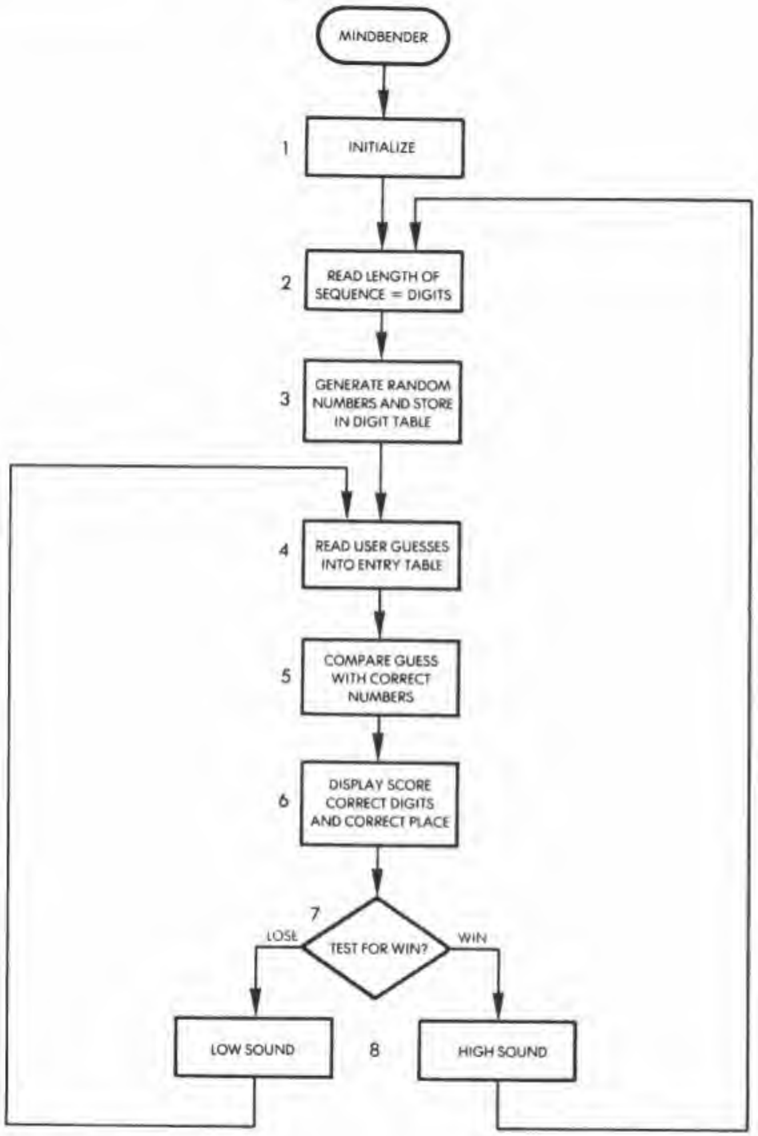


Fig. 9.5: Mindbender Flowchart

THE PROGRAM

Data Structures

Two tables of nine entries are used to store, respectively, the computer's sequence and the player's sequence. They are stored starting at addresses DIG0 and ENTRY0. (See Figure 9.6.)

The Variables

Page 0 is used, as usual, to provide additional working registers, i.e., to store the working variables. The use of page 0 is indicated as a "memory map" in Figure 9.6. The first nine locations are used for the program variables. The function of each variable is indicated in the illustration and will be described in detail as we examine the program below. Locations "09" through "0E" are reserved for the random table used to generate the random numbers. Locations "0F" through "17" are used for the DIG0 table used to store the computer-generated sequence of random numbers. Finally, locations "18" and following are used to contain the sequence of digits typed by the user.

The memory locations used for addressing input/output and for interrupt vectoring are shown in Figure 9.7. Locations "A000" through "A005" are used to address Ports A and B of VIA #1 as well as timer T1. The memory map for a 6522 VIA is shown in Figure 9.8.

Location "A00B" is used to access the auxiliary control register, while location "A00E" accesses the interrupt-enable register. For a detailed description of these registers the reader is referred to the *6502 Applications Book* (reference D302).

Memory locations "A67E" and "A67F" are used to set up the interrupt vector. The starting address of the interrupt-handling routine will be stored at this memory location. In our program, this will be address "03EA." This is the routine in charge of blinking the LEDs. It will be described below. Finally, Port 3 is addressed at memory locations "AC00" and "AC02."

Program Implementation

A detailed flowchart for the Mindbender program is shown in Figure 9.9. Let us now examine the program itself. (See Figure 9.13.)

The initialization block resides at memory addresses 0200-0239 hexadecimal and conditions interrupts and I/O. First, interrupts are conditioned. Prior to modifying the interrupt vector which resides at ad-

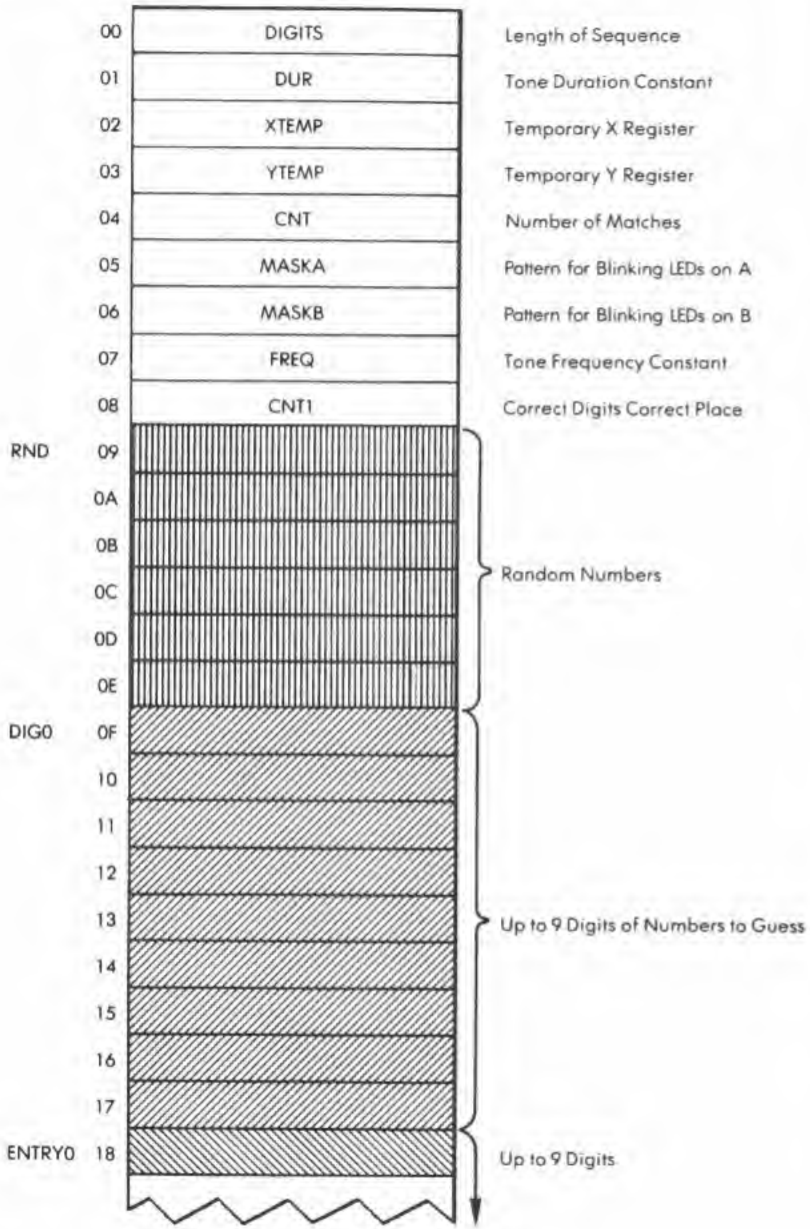


Fig. 9.6: Low Memory Map

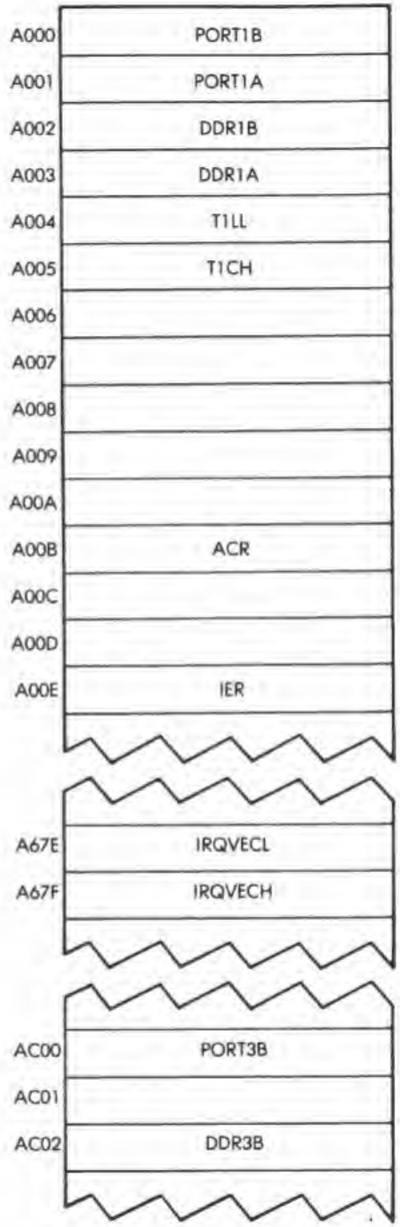


Fig. 9.7: High Memory Map

Address	Register	Description	Group
00	ORB (PB0 TO PB7)	I/O data, port A	
01	ORA (PA0 TO PA7)	Used for control-affects handshake	
02	DDR B		Data direction registers
03	DDR A		Data direction registers
04	T1L-L/T1C-L	Counter-low	Timer 1
05	T1C-H	Counter-high	Timer 1
06	T1L-L	Latch-low	Timer 1
07	T1L-H	Latch-high	Timer 1
08	T2L-L/T2C-L	Latch-low Counter-low	Timer 2
09	T2C-H	Counter-high	Timer 2
0A	SR	Shift register	
0B	ACR	Auxiliary	Function control
0C	PCR (CA1,CA2,CB2,CB1)	Peripheral	Function control
0D	IFR	Flags	Interrupt control
0E	IER	Enable	Interrupt control
0F	ORA	Output register A (does not affect handshake)	

Fig. 9.8: 6522 VIA Memory Map

dresses "A67E" and "A67F" (see Figure 9.7) access to this protected area of memory must be authorized. This is performed by the ACCESS subroutine, which is part of the SYM monitor:

```
JSR ACCESS
```

Next, the new interrupt vector can be loaded at the specified location. The value "03EA" is entered at address IRQVEC:

```
LDA #$EA      Low interrupt vector
STA IRQVECL
LDA #$03      High interrupt vector
STA IRQVECH
```


Now the internal registers of the 6522 VIA #1 must be conditioned to set up the interrupts. The interrupt-enable register (IER) will enable or disable interrupts. Each bit position in the IER matches the corresponding one in the interrupt flag register (IFR). Whenever a bit position is "0," the corresponding interrupt is disabled. Bit 7 of IER plays a special role. (See Figure 9.10.) When IER bit 7 is "0," each "1" in the remaining bit positions of IER wil clear the corresponding enable flag. When IER bit 7 is "1," each "1" written in IER will play its normal role and set an enable. All interrupts are, therefore, disabled by setting bit 7 to "0" and all remaining bits in the IER to ones:

```
LDA #$7F
STA IER
```

Next, bit 6, which corresponds to the timer 1 interrupt, is enabled. In order to do this, bit 7 of IER is set to "1," as is bit 6:

```
LDA #$C0
STA IER
```

Next, timer 1 will be set in the "free-running mode." Remember that, with the 6522, the timer can be used in either the "one-shot" mode or the "free-running mode." Bits 6 and 7 of the auxiliary control register are used to select timer 1 operating modes. (See Figure 9.11.) In this instance, bit 7 is set to "0" and bit 6 is set to "1":

```
LDA #$40
STA ACR
```

Prior to using the timer in the output mode, its counter-register must be loaded with a 16-bit value. This value specifies the duration of the square pulse to be generated. The maximum value "FFFF" is used here:

```
LDA #$FF
STA T1LL
STA T1CH
```

The actual wave form from timer 1 is shown in Figure 9.12. In order to compute the exact duration of the pulse, note that the pulse dura-

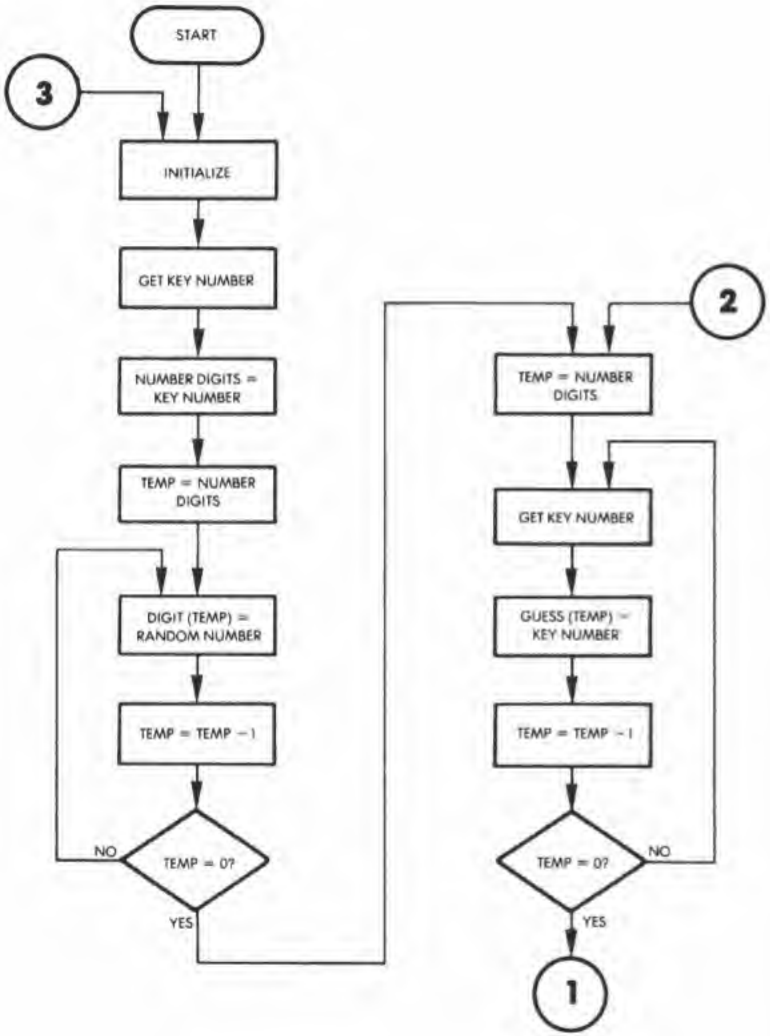


Fig. 9.9: Detailed Mindbender Flowchart

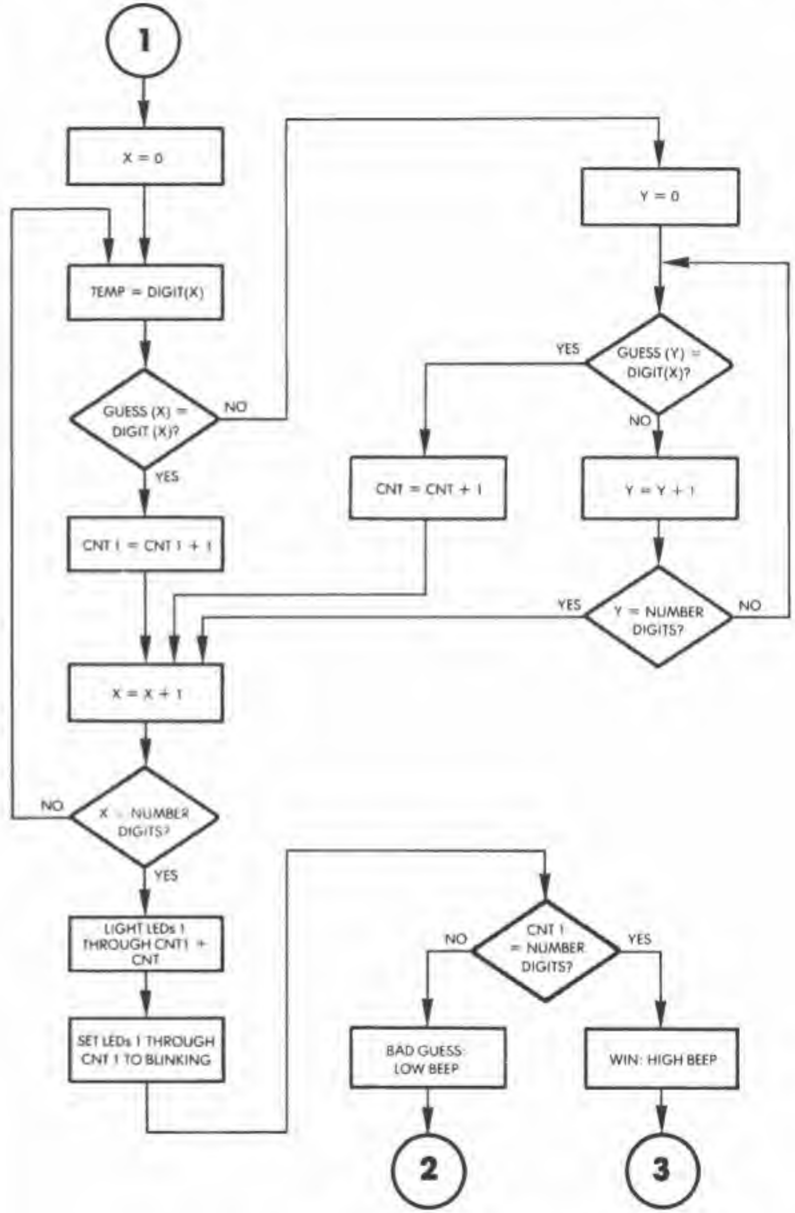


Fig. 9.9: Detailed Mindbender Flowchart (Continued)

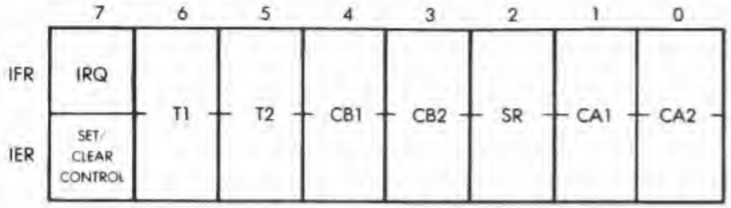


Fig. 9.10: Interrupt Registers

tion will alternate between n + 1.5 cycles and n + 2 cycles, where n is the initial value loaded in the counter register.

Next, interrupts are enabled:

```
        CLI
```

and the three ports used by this program are configured in the appropriate direction:

```
        STA DDR1A      Output
        STA DDR1B      Output
        STA DDR3B      Output
```

All LEDs are then cleared:

ACR7 OUTPUT ENABLE	ACR6 INPUT ENABLE	MODE
0	0 (ONE-SHOT)	GENERATE TIME OUT INT WHEN T1 LOADED PB7 DISABLED
0	1 (FREE RUN)	GENERATE CONTINUOUS INT PB7 DISABLED
1	0 (ONE-SHOT)	GENERATE INT AND OUTPUT PULSE ON PB7 EVERYTIME T1 IS LOADED = ONE-SHOT AND PROGRAMMABLE WIDTH PULSE
1	1 (FREE RUN)	GENERATE CONTINUOUS INT AND SQUARE WAVE OUTPUT ON PB7

Fig. 9.11: 6522 Auxiliary Control Register Selects Timer 1 Operating Modes

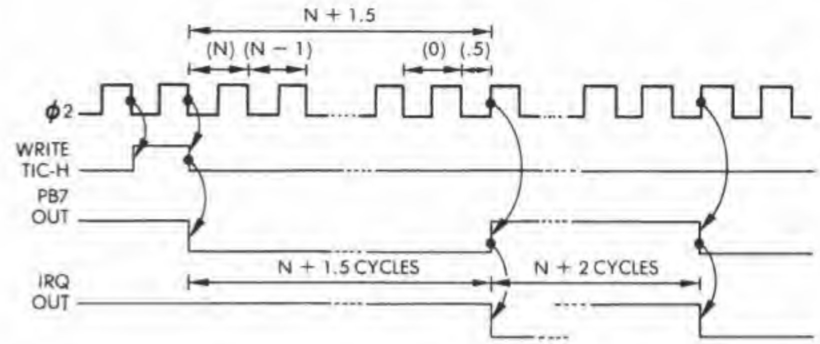


Fig. 9.12: Timer 1 in Free Running Mode

```
KEY1    LDA #0
        STA PORT1A
        STA PORT1B
```

and the blink masks are initially set to all 0's:

```
        STA MASKA
        STA MASKB
```

LED 10 is now turned on in order to signal to the player that he or she should specify the number of digits to be guessed:

```
        LDA #%00000010   Select LED 10
        STA PORT1B       Turn it on
```

The key pressed is read using the usual GETKEY routine:

```
        JSR GETKEY       Get # digits
```

A software filter is implemented at this point. The value of the key read from the keyboard is validated as falling within the range "1" through "9." If it is greater than 9, or less than 1, the entry is ignored:

```
        CMP #10
        BPL KEY1
        CMP #0
        BEQ KEY1
```

Once validated, the length specified for the sequence is stored at memory location DIGITS:

```
        STA DIGITS
```

A sequence of random numbers must now be generated.

Generating a Sequence of Random Numbers

The initial random number is obtained from the counter and used to start the random number generator. The theory behind this technique has been described before.

Locations RND + 1, RND + 4, and RND + 5 are seeded with the same number:

```
        LDA TILL
        STA RND+1
        STA RND+4
        STA RND+5
```

Then a random number is obtained using the RANDOM subroutine:

```
        LDY DIGITS    Get # of digits to guess
        DEY           Count to 0
RAND    JSR RANDOM    Filling them with values
```

The resulting random number is set to a BCD value which guarantees that the last digit will be between 0 and 9:

```
        SED
        ADC #00       Decimal Adjust
        CLD
```

It is then truncated to the lower 4 bits:

```
        AND #$00001111
```

Once the appropriate random digit has been obtained, it is saved at the next location of the digit table, using index register Y as a running pointer:


```
        STA DIG0,Y
```

The counter Y is then decremented, and the loop executed until all required digits have been generated:

```
        DEY
        BPL RAND
```

Collecting the Player's Guesses

Index register X will serve as a running pointer for the ENTRY table used to collect the player's guess. It is initialized to the value "0," and stored at memory location XTEMP:

```
EXTRA   LDA #0        Clear pointer
        STA XTEMP
```

LEDs 10 and 11 are then turned on to signal the player that he or she may enter his or her sequence:

```
        LDA #$00000110
        STA PORT1B
```

The key pressed by the player is read with the usual GETKEY routine:

```
KEY2    JSR GETKEY
```

If the key pressed is greater than 9, it is interpreted as a request to restart the game:

```
        CMP #10
        BPL KEY1
```

Otherwise, the value of the index register X is retrieved from memory location XTEMP and is used to perform an indexed store of the accumulator to the appropriate location in the ENTRY table:

```
        LDX XTEMP
        STA ENTRY0,X  Store guess in table
```

The running pointer is then incremented, and stored back in memory:

```
        INX
        STX XTEMP
```

Then, the value of the running pointer is compared to the maximum number of digits to be fetched from the keyboard and, as long as this number is not reached, a loop occurs back to location KEY2:

```
        CPX DIGITS     All numbers fetched?
        BNE KEY2       If not, get another
```

Once the player has entered his or her sequence, the digits must be compared to the computer-generated sequence. In anticipation of the display of a possible win the LEDs on the board are blanked and the masks are cleared:

```
        LDX #0
        STX PORT1A
        STX PORT1B
        STX MASKA
        STX MASKB
```

Two locations in memory will be used to contain the number of correct digits and the number of correct digits in the correct location. They are initially cleared:

```
        STX CNT        Number of matches
        STX CNT1       Number of correct digits
```

Each entry of the DIG0 table will now be compared in turn to all entries of the ENTRY0 table. Each digit is loaded from the DIGIT table and immediately compared to the corresponding ENTRY contents:

```
DIGLP   LDA DIG0,X
        CMP ENTRY0,X
```

If it is not the right digit at the right place, there is no exact match. We will then check to see if the digit appears at any other place within the ENTRY table:

```
        BNE ENTRYCMP
```


Otherwise, one more exact match is recorded by incrementing location CNT1, and the next digit is examined:

```
        INC CNT1
        BNE NEXTDIG
```

Let us examine now what happens when no match has occurred. The digit (of the number to be guessed) which has just been read and is contained in the accumulator should be compared to every digit within the ENTRY table. Index register Y is used as a running pointer, and the contents of the accumulator are compared in turn to each of the digits in ENTRY:

```
ENTRYCMP  LDY #0
ENTRYLP   CMP ENTRY0,Y
          BNE NEXTENT
```

If a match is found, memory location CNT is incremented and the next digit is examined:

```
          INC CNT
          BNE NEXTDIG
```

Otherwise, index register Y is incremented. If the end of the sequence is reached, exit occurs to NEXTDIG. Otherwise a branch back occurs to the beginning of the loop at location ENTRYLP:

```
NEXTENT   INY            Increment guess # pointer
          CPY DIGITS     All tested?
          BNE ENTRYLP    No: try next one
```

The next digit in table DIG must then be examined. The running pointer for DIG is contained in index register X. It is incremented and compared to its maximum value:

```
NEXTDIG   INX            Increment digit # pointer
          CPX DIGITS     All digits checked
```

If the limit has not been reached, a branch occurs back to the beginning of the outer loop at location DIGLP:

```
            BNE DIGLP
```

At this point, we are ready to turn on the LEDs to display the results to the player.

Displaying the Results to the Player

The total number of LEDs which must be turned on is obtained by adding the contents of CNT to CNT1:

```
            CLC             Get ready for add
            LDA CNT
            ADC CNT1
```

The total is contained in the accumulator and transferred into index register Y where it will be used by the LITE routine:

```
            TAY
            JSR LITE
```

The operation of the LITE routine will be described below. Its effect is to fill the accumulator with the appropriate number of ones in order to turn on the appropriate LEDs.

The pattern created by the LITE subroutine is then stored in the mask:

```
            STA PORT1A
```

For the special case in which the result is 9, the carry bit will have been set. This case is explicitly tested:

```
            BCC CC          If carry 0, don't light PB0.
```

and if the carry had been set to 1, Port B will be set appropriately so that LED #9 is turned on:

```
            LDA #1          Turn PB0 on
            STA PORT1B
```

Recall that once masks A and B have been set up, they will automatically be used by the interrupt handling routine which will

cause the appropriate LEDs to blink.

```
CC          LDY CNT1
            JSR LITE
            STA MASKA
            BCC TEST
            LDA #01
            STA MASKB
```

The program must now test for a win or lose situation.

Testing for a Win or Lose Situation

The number of correct digits in the right places is contained in CNT1. We will simply compare it to the length of the sequence to be guessed:

```
TEST        LDX CNT1
            CPX DIGITS
```

If these numbers are equal, the player has won:

```
            BEQ WIN
```

Otherwise, a low tone will be sounded. The tone duration constant is set to "72," and its frequency value to "BE":

```
BAD         LDA #$72
            STA DUR
            LDA #$BE
```

The TONE subroutine is then used to generate the tone, as usual:

```
            JSR TONE
```

Then a return occurs to the beginning of the program:

```
            BEQ ENTER
```

If a win has occurred, a high-pitched tone will be generated. Its duration constant is set to "FF" and its pitch is controlled by setting the

frequency constant to "54":

```
WIN     LDA #$FF
        STA DUR
        LDA #$54
```

As usual, the TONE subroutine is used to generate the tone:

```
        JSR TONE
```

The game is then restarted:

```
        JMP KEY1
```

The Subroutines

Four routines are used by this program. They are: LITE, RANDOM, TONE, and INTERRUPT HANDLER. The RANDOM and TONE routines have been described in previous chapters and will not be described again here.

LITE Subroutine

When entering this subroutine, index register Y contains the number of LEDs which should blink. In order to make them blink it is necessary to load the appropriate pattern into the mask patterns called MASKA and MASKB. The appropriate number of 1's has to be set in these two locations. A test is first made for the value "0" in Y. If that value is found, the accumulator is cleared, as well as the carry bit (the carry bit will be used as an indicator for the fact that Y contained the value "9"):

```
LITE    BNE STRTSH      Test Y for zero
        LDA #0
        CLC
        RTS
```

Otherwise, the accumulator is initially cleared, and the appropriate number of 1's is shifted left into the accumulator through the carry bit. They are introduced one at a time by setting the carry bit, then performing a left shift into A. Each time, index register Y is decremented and the loop is executed again as long as Y is not "0":


```
        LDA #0
SHIFT   SEC
        ROL A           Shift into position
        DEY
        BNE SHIFT       Loop
        RTS
```

Note that a rotation to the left is used rather than a shift. If Y did contain the value "9," the accumulator A would be filled with 1's and the carry bit would also contain the value "1" upon leaving the subroutine.

The Interrupt Handler

This subroutine complements the LEDs each time an interrupt is received, i.e., every time timer 1 runs out. It is located at memory addresses "03EA" and following. Since the accumulator is used as a working register by the subroutine, it must be preserved upon entry and pushed into the stack:

```
        PHA
```

The contents of Ports 1A and 1B will be read and then complemented. Recall that there is no complementation instruction on the 6502, so an exclusive OR will be used instead. MASKA and MASKB specify the bits to be complemented:

```
        LDA PORT1A
        EOR MASKA
        STA PORT1A
        LDA PORT1B
        EOR MASKB
        STA PORT1B
```

Also recall that the interrupt bit in the 6522 has to be cleared explicitly after every interrupt. This is done by reading the latch:

```
        LDA T1LL
```

Finally, the accumulator is restored, and a return occurs to the main program:

```
PLA
RTI
```

SUMMARY

In this program, we have used two new hardware resources in the 6522 I/O chip: the interrupt control and the programmable interval timer. Interrupts have been used to implement simultaneous processing by blinking the LEDs while the program proceeds, testing for a win or lose situation.

Exercise 9.1: *Could you implement the same without using interrupts?*

```
;MINDBENDER PROGRAM
;PLAYS MINDBENDER GAME: USER SPECIFIES LENGTH OF NUMBER
;TO BE GUESSED, THEN GUESSES DIGITS, AND COMPUTER TELLS
;PLAYER HOW MANY OF THE DIGITS GUESSED WERE RIGHT, AND
;HOW MANY OF THOSE CORRECT DIGITS WERE IN THE CORRECT
;PLACE, UNTIL THE PLAYER CAN GUESS THE NUMBER. ON THE
;BOARD, BLINKING LEDS INDICATE CORRECT VALUE & CORRECT
;DIGIT, AND NONBLINKING LEDS SHOW CORRECT DIGIT VALUE,
;BUT WRONG PLACE.
;THE BOTTOM ROW OF LEDS IS USED TO SHOW THE MODE OF
;THE PROGRAM: IF THE LEFTMOST LED IS LIT, THE
;PROGRAM EXPECTS THE USER TO ENTER THE LENGTH
;OF THE NUMBER TO BE GUESSED. IF THE TWO LEFTMOST
;LEDS ARE LIT, THE PROGRAM EXPECTS A GUESS.
;THE PROGRAM REJECTS UNSUITABLE VALUES FOR A NUMBER
;LENGTH, WHICH CAN ONLY BE 1-9. A VALUE OTHER THAN
;0-9 FOR A GUESS RESTARTS THE GAME.
;A LOW TONE DENOTES A BAD GUESS, A HIGHT TONE, A WIN.
;AFTER A WIN, THE PROGRAM RESTARTS.
;AN INTERRUPT ROUTINE IS USED TO BLINK THE LEDS.
;
        .=$200
GETKEY   =$100
ACCESS   =$8886      ;ROUTINE TO UNPROTECT SYS MEM
DIGITS   =$00        ;NUMBER OF DIGITS TO BE GUESSED
DUR      =$01        ;TONE DURATION CONSTANT
XTEMP    =$02        ;TEMP STORAGE FOR X REG.
YTEMP    =$03        ;TEMP STORAGE FOR Y REG.
CNT      =$04        ;KEEPS TRACK OF # OF MATCHES
MASKA    =$05        ;CONTAINS PATTERN EOR'ED WITH LED
                     ;STATUS REGISTER A TO CAUSE BLINK
MASKB    =$06        ;LED PORT B BLINK MASK
FREQ     =$07        ;TEMP STORAGE FOR TONE FREQUENCY
CNT1     =$08        ;# OF CORRECT DIGITS IN RIGHT PLAC
RND      =$09        ;FIRST OF RANDOM # LOCATIONS
DIG0     =$0F        ;FIRST OF 9 DIGIT LOCATIONS
ENTRY0   =$18        ;FIRST OF 9 GUESS LOCATIONS
IRQVECL  =$A67E      ;INTERRUPT VECTOR LOW ORDER BYTE
IRQVECH  =$A67F      ;..AND HIGH ORDER
                     ;6522 VIA #1 REGISTERS:
```

Fig. 9.13: Mindbender Program


```
                     IER      =$A00E      ;INTERRUPT ENABLE REGISTER
                     ACR      =$A00B      ;AUXILIARY CONTROL REGISTER
                     T1LL     =$A004      ;TIMER 1 LATCH LOW
                     T1CH     =$A005      ;TIMER 1 COUNTER HIGH
                     PORT1A   =$A001      ;VIA 1 PORT A IN/OUT REG
                     DDR1A    =$A003      ;VIA 1 PORT A DATA DIRECTION REG.
                     PORT1B   =$A000      ;VIA 1 PORT B IN/OUT REG
                     DDR1B    =$A002      ;VIA 1 PORT B DATA DIRECTION REG.
                     PORT3B   =$AC00      ;VIA 3 PORT B IN/OUT REG
                     DDR3B    =$AC02      ;VIA 3 PORT B DATA DIRECTION REG
                     ;
                     ;ROUTINE TO SET UP VARIABLES AND INTERRUPT TIMER FOR
                     ;L.E.D. FLASHING
                     ;
0200: 20 B6 8B                JSR ACCESS   ;UNPROTECT SYSTEM MEMORY
0203: A9 EA                   LDA #$EA     ;LOAD LOW INTERRUPT VECTOR
0205: 8D 7E A6                STA IRQVECL   ;...AND STORE AT VECTOR LOCATION
0208: A9 03                   LDA #$03     ;LOAD INTERRUPT VECTOR....
020A: 8D 7F A6                STA IRQVECH   ;...AND STORE.
020D: A9 7F                   LDA #$7F     ;CLEAR INTERRUPT ENABLE REGISTER
020F: 8D 0E A0                STA IER
0212: A9 C0                   LDA #$C0     ;ENABLE TIMER 1 INTERRUPT
0214: 8D 0E A0                STA IER
0217: A9 40                   LDA #$40     ;ENABLE TIMER 1 IN FREE-RUN MODE
0219: 8D 0B A0                STA ACR
021C: A9 FF                   LDA #$FF
021E: 8D 04 A0                STA T1LL     ;SET LOW LATCH ON TIMER 1
0221: 8D 05 A0                STA T1CH     ;SET LATCH HIGH & START COUNT
0224: 58                      CLI          ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS
0225: 8D 03 A0                STA DDR1A    ;SET VIA 1 PORT A FOR OUTPUT
0228: 8D 02 A0                STA DDR1B    ;SET VIA 1 PORT B FOR OUTPUT
022B: 8D 02 AC                STA DDR3B    ;SET VIA 3 PORT B FOR OUTPUT
022E: A9 00        KEY1       LDA #0       ;CLEAR LEDS
0230: 8D 01 A0                STA PORT1A
0233: 8D 00 A0                STA PORT1B
0236: 85 05                   STA MASKA    ;CLEAR BLINK MASKS
0238: 85 06                   STA MASKB
                     ;
                     ;ROUTINE TO GET NUMBER OF DIGITS TO GUESS, THEN
                     ;FILL THE DIGITS WITH RANDOM NUMBERS FROM 0-9
                     ;
023A: A9 02                   LDA #%00000010   ;LIGHT LED TO SIGNAL USER TO
023C: 8D 00 A0                STA PORT1B   ;INPUT OF # OF DIGITS NEEDED.
023F: 20 00 01                JSR GETKEY   ;GET # OF DIGITS
0242: C9 0A                   CMP #10      ;IF KEY# >9, RESTART GAME
0244: 10 E8                   BPL KEY1
0246: C9 00                   CMP #0       ;CHECK FOR 0 DIGITS TO GUESS
0248: F0 E4                   BEQ KEY1     ;...0 DIGITS NOT ALLOWED
024A: 85 00                   STA DIGITS   ;STORE VALID # OF DIGITS
024C: AD 04 A0                LDA T1LL     ;GET RANDOM #.
024F: 85 0A                   STA RND+1    ;USE IT TO START RANDOM
0251: 85 0D                   STA RND+4    ;NUMBER GENERATOR.
0253: 85 0E                   STA RND+5
0255: A4 00                   LDY DIGITS   ;GET # OF DIGITS TO BE GUESSED,
0257: 88                      DEY          ;..AND COUNT TO 0, FILLING
                                           ;THEM WITH VALUES.
0258: 20 FF 02     RAND       JSR RANDOM   ;GET RANDOM VALUE FOR DIGIT
025B: F8                      SED
025C: 69 00                   ADC #00      ;DECIMAL ADJUST
025E: D8                      CLD
025F: 29 0F                   AND #%00001111   ;KEEP DIGIT <10
0261: 99 0F 00                STA DIG0,Y   ;SAVE IT IN DIGIT TABLE.
0264: 88                      DEY
0265: 10 F1                   BPL RAND     ;FILL NEXT DIGIT
                     ;
```

Fig. 9.13: Mindbender Program (Continued)

```
                  ;ROUTINE TO FILL GUESS TABLE W/USERS'S GUESSES
                  ;
0267: A9 00       ENTER     LDA #0          ;CLEAR ENTRY TABLE POINTER
0269: 85 02                 STA XTEMP
026B: A9 06                 LDA #%00000110   ;LET USER KNOW THAT GUESSES
026D: 0D 00 A0              ORA PORT1B       ;SHOULD BE INPUT...
0270: 8D 00 A0              STA PORT1B       ;...WITHOUT CHANGING ARRAY
0273: 20 00 01    KEY2      JSR GETKEY       ;GET GUESS
0276: C9 0A                 CMP #10          ;IS IT GREATER THAN 9?
0278: 10 B4                 BPL KEY1         ;IF YES, RESTART GAME
027A: A6 02                 LDX XTEMP        ;GET POINTER FOR INDEXING
027C: 95 18                 STA ENTRY0,X     ;STORE GUESS IN TABLE
027E: E8                    INX              ;INCREMENT POINTER
027F: 86 02                 STX XTEMP
0281: E4 00                 CPX DIGITS       ;CORRECT # OF GUESSES FETCHED?
0283: D0 EE                 BNE KEY2         ;IF NOT, GET ANOTHER
                  ;
                  ;THIS ROUTINE COMPARES USERS'S GUESSES WITH  DIGITS
                  ;OF NUMBER TO GUESS. FOR EACH CORRECT DIGIT IN THE
                  ;CORRECT PLACE, A BLINKING LED IS LIT, AND FOR EACH
                  ;CORRECT DIGIT IN THE WRONG PLACE, A NONBLINKING
                  ;LED IS LIT.
                  ;
0285: A2 00                 LDX #0           ;CLEAR FOLLOWING STORAGES:
0287: 8E 01 A0              STX PORT1A       ;LEDS
028A: 8E 00 A0              STX PORT1B
028D: 86 05                 STX MASKA        ;BLINK MASKS
028F: 86 06                 STX MASKB
0291: 86 04                 STX CNT          ;COUNT OF MATCHES
0293: 86 08                 STX CNT1         ;COUNT OF RIGHT DIGITS
0295: B5 0F       DIGLP     LDA DIG0,X       ;LOAD 1ST DIGIT OF # FOR COMPARES
0297: D5 18                 CMP ENTRY0,X     ;RIGHT GUESS/RIGHT PLACE?
0299: D0 04                 BNE ENTRYCMP     ;NO: IS GUESS RIGHT DIGIT/
                                             ;WRONG PLACE?
029B: E6 08                 INC CNT1         ;ONE MORE RIGHT GUESS/RIGHT PLACE
029D: D0 10                 BNE NEXTDIG      ;EXAMINE NEXT DIGIT OF NUMBER
029F: A0 00       ENTRYCMP  LDY #0           ;RESET GUESS# PTR FOR COMPARES
02A1: D9 18 00    ENTRYLP   CMP ENTRY0,Y     ;RIGHT DIGIT/WRONG PLACE?
02A4: D0 04                 BNE NEXTENT      ;NO, SEE IF NEXT DIGIT IS.
02A6: E6 04                 INC CNT          ;ONE MORE RIGHT DIGIT/WRONG PLACE
02A8: D0 05                 BNE NEXTDIG      ;EXAMINE NEXT DIGIT OF NUMBER
02AA: C8          NEXTENT   INY              ;INCREMENT GUESS# PTR
02AB: C4 00                 CPY DIGITS       ;ALL GUESSES TESTED?
02AD: D0 F2                 BNE ENTRYLP      ;NO, TRY NEXT GUESS.
02AF: E8          NEXTDIG   INX              ;INCREMENT DIGIT# PTR
02B0: E4 00                 CPX DIGITS       ;ALL DIGITS EVALUATED?
02B2: D0 E1                 BNE DIGLP        ;NO, CHECK NEXT DIGIT.
02B4: 18                    CLC              ;GET READY FOR ADD....
02B5: A5 04                 LDA CNT          ;OF TOTAL MATCHES TO DETERMINE
02B7: 65 08                 ADC CNT1         ;NUMBER OF LEDS TO LIGHT
02B9: A8                    TAY              ;XFER A TO Y FOR 'LIGHT' ROUTINE
02BA: 20 F1 02              JSR LITE         ;GET PATTERN TO LIGHT LEDS
02BD: 8D 01 A0              STA PORT1A       ;TURN LEDS ON
02C0: 90 05                 BCC CC           ;IF CARRY=0, DON'T LIGHT PB0
02C2: A9 01                 LDA #1
02C4: 8D 00 A0              STA PORT1B       ;TURN PB0 ON.
02C7: A4 08       CC        LDY CNT1         ;LOAD # OF LEDS TO BLINK
02C9: 20 F1 02              JSR LITE         ;GET PATTERN
02CC: 85 05                 STA MASKA        ;START TO BLINK LEDS
02CE: 90 04                 BCC TEST         ;IF CARRY =0, PB0 WON'T BLINK
02D0: A9 01                 LDA #1
02D2: 85 06                 STA MASKB
                  ;
                  ;ROUTINE TO TEST FOR WIN BY CHECKING IF # OF CORRECT
```

Fig. 9.13: Mindbender Program (Continued)


```
                  ;DIGITS IN CORRECT PLACES = NUMBER OF DIGITS. IF WIN,
                  ;A HIGH PITCHED SOUND IS GENERATED, AND IF ANY
                  ;DIGIT IS WRONG, A LOW SOUND IS GENERATED.
                  ;
02D4: A6 08       TEST      LDX CNT1 LOAD NUMBER OF CORRECT DIGITS
02D6: E4 00                 CPX DIGITS       ;ALL GUESSES CORRECT?
02D8: F0 0B                 BEQ WIN          ;IF YES, PLAYER WINS
02DA: A9 72       BAD       LDA #$72
02DC: 85 01                 STA DUR          ;SET UP LENGTH OF LOW TONE
02DE: A9 BE                 LDA #$BE         ;TONE VALUE FOR LOW TONE
02E0: 20 12 03              JSR TONE         ;SIGNAL BAD GUESSES W/TONE
02E3: F0 82                 BEQ ENTER        ;GET NEXT GUESSES
02E5: A9 FF       WIN       LDA #$FF         ;DURATION FOR HIGH TONE
02E7: 85 01                 STA DUR
02E9: A9 54                 LDA #$54         ;TONE VALUE FOR HIGH TONE
02EB: 20 12 03              JSR TONE         ;SIGNAL WIN
02EE: 4C 2E 02              JMP KEY1         ;RESTART GAME
                  ;
                  ;ROUTINE TO FILL ACCUMULATOR WITH '1' BITS, STARTING
                  ;AT THE LOW ORDER END, UP TO AND INCLUDING THE
                  ;BIT POSITION CORRESPONDING TO THE # OF LEDS TO
                  ;BE LIT OR SET TO BLINKING.
                  ;
02F1: D0 04       LITE      BNE STRTSH       ;IF Y NOT ZERO, SHIFT ONES IN
02F3: A9 00                 LDA #0           ;SPECIAL CASE: RESULT IS NO ONES
02F5: 18                    CLC
02F6: 60                    RTS
02F7: A9 00       STRTSH    LDA #0           ;CLEAR A SO PATTERN WILL SHOW
02F9: 38          SHIFT     SEC              ;MAKE A BIT HIGH
02FA: 2A                    ROL A            ;SHIFT IT TO CORRECT POSITION
02FB: 88                    DEY              ;BY LOOPING TO # OF GUESS/DIGIT
                                             ;MATCHES, AS PASSED IN Y
02FC: D0 FB                 BNE SHIFT        ;LOOP 'TIL DONE
02FE: 60                    RTS
                  ;
                  ;RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR
                  ;USES NUMBERS A,B,C,D,E,F STORED AS RND THROUGH
                  ;RND+5: ADDS B+E+F+1 AND PLACES RESULT IN A, THEN
                  ;SHIFTS A TO B, B TO C, ETC. THE NEW RANDOM NUMBER
                  ;WHICH IS BETWEEN 0 AND 255 INCLUSIVE IS IN THE
                  ;ACCUMULATOR ON EXIT
                  ;
02FF: 38          RANDOM    SEC              ;CARRY ADDS VALUE 1
0300: A5 0A                 LDA RND+1        ;ADD A,B,E AND CARRY
0302: 65 0D                 ADC RND+4
0304: 65 0E                 ADC RND+5
0306: 85 09                 STA RND
0308: A2 04                 LDX #4           ;SHIFT NUMBERS OVER
030A: B5 09       RPL       LDA RND,X
030C: 95 0A                 STA RND+1,X
030E: CA                    DEX
030F: 10 F9                 BPL RPL
0311: 60                    RTS
                  ;
                  ;TONE GENERATOR ROUTINE.
                  ;DURATION OF TONE (NUMBER OF CYCLES TO CREATE)
                  ;SHOULD BE IN 'DUR' ON ENTRY, AND THE NOTE VALUE
                  ;(FREQUENCY)  IN THE ACCUMULATOR.
                  ;
0312: 85 07       TONE      STA FREQ
0314: A9 FF                 LDA #$FF
0316: 8D 00 AC              STA PORT3B
0319: A9 00                 LDA #$00
031B: A6 01                 LDX DUR
031D: A4 07       FL2       LDY FREQ
```

Fig. 9.13: Mindbender Program (Continued)

```
031F: 88        FL1     DEY
0320: 18                CLC
0321: 90 00             BCC .+2
0323: D0 FA             BNE FL1
0325: 49 FF             EOR #$FF
0327: 8D 00 AC          STA PORT3B
032A: CA                DEX
032B: D0 F0             BNE FL2
032D: 60                RTS
                ;
                ;INTERRUPT-HANDLING ROUTINE
                ;COMPLEMENTS LEDS AT EACH INTERRUPT
                ;
                      * = $3EA       ;LOCATE ROUTINE IN HIGH MEMORY
03EA: 48                PHA          ;SAVE ACCUMULATOR
03EB: AD 01 A0          LDA PORT1A   ;GET PORT FOR COMPLEMENTING
03EE: 45 05             EOR MASKA    ;COMPLEMENT NECESSARY BITS
03F0: 8D 01 A0          STA PORT1A   ;STORE COMPLEMENTED CONTENTS
03F3: AD 00 A0          LDA PORT1B   ;DO SAME WITH PORT1B
03F6: 45 06             EOR MASKB
03F8: 8D 00 A0          STA PORT1B
03FB: AD 04 A0          LDA T1LL     ;CLEAR INTERRUPT BIT IN VIA
03FE: 68                PLA          ;RESTORE ACCUMULATOR
03FF: 40                RTI          ;DONE, RESUME PROGRAM


SYMBOL TABLE:
 GETKEY     0100        ACCESS     8B86        DIGITS     0000
 DUR        0001        XTEMP      0002        YTEMP      0003
 CNT        0004        MASKA      0005        MASKB      0006
 FREQ       0007        CNT1       0008        RND        0009
 DIG0       000F        ENTRY0     0018        IRQVECL    A67E
 IRQVECH    A67F        IER        A00E        ACR        A00B
 T1LL       A004        T1CH       A005        PORT1A     A001
 DDR1A      A003        PORT1B     A000        DDR1B      A002
 PORT3B     AC00        DDR3B      AC02        KEY1       022E
 RAND       0258        ENTER      0267        KEY2       0273
 DIGLP      0295        ENTRYCMP   029F        ENTRYLP    02A1
 NEXTENT    02AA        NEXTDIG    02AF        CC         02C7
 TEST       02D4        BAD        02DA        WIN        02E5
 LITE       02F1        STRTSH     02F7        SHIFT      02F9
 RANDOM     02FF        RPL        030A        TONE       0312
 FL2        031D        FL1        031F
DONE
```

Fig. 9.13: Mindbender Program (Continued)

10

BLACKJACK

THE RULES

The standard game of Blackjack or "21," is played in the following way. A player attempts to beat the dealer by acquiring cards which, when their face values are added together, total more points than those in the dealer's hand but not more than a maximum of 21 points. If at any time the total of 21 is achieved after only two cards are played, a win is automatically declared for the player; this is called a Blackjack (the name of the game). Card values range from 1 through 11. In the standard version of Blackjack the house rules require the dealer to "hit" (take a card) if his/her hand equals 16 or fewer points, but prohibits him/her from taking a "hit" when his or her hand totals 17 or more points.

The version of Blackjack played on the Games Board differs slightly from the standard game of Blackjack. The single "deck of cards" used here contains cards with values from 1 through 10 (rather than 1 through 11), and the number of points cannot exceed 13 (as opposed to 21). The dealer in this variation of the game is the computer.

At the beginning of each hand, one card is dealt to the dealer and one to the player. A steady LED on the Games Board represents the value of the card dealt to the dealer (the computer). A flashing LED represents the card dealt to the player. If the player wants to be "hit" (i.e., receive another card) he/she must press key "C." The player may hit several times. However, if the total of the player's cards ever exceeds 13, the player has lost the round ("busted") and he/she can no longer play. It is then the dealer's turn. Similarly, if the player decides to pass ("stay"), it becomes the dealer's turn. The dealer plays in the following manner: if the dealer's hand totals fewer than 10

points, the computer deals itself one more card. As long as the hand does not exceed 13, the computer will check to see if it needs another card. Like the situation with the player, once the total of the computer's cards exceeds 13, it loses. No provision has been made for a bonus or an automatic win, which occurs whenever the player or the dealer gets exactly 13 points with only two cards (a Blackjack). This is left as an exercise for the reader. Once the dealer finishes its turn, assuming that it does not bust, the values of both hands are compared. If the dealer's total is greater than the player's, the player loses. Otherwise, the player wins. At the beginning of each series the player is allocated 5 chips (5 points). Each loss decreases this total by one chip; each win increases it by one. The game is over when the player goes broke and loses, or reaches a score of 10 and wins. After each play the resulting score is displayed as a number between 0 and 10 on the appropriate LED. Each time a player wins a hand, the left-most three LEDs of the bottom row light up. If the dealer wins the hand, the right-most LEDs light up. (See Figure 10.1.)

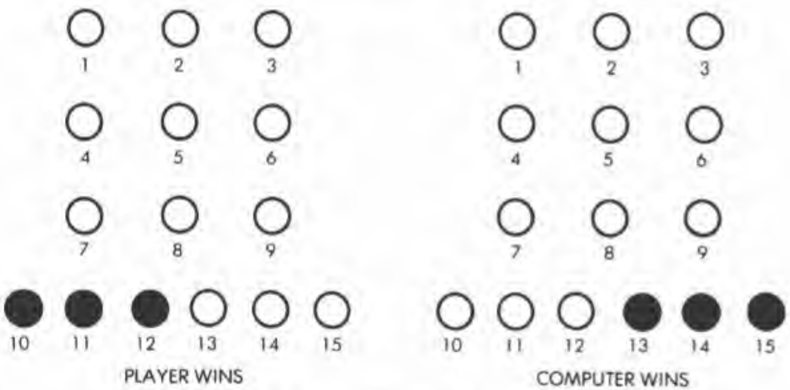


Fig. 10.1: Indicating the Winner

A TYPICAL GAME

When playing a game against the dealer, the player will press key "A" to be "hit" (receive an additional card) until either a total of 13 is exceeded (a "bust"), or until the player decides that his or her total is close enough to 13 that he or she might beat the dealer. When the player makes this decision to stay, he or she must press key "C." This will start the dealer's turn, and all other keys will then be ignored.

LEDs will light up in succession on the board as the computer deals itself additional cards until it goes over ten, reaches 13 exactly, or busts. Once the computer has stopped playing, any key may be pressed; the player's score will be displayed and the winner will be indicated through lit LEDs on the winner's side. The display will appear for approximately one second, then a new hand will be dealt.

Note that once the value of the computer's hand has reached a total greater than or equal to 10, it will do nothing further until a key is pressed. Let us follow this "typical game."

The initial display is shown in Figure 10.2. A steady LED is shown as a black dot, while a blinking LED is shown as a half dot. In the initial hand the computer has dealt itself a 1 and the player a 4. The player presses key "A" and receives an additional card. It is a 9. The situation is shown in Figure 10.3. It's a Blackjack and the player has won. The best the dealer can hope for at this point is to also reach 13.

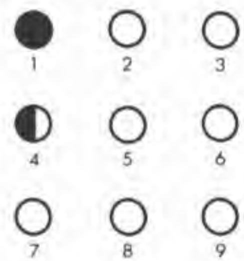


Fig. 10.2: First Hand

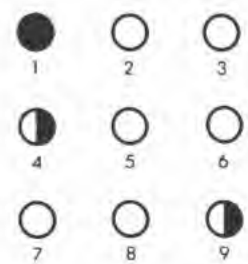


Fig. 10.3: Player Receives A Second Card: Blackjack

Let us examine its response. To do this we must pass by hitting "C." A moment later LED #3 lights up. The total of the computer's hand now is 1 + 3 = 4. It will deal itself another card. A moment later. LED #7 lights up. The computer's total is now 4 + 7 = 11. It stops. Having a lower total than the player, it has lost. Let us verify it. We press any key on the keyboard (for example, "0"). The result appears on the display: LEDs 10, 11 and 12 light up indicating a player win, and LED #6 lights up, indicating that the player's score has been increase from 5 to 6 points. This information is shown in Figure 10.4. The

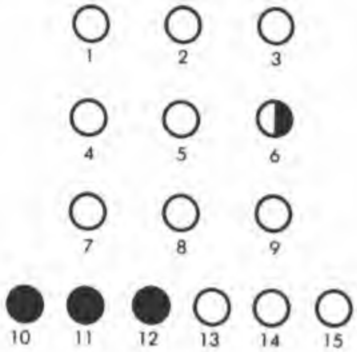


Fig. 10.4: End of Turn: Dealer Loses

LED display then goes blank and a new hand is displayed. When there is a draw, none of the LEDs in the bottom row light up and the score is not changed. A new hand is dealt. (If the player busts, the dealer wins immediately and a computer win is displayed.)

Let us play one more game. At the beginning of this hand the computer has dealt itself a 5, and the player has a 6. The situation is shown in Figure 10.5. Let us ask for another card. We hit key "A" and are given a 7. This is almost unbelievable. We have thirteen again!! The situation is shown in Figure 10.6 It is now the computer's turn. Let us hit "C." LED #10 lights up. The computer has 15. It has busted. The situation is shown in Figure 10.7. Let us verify it. We press any key on the keyboard. The three left-most LEDs on the bottom row (LED 10, 11, and 12) light up and a score of 7 is displayed. This is shown in Figure 10.8. A moment later the display goes blank and a new hand is started.

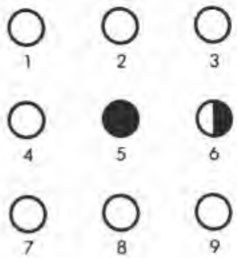


Fig. 10.5: Second Hand

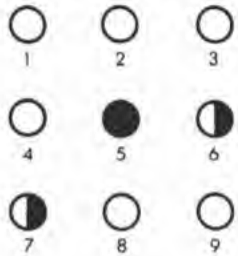


Fig. 10.6: Blackjack Again

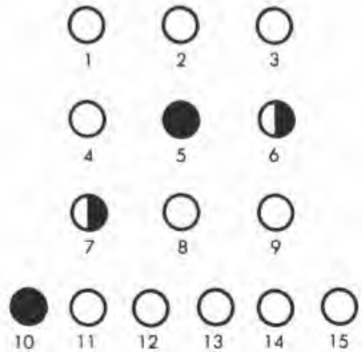


Fig. 10.7: Dealer Busts

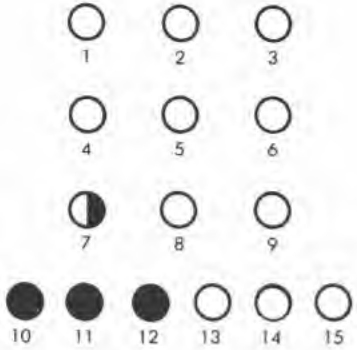


Fig. 10.8: Final Score Is 7

THE PROGRAM

The detailed flowchart for the Blackjack program is shown in Figure 10.9, and the program is listed at the end of the chapter. As usual, a portion of page 0 has been reserved for the variables and flags which cannot be held in the internal registers of the 6502. This area is shown in Figure 10.10 as a "memory map." These variables or flags are:

DONE: This flag is set to the value "0" at the beginning of the game. If the player goes broke, it will be set to the value "11111111." If the player scores 10 (the maximum), it will be set to the value "1." This flag will be tested at the end of the game by the ENDER routine which will display the final result of the game on the board and light up either a solid row of LEDs or a blinking square.

CHIPS: This variable is used to store the player's score. It is initially set to the value "5." Every time the player wins a hand it will be incremented by 1. Likewise, every time the player loses a hand, it will be decremented by 1. The game terminates whenever this variable reaches the value "0" or the value "10."

MASKA, MASKB: These two variables are used to hold the masks or patterns used to blink the LEDs connected respectively to Port A and Port B on the Games Board.

PHAND: It holds the current hand total for the player. It is incremented every time the player hits (i.e., requests an additional card). card).

CHAND: This variable holds the current hand total for the computer (the dealer).

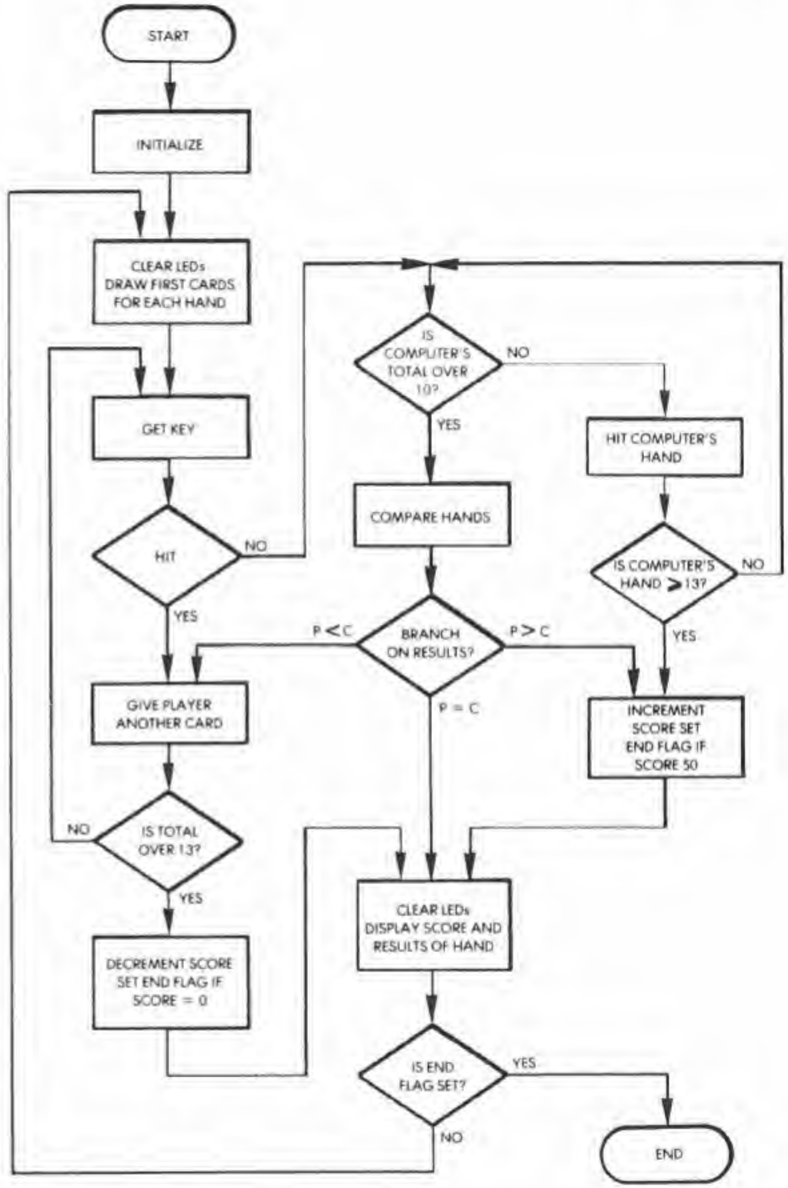


Fig. 10.9: Blackjack Flowchart

TEMP: This is a temporary variable used by the RANDOM routine to deal the next card to either player.

RND through RND + 5: These six locations are reserved for the random number generating routine called RANDER.

WHOWON: This status flag is used to indicate the current winner of the hand. It is initially set to "0," then decremented if the player loses or incremented if the player wins.

At the high end of memory the program uses VIA #1, the ACCESS subroutine provided by the SYM monitor, and the interrupt-vector at address A67E, as shown in Figure 10.11.

Let us now examine the program operation. For clarity it should be followed on the flowchart in Figure 10.9.

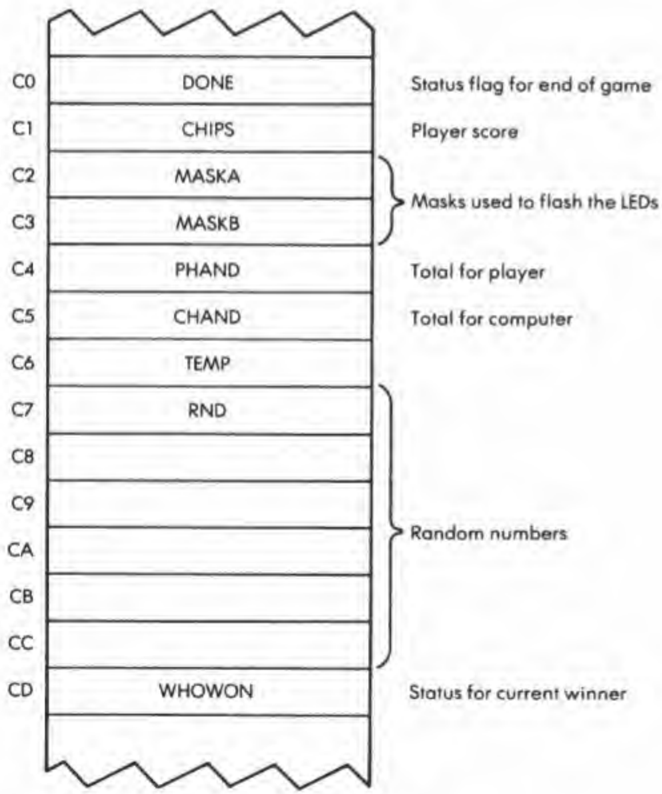


Fig. 10.10: Low Memory Map

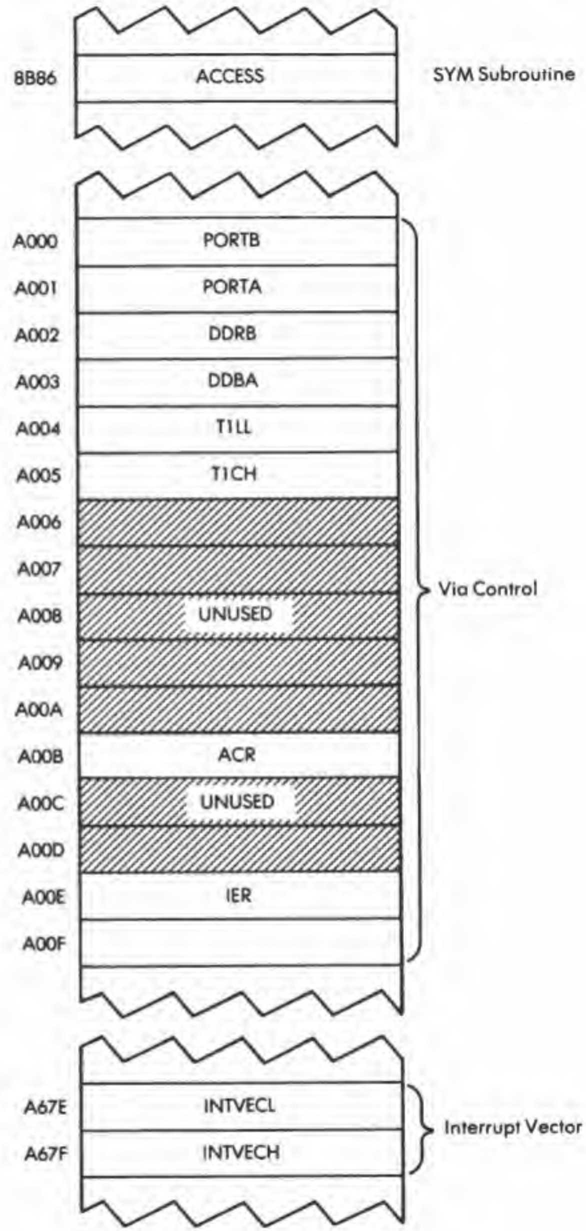


Fig. 10.11: High Memory Map

Program Initialization

The timer on 6522 VIA #1 will be used to generate the interrupts which blink the LEDs. These interrupts will cause a branch to location 03EA where the interrupt-handling routine is located. The first step is, therefore, to load the new value into the interrupt vector, i.e., "03EA," at the appropriate memory location:

```
BLJACK   JSR ACCESS     Unprotect system memory
         LDA #$EA       Load low interrupt vector
         STA INTVECL
         LDA #$03       High vector
         STA INTVECH
```

As described previously, the interrupt-enable register is first loaded with the value "01111111," and then with the value "11000000" in order to enable the interrupt for timer 1:

```
         LDA #$7F       Clear timer interrupt-enable
         STA IER
         LDA #$C0       Enable timer 1 interrupt
         STA IER
```

Loading the value "7F" clears bits 0 through 6, thereby disabling all interrupts. Then, loading the value "C0" sets bit 6, which is the interrupt-bit corresponding to timer 1. (See Figure 9.10.) As in the previous chapter, timer 1 is put in the free-running mode. It will then automatically generate interrupts which will be used to blink the LEDs. In order to set it to the free-running mode, bit 6 of the ACR must be set to "1":

```
         LDA #$40       Put timer 1
         STA ACR        In free run mode
```

The latches for timer 1 are initialized to the highest possible value, i.e., FFFF:

```
         LDA #$FF
         STA T1LL       Low latch of timer 1
         STA T1CH       High latch and start timer
```


Finally, now that the timer has been correctly initialized, interrupts are enabled on the processor:

```
         CLI            Enable interrupts
```

LED Ports A and B configured as outputs (remember that the accumulator still contains the value "FF"):

```
         STA DDRA
         STA DDRB
```

As a precaution, the decimal flag is cleared:

```
         CLD
```

The player's score is initialized to the value 5:

```
         LDA #5         Set player's score to 5
         STA CHIPS
```

The DONE flag is initialized to the value "0":

```
         LDA #0         Clear done flag
         STA DONE
```

The LEDs on the board are cleared:

```
         STA MASKA
         STA MASKB
         STA PORTA      Clear LEDs
         STA PORTB
```

And the WHOWON flag is also initialized to "0":

```
         STA WHOWON     Clear flag
```

Dealing the First Hand

We are now ready to play. Let us deal one card to both the dealer and the player. The LIGHTR and the BLINKR subroutines will be used for that purpose. Each of these subroutines obtains a random

number and lights the corresponding LED. LIGHTR lights up a steady LED while BLINKR blinks the LED. These two subroutines will be described later. We set one LED blinking for the player:

```
        JSR BLINKR      Set random blinking LED
```

and we save the first total for the current player's hand:

```
        STA PHAND       Store player's hand
```

then we do the same for the computer:

```
        JSR LIGHTR      Set random steady LED
        STA CHAND       Store computer's hand
```

Hit or Stay?

We will now read the keyboard. If the player presses "A," this indicates a requested hit and one additional card must be dealt to the player. If "C" is pressed, the player "stays" (passes) and it becomes the computer's turn to play. All other keys are ignored. Let us first obtain the key closure from the keyboard:

```
ASK     JSR GETKEY
```

The key value must now be compared to "A" and to "C":

```
        CMP #$0A
        BEQ HITPLR
        CMP #$0C        Is it computer's turn?
        BEQ DEALER
```

If any other key has been pressed, it will be ignored and a new key will be read:

```
        JMP ASK         Invalid key, try again
```

At this point in the program, we will assume the situation warrants a "hit." One more card must be dealt to the player. Let us set one more LED blinking. Naturally, the BLINKR subroutine, as well as the LIGHTR subroutine, are careful not to deal a card that has already

been dealt. How this is achieved will be described later (this is the purpose of the SETBIT subroutine).

```
HITPLR  JSR BLINKR      Set random LED
```

As soon as a new card has been dealt to the player, we compute the player's new total for the current hand:

```
        CLC
        ADC PHAND       Tally player's hand
        STA PHAND
```

The new total must be checked against the value "13." As long as the player has 13 or less, he or she may play again, i.e., either be hit or stay. However, if the player's score exceeds "13," he or she busts and loses the play. Let us check:

```
        CMP #14         Check for 13
        BCC ASK         Ask if <= 13
        JMP LOSE        Busted
```

It is now the dealer's turn. Since the computer is much faster than the player in deciding whether it wants to hit or to stay, we will first slow it down to provide more suspense to the game:

```
DEALER  JSR DELAY
```

The delay subroutine also extends the period of time between the successive decisions made by the computer to make the computer appear more "human-like."

Before dealing another card to the computer (the dealer), let us examine its total. The house rule is that the dealer's total cannot exceed "10." (Naturally, other algorithms are available from Blackjack experts.) The computer hand is therefore checked against the value "10." If this value is exceeded, a branch occurs to location WINNER where the winner will be decided. Otherwise, a new card will be dealt to the computer:

```
        LDA CHAND
        CMP #10         Check hand for limit
        BCS WINNER      Yes. Decide winner.
```

As long as the hand totals less than "10," the dealer requests a hit. A new card is dealt to the dealer in exactly the same way that it was dealt previously to the player:

```
        JSR LIGHTR     Set random LED
```

The dealer's new total is computed:

```
        CLC
        ADC CHAND      Tally computer's hand
        STA CHAND
```

Just as in the case of the player before, it is compared against the value "13" to determine whether or not the dealer has busted:

```
        CMP #14        Is hand <= 13?
        BCC DEALER     Yes: another hit?
        JMP WIN        Busted: player wins
```

If the computer has busted, a jump occurs to location WIN which indicates a "win" by the player. Otherwise, a branch back to location DEALER occurs, where the computer will determine whether or not it wants to receive an additional card. Let us now determine the winner. Both hands are compared:

```
WINNER  LDA CHAND
        CMP PHAND      Compare hands
```

There are three possible cases: equal scores, player wins, and player loses.

```
        BEQ SCORER
        BCC WIN
```

In the case that both scores are equal, a jump occurs to location SCORER which will display the current status. If the player wins, a branch occurs to location WIN and the sequence will be described below. First, let us examine what happens when the player loses.

The Player Loses

A special flag, called WHOWON, is used to store the status at the

end of each play. It is decremented to indicate a loss by the player:

```
LOSE    DEC WHOWON
```

The player's score is decremented:

```
        DEC CHIPS
```

The player's score must be compared to the value "0." If the player's score has reached "0," he or she is broke and has lost the game. In this case, the DONE flag is set to "11111111;" otherwise, it is not changed. Finally a jump occurs to SCORER where the final score will be displayed:

```
        BNE SCORER     Player broke?
        DEC DONE       Yes: set lose flag
        JMP SCORER     Finish game
```

Player Has Won

Similarly, when the player wins, the WHOWON flag is set to "1":

```
WIN     INC WHOWON
```

The score is incremented:

```
        INC CHIPS
```

It is then compared to the value "10":

```
        LDA CHIPS
        CMP #10        Chips = 10?
```

If the maximum score of "10" has been reached, the DONE flag is set.

```
        BNE SCORER
        INC DONE       Set done flag
```

Displaying the final status is accomplished by the SCORER routine. Remember that the final status will be displayed only at the player's request — when any key is pressed on the keyboard. Let us wait for

this:

```
SCORER    JSR GETKEY
```

Before displaying the status, all LEDs on the board are turned off:

```
          LDA #0
          STA MASKA
          STA MASKB
          STA PORTA
          STA PORTB
```

The player's score must now be displayed on the board. Let us read it:

```
          LDX CHIPS
          BEQ ENDER
```

If the player has no more chips, a branch occurs to location ENDER and the game will be terminated. Otherwise, the score is displayed. Unfortunately, LEDs are numbered internally "0" through "7," even though they are labeled externally "1" through "8." In order to light up the proper LED, the score must therefore first be decremented:

```
          DEX
```

then a special subroutine called SETMASK is used to display the appropriate LED. On entry to the SETMASK routine, it is assumed that the accumulator contains the number of the LED to be displayed.

```
          TXA
          JSR SETMASK
```

Now that the proper mask has been created to display the score, we must indicate the winner. If the player won, the three left-most LEDs in the bottom row will be lit; if the computer won, the three right-most LEDs will be lit. If it was a tie, no LEDs will be lit on the bottom row. Let us see who won:

```
          LDA WHOWON
          BEQ ENDER       Tie: do not change LEDs
          BMI SC
```


If the player lost, a branch occurs to address SC. If, on the other hand, the player won, the three left-most LEDs in the bottom row are lit:

```
          LDA #$0E        Player won: set left LEDs
          JMP SC0
```

If the player lost, the three right-most LEDs are lit:

```
SC        LDA #$B0        Player lost: set right LEDs
```

Contained in the accumulator is the appropriate pattern to light the bottom row of LEDs, and this is sent to the Games Board:

```
SC0       ORA PORTB
          STA PORTB
```

End of a Play

The ENDER routine is used to terminate each play. If the score was neither "0" nor "10," a new hand will be dealt:

```
ENDER     JSR DELAY2
          LDA DONE
          BNE EN0
          JMP START
```

Otherwise, we check the DONE flag for either a player win or a player loss. If the player lost the game, the bottom row of LEDs is lit and the program ends:

```
EN0       BPL EN1         $01: Jump on win condition
          LDA #$BE        Solid row of LEDs
          STA PORTB
          RTS             Return to monitor
```

In the case of a player win, a blinking square is displayed and the program is terminated:

```
EN1       LDA #$FF
          STA MASKA
```

```
            LDA #$01
            STA MASKB
            RTS
```

Subroutines

SETBIT Subroutine

The purpose of this subroutine is to create the pattern required to light a given LED. Upon entering the subroutine, the accumulator contains a number between "0" and "9" which specifies which LED must be lit. Upon exiting the subroutine, the correct bit is positioned in the accumulator. If the logical LED number was greater than "7," the carry bit is set to indicate that output should occur on Port B rather than on Port A. Additionally, Y will contain the external value of the LED to be lit (1 to 10).

Let us examine the subroutine in detail. The LED number is saved in index register Y:

```
SETBIT      TAY               Save logical number
```

It is then compared to the limit value "7."

```
            CMP #8
            BCC SB0
```

If the value was greater than 7, we subtract 8 from it:

```
            SBC #8            Subtract if >7
```

Exercise 10-1: *Recall that SBC requires the carry to be set. Is this the case?*

Now we can be assured that the number in the accumulator is between "0" and "7." Let us save it in X:

```
SB0         TAX
```

A bit will now be shifted into the correct position of the accumulator. Let us first set the carry to "1":

```
            SEC               Prepare to roll
```


We clear the accumulator:

```
            LDA #0
```

then we roll in the bit to the correct position:

```
SBLOOP      ROL A
            DEX
            BPL SBLOOP
```

Note that index register X is used as a bit-counter. The accumulator is now correctly conditioned. The external number of the LED to be lit is equal to the initial value which was stored in the accumulator plus one:

```
            INY               Make Y the external #
```

If LEDs 9 or 10 must be lit, the carry bit must be set to indicate this fact. Port B will have to be used rather than Port A:

```
            CPY #9            Set carry for Port B
            RTS
```

Exercise 10-2: *Compare this subroutine to the LIGHT subroutine in the previous chapter.*

Exercise 10-3: *How was the carry set for LED #9 at the end?*

LIGHTR Subroutine

This subroutine deals the next card to the dealer (computer). It must obtain a random number, then make sure that this card has not already been dealt, i.e., that it does not correspond to a card which has already been displayed on the board. If it has not already been displayed, the random number can be used as the value of the next card to be dealt. A steady LED will then be lit on the board.

Let us first get a random number:

```
LIGHTR      JSR RANDOM
```

It will be shown below that the RANDOM routine does not just ob-

tain a random number but also makes sure that it does not correspond to a card already used. All we have to do then is position the correct bit in the accumulator and display it. Let us use the SETBIT routine we have just described in order to position the bit in the accumulator:

```
        JSR SETBIT
```

We must determine whether Port A or Port B must be used. This is done by testing the carry bit which has been conditioned by the SETBIT subroutine:

```
        BCS LL0
```

We will assume that Port A must be used. The new bit will be added to the display by ORing it into Port A:

```
        ORA PORTA
        STA PORTA
```

The value of the card must be restored into the accumulator. It had been saved in the Y register by the SETBIT routine:

```
        TYA
        RTS
```

In case Port B is used, the sequence is identical:

```
LL0     ORA PORTB
        STA PORTB
        TYA             Restore value
        RTS
```

BLINKER Subroutine

This subroutine operates exactly like LIGHTR above except that it sets an LED flashing. Note that it contains the SETMASK subroutine which will set the proper LED flashing and exit with a numerical value of the LED in the accumulator:

```
BLINKR  JSR RANDOM      Get random number
SETMASK JSR SETBIT
```



```
        BCS BL0         Branch if Port B
        ORA MASKA
        STA MASKA
        TYA             Restore value
        RTS
BL0     ORA MASKB
        STA MASKB
        TYA
        RTS
```

RANDOM Subroutine

This subroutine will generate a random number between "0" and "9" which has not already been used, i.e., which does not correspond to the internal number of an LED that is already lit on the Games Board. The value of this number will be left in the accumulator upon exit. Let us obtain a random number:

```
RANDOM  JSR RANDER      Get 0-255 number
```

The RANDER subroutine is the usual random number generator which has been described in previous chapters. As usual, we must retain only a number between "0" and "9." We will use a different strategy here by simply rejecting any number greater than "9" and asking for a new random number if this occurs:

```
        AND #$0F
        CMP #10
        BCS RANDOM
```

Exercise 10-4: *Can you suggest an alternative method for obtaining a number between "0" and "9"? (Hint: such a method has been described in previous chapters.)*

A random number between "0" and "9" has now been obtained. Let us obtain the corresponding bit position which must be lit and save it in location TEMP:

```
        JSR SETBIT      Set bit in position
        STA TEMP
```

We will now check to see if the corresponding bit is already lit on either

Port A or Port B. Let us first check to see if it is Port A or Port B:

```
            BCS RN0        Determine Port A or B
```

Assuming that it is Port A, we must now find which LEDs in Port A are lit. This is done by combining the patterns for the blinking and steady LEDs, which are, respectively, in Mask A and Port A:

```
            LDA MASKA
            ORA PORTA      Combine Port and Mask
```

Then a check is made to see whether or not the bit we want to turn on is already on:

```
            JMP RN1
```

If it is on, we must obtain a new random number between "0" and "9":

```
RN1         AND TEMP
            BNE RANDOM
```

If the bit was not already on, we simply exit with the internal value of the LED in the accumulator:

```
            DEY
            TYA
            RTS
```

Similarly, if an LED on Port B had to be turned on, the sequence is:

```
RN0         LDA MASKB
            ORA PORTB
            AND TEMP
            BNE RANDOM
            DEY
            TYA
            RTS
```

RANDER Subroutine

This subroutine generates a random number between "0" and "255." It has already been described in previous chapters.

DELAY Subroutines

Two delay loops are used by this program: DELAY, which provides approximately a half-second delay and DELAY2, which provides twice this delay or approximately one second. Index registers X and Y are each loaded with the value "FF." A two-level nested loop is then implemented:

```
DELAY2      JSR DELAY
DELAY       LDA #$FF
            TAY
D0          TAX
D1          DEX
            LDA #$FF
            BNE D1
            DEY
            BNE D0
            RTS
```

Exercise 10-5: *Compute the exact duration of the DELAY subroutines.*

Interrupt Handler

The interrupt routine is used to blink LEDs on the board, using MASKA and MASKB, every time that the timer generates an interrupt. No registers are changed. The operation of this routine has been described in the preceding chapter:

```
            PHA
            LDA PORTA
            EOR MASKA
            STA PORTA
            LDA PORTB
            EOR MASKB
            STA PORTB
            LDA T1LL
            PLA
            RTI
```

SUMMARY

This program was more complex than most, despite the simple strategy

used by the dealer. Most of the logical steps of the algorithm were accompanied by sound and light effects. Note how little memory is required to play an apparently complex game.

Exercise 10-6: *Note that this program assumes that the contents of memory location RND are reasonably random at the beginning of the game. If you would like to have a more random value in RND at the beginning of the game, can you suggest an additional instruction to be placed in the initialization phase of this program? (Hint: this has been done in previous programs.)*

Exercise 10-7: *In the ENDER routine are the instructions "BNE ENO" and "JMP START" both needed? If they are not, under what conditions would they be needed?*

Exercise 10-8: *"Recursion" describes a routine which calls itself. Is DELAY 2 recursive?*

```
;   ---   BLJACK PROGRAM   --
ACCESS   = $8B86
INTVECL  = $A67E
INTVECH  = $A67F
IER      = $A00E
ACR      = $A00B
T1LL     = $A004
T1CH     = $A005
DDRA     = $A003
DDRB     = $A002
PORTA    = $A001
PORTB    = $A000
MASKA    = $C2
MASKB    = $C3
CHIPS    = $C1
DONE     = $C0
PHAND    = $C4
CHAND    = $C5
TEMP     = $C6
RND      = $C7
WHOWON   = $CD
GETKEY   = $100
.        = $200
                    ;
;BLACKJACK GAME: USES A 'DECK' OF 10 CARDS. CARDS DEALT
;TO THE PLAYER ARE FLASHING LED'S.  ONES IN THE COM-
;PUTER'S HAND ARE STEADY.  CARDS ARE DEALT BY A RANDOM
;NUMBER GENERATOR WHICH IS NON-REPETITIVE.  NUMERICAL
;TOTALS ARE KEPT IN ZERO PAGE LOCATIONS 'PHAND' AND
;'CHAND'.  PORTA AND PORTB ARE THE OUTPUT PORTS TO THE
;LED DISPLAY. MASKA AND MASKB ARE USED BY THE INTERRUPT
;ROUTINE TO FLASH SELECTED LED'S.  'DONE' AND
;'WHOWON' ARE STATUS FLAGS TO DETERMINE END OF GAME AND
;WHO WON THE CURRENT HAND.
```

Fig. 10.12: Blackjack Program


```
                 ;
                 ;     PROGRAM STARTS BY INITIALIZING THE TIMER AND THE
                 ;INTERRUPT VECTOR. THE OUTPUT PORTS ARE TURNED ON,
                 ;AND THE STATUS FLAGS ARE CLEARED.
                 ;
0200: 20 86 8B   BLJACK  JSR ACCESS   ;UNPROTECT SYSTEM MEMORY
0203: A9 EA              LDA #$EA     ;LOAD LOW INTERUPT VECTOR
0205: 8D 7E A6           STA INTVECL
0208: A9 03              LDA #$03     ;LOAD HIGH INTERUPT VECTOR
020A: 8D 7F A6           STA INTVECH
020D: A9 7F              LDA #$7F     ;CLEAR TIMER INTERUPT ENABLE
020F: 8D 0E A0           STA IER
0212: A9 C0              LDA #$C0     ;ENABLE TIMER 1 INTERUPT
0214: 8D 0E A0           STA IER
0217: A9 40              LDA #$40     ;PUT TIMER 1 IN FREE RUN MODE
0219: 8D 0B A0           STA ACR
021C: A9 FF              LDA #$FF
021E: 8D 04 A0           STA T1LL     ;SET LOW LATCH ON TIMER 1
0221: 8D 05 A0           STA T1CH     ;SET HIGH LATCH & START TIMER
0224: 58                 CLI          ;ENABLE PROCESSOR INTERUPTS
0225: 8D 03 A0           STA DDRA     ;SET LED PORTS TO OUTPUTS
0228: 8D 02 A0           STA DDRB
022B: D8                 CLD
022C: A9 05              LDA #5       ;SET PLAYER'S SCORE TO 5
022E: 85 C1              STA CHIPS
0230: A9 00              LDA #0       ;CLEAR DONE FLAG
0232: 85 C0              STA DONE
                                      ;
                 ;NEW HAND: DISPLAY IS CLEARED, BOTH HANDS ARE
                 ;ARE SET WITH START VALUES, AND THE CORRESPONDING
                 ;LED'S ARE SET.
                 ;
0234: 85 C2      START   STA MASKA    ;CLEAR BLINKER MASKS; IT IS
0236: 85 C3              STA MASKB    ;ASSUMED THAT ACC. CONTAINS ZERO
0238: 8D 01 A0           STA PORTA    ;CLEAR LED'S
023B: 8D 00 A0           STA PORTB
023E: 85 CD              STA WHOWON   ;CLEAR FLAG FOR HAND
0240: 20 0F 03           JSR BLINKR   ;SET RANDOM BLINKING LED
0243: 85 C4              STA PHAND    ;STORE PLAYER'S HAND
0245: 20 F7 02           JSR LIGHTR   ;SET A STEADY RANDOM LED
0248: 85 C5              STA CHAND    ;STORE COMPUTER'S HAND
                                      ;
                 ;KEY INPUT: 'A' IS A HIT, 'C' IS COMPUTER' TURN
                 ;ALL OTHERS ARE IGNORED
                 ;
024A: 20 00 01   ASK     JSR GETKEY   ;GET A KEY INPUT
024D: C9 0A              CMP #$0A     ;DOES PLAYER WANT A HIT?
024F: F0 07              BEQ HITPLR   ;YES, BRANCH
0251: C9 0C              CMP #$0C     ;IS IT 'COMP TURN' KEY?
0253: F0 12              BEQ DEALER   ;YES
0255: 4C 4A 02           JMP ASK      ;BAD KEY, TRY AGAIN
                                      ;
0258: 20 0F 03   HITPLR  JSR BLINKR   ;SET A RANDOM LED
025B: 18                 CLC
025C: 65 C4              ADC PHAND    ;TALLY PLAYER'S HAND
025E: 85 C4              STA PHAND
0260: C9 0E              CMP #14      ;CHECK HAND
0262: 90 E6              BCC ASK      ;IS <=13, OK
0264: 4C 87 02           JMP LOSE     ;BUSTED, GO TO LOSE ROUTINE
                                      ;
0267: 20 5D 03   DEALER  JSR DELAY    ;DELAY EXECUTION OF ROUTINE
026A: A5 C5              LDA CHAND    ;IS COMP OVER HOUSE LIMIT?
026C: C9 0A              CMP #10
026E: B0 0F              BCS WINNER   ;YES, FIGURE WINNER
0270: 20 F7 02           JSR LIGHTR   ;NO,SET RANDOM LED
0273: 18                 CLC
```

Fig. 10.12: Blackjack Program (Continued)

```
0274: 65 C5            ADC CHAND      ;TALLY COMPUTER'S HAND
0276: 85 C5            STA CHAND
0278: C9 0E            CMP #14        ;IS HAND <=13?
027A: 90 EB            BCC DEALER     ;YES, ANOTHER HIT?
027C: 4C 92 02         JMP WIN        ;BUSTED, PLAYER WINS
                                      ;
                 ;FIGURE WINNER: 'WIN' AND 'LOSE' TALLY SCORE,
                 ;AND DETERMINE IF THE PLAYER HAS WON OR LOST
                 ;THE GAME.  THE 'WHOWON' FLAG IS SET TO SHOW WHO
                 ;WON THE PARTICULAR HAND.  IF THE HANDS ARE EQUAL,
                 ;NOTHING IS AFFECTED.
                 ;
027F: A5 C5      WINNER LDA CHAND     ;COMPARE HANDS
0281: C5 C4            CMP PHAND
0283: F0 19            BEQ SCORER     ;ARE EQUAL, NO CHANGE
0285: 90 0B            BCC WIN        ;PLAYER'S HAND GREATER
0287: C6 CD      LOSE  DEC WHOWON     ;LOSE ROUTINE
0289: C6 C1            DEC CHIPS      ;TALLY SCORE
028B: D0 11            BNE SCORER     ;IS PLAYER BROKE?
028D: C6 C0            DEC DONE       ;YES, SET END OF GAME FLAG: LOSE
028F: 4C 9E 02         JMP SCORER
0292: E6 CD      WIN   INC WHOWON     ;WIN ROUTINE
0294: E6 C1            INC CHIPS      ;TALLY SCORE
0296: A5 C1            LDA CHIPS      ;ADD WINNINGS
0298: C9 0A            CMP #10        ;IF CHIPS=10, SET END OF GAME FLAG
029A: D0 02            BNE SCORER
029C: E6 C0            INC DONE       ;SET END OF GAME FLAG: WIN
                                      ;
                 ;DISPLAY SCORE BY LIGHTING 1 OF 10 LED'S.  THE
                 ;BOTTOM ROW OF LED'S IS SET TO SHOW WHETHER THE PLAYER
                 ;OR THE COMPUTER WON THE HAND.  THE DISPLAY IS HELD
                 ;THUS, THEN A TEST IS MADE FOR AN END OF GAME CONDITION
                 ;IF SUCH A CONDITION EXISTS, THE LED'S ARE
                 ;SET ACCORDINGLY, AND THE PROGRAM IS TERMINATED.
                 ;IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE ADDRESS OF THE MONITOR IS
                 ;ON THE STACK.
                 ;
029E: 20 00 01   SCORER JSR GETKEY    ;HOLD LAST STANDINGS OF CARDS
02A1: A9 00            LDA #0         ;CLEAR LED'S
02A3: 85 C2            STA MASKA
02A5: 85 C3            STA MASKB
02A7: 8D 01 A0         STA PORTA
02AA: 8D 00 A0         STA PORTB
02AD: A6 C1            LDX CHIPS      ;DISPLAY NUMBER OF CHIPS
02AF: F0 18            BEQ ENDER      ;ADJUST SO SUBROUTINE SETS
02B1: CA               DEX            ;THE RIGHT LED
02B2: 8A               TXA
02B3: 20 12 03         JSR SETMASK
                                      ;
02B6: A5 CD            LDA WHOWON     ;SEE WHO WON HAND
02B8: F0 0F            BEQ ENDER      ;TIE- DO NOT AFFECT LED'S
02BA: 30 05            BMI SC
02BC: A9 0E            LDA #$0E       ;PLAYER WON- SET THREE LEFT LED'S
02BE: 4C C3 02         JMP SCO
02C1: A9 B0      SC    LDA #$B0       ;PLAYER LOST- SET THREE RIGHT LED'
02C3: 0D 00 A0   SCO   ORA PORTB      ;SET LED PORT
02C6: 8D 00 A0         STA PORTB
02C9: 20 5A 03   ENDER JSR DELAY2     ;HOLD DISPLAY
                                      ;
02CC: A5 C0            LDA DONE       ;CHECK FOR END OF GAME CONDITION
02CE: D0 03            BNE ENO
02D0: 4C 34 02         JMP START      ;ZERO, START NEW HAND
02D3: 10 06      ENO   BPL EN1        ;$01, WIN CONDITION
02D5: A9 BE            LDA #$BE       ;SET SOLID ROW LEDS
02D7: 8D 00 A0         STA PORTB
02DA: 60               RTS            ;RETURN TO MONITOR
```

Fig. 10.12: Blackjack Program (Continued)


```
02DB: A9 FF      EN1     LDA #$FF     ;SET BLINKING SQUARE
02DD: 85 C2              STA MASKA
02DF: A9 01              LDA #$01
02E1: 85 C3              STA MASKB
02E3: 60                 RTS          ;RETURN TO MONITOR
                                      ;
                 ;
                 ;       --SUBROUTINES--
                 ;
                                      ;
                 ;SET A BIT IN ACCUMULATOR: ENTER WITH A LOGICAL VALUE,
                 ;I.E. 0-9, IN ACC.  EXITS WITH A NUMERICAL VALUE(1-10)
                 ;IN Y, AND THE BIT POSITIONED IN ACC.  THE CARRY FLAG
                 ;
02E4: A8         SETBIT  TAY          ;SAVE LOGICAL NUMBER
02E5: C9 08              CMP #8       ;BRACKET 0-7 VALUE
02E7: 90 02              BCC SBO
02E9: E9 08              SBC #8       ;...SUBTRACT IF >7
02EB: AA         SBO     TAX          ;SET INDEX REG
02EC: 38                 SEC          ;PREPARE BIT TO ROLL
02ED: A9 00              LDA #0
02EF: 2A         SBLOOP  ROL A        ;MOVE BIT TO POSITION
02F0: CA                 DEX
02F1: 10 FC              BPL SBLOOP
02F3: C8                 INY          ;MAKE Y NUMERICAL, NOT LOGICAL
02F4: C0 09              CPY #9       ;SET CARRY, FOR PORTB, C=1
02F6: 60                 RTS
                                      ;
                 ;LIGHTR: SETS A RANDOM STEADY LED THAT HAS NOT BEEN
                 ;PREVIOUSLY SET.  IT GETS A RANDOM NUMBER, THEN SETS
                 ;THE BIT IN THE PROPER PORT.  THE NUMERICAL VALUE OF
                 ;BIT SET IS IN THE ACCUMULATOR ON EXIT.
                 ;
02F7: 20 23 03   LIGHTR  JSR RANDOM   ;GET RANDOM NUMBER
02FA: 20 E4 02           JSR SETBIT   ;GET BIT POSITIONED IN ACC.
02FD: B0 08              BCS LLO      ;BRANCH IF PORT B DESIGNATED
02FF: 0D 01 A0           ORA PORTA    ;SET LED IN PORTA
0302: 8D 01 A0           STA PORTA
0305: 98                 TYA          ;RESTORE NUMERICAL VALUE
0306: 60                 RTS
0307: 0D 00 A0   LLO     ORA PORTB    ;SET LED IN PORTB
030A: 8D 00 A0           STA PORTB
030D: 98                 TYA          ;RESTORE NUMERICAL VALUE
030E: 60                 RTS
                                      ;
                 ;BLINKR: SETS A RANDOM FLASHING LED THAT HAS NOT BEEN
                 ;PREVIOUSLY SET.  THE NUMERICAL VALUE OF THE LED IS IN
                 ;THE ACCUMULATOR ON EXIT.  IT GETS A RANDOM NUMBER,
                 ;THEN DROPS INTO THE SETMASK ROUTINE TO FLASH THE
                 ;PROPER LED.
                 ;
                 ;SETMASK: ENTER WITH A LOGICAL VALUE, AND ROUTINE
                 ;SETS THE PROPER FLASHING LED. EXITS WITH NUMERICAL
                 ;VALUE OF LED SET IN ACCUMULATOR
                 ;
030F: 20 23 03   BLINKR  JSR RANDOM   ;GET RANDOM NUMBER
0312: 20 E4 02   SETMASK JSR SETBIT
0315: B0 06              BCS BLO      ;BRANCH IF PORTB DESIGNATED
0317: 05 C2              ORA MASKA    ;SET MASKA
0319: 85 C2              STA MASKA
031B: 98                 TYA          ;RESTORE NUMERICAL VALUE
031C: 60                 RTS
031D: 05 C3      BLO     ORA MASKB    ;SET MASKB
031F: 85 C3              STA MASKB
```

Fig. 10.12: Blackjack Program (Continued)

```
0321: 98              TYA
0322: 60              RTS
                                 ;
                ;GENERATES A RANDOM NUMBER FROM 0 TO 9 THAT IS NOT
                ;THE NUMBER OF AN LED ALREADY SET.  RESULT IS IN ACC ON
                ;EXIT.
                ;
0323: 20 47 03  RANDOM  JSR RANDER    ;GET 0-255 NUMBER
0326: 29 0F             AND #$0F      ;MASK HIGH NIBBLE
0328: C9 0A             CMP #10       ;BRACKET 0-9
032A: B0 F7             BCS RANDOM
032C: 20 E4 02          JSR SETBIT    ;SET BIT IN POSITION
032F: 85 C6             STA TEMP      ;SAVE IT
0331: B0 08             BCS RNO       ;DETERMINE PORT A OR B
0333: A5 C2             LDA MASKA     ;COMBINE PORT AND MASK
0335: 0D 01 A0          ORA PORTA
0338: 4C 40 03          JMP RN1
033B: A5 C3     RNO     LDA MASKB     ;COMBINE PORT AND MASK
033D: 0D 00 A0          ORA PORTB
0340: 25 C6     RN1     AND TEMP      ;LOOK AT SPECIFIC BIT
0342: D0 DF             BNE RANDOM    ;IF BIT SET ALREADY, TRY AGAIN
0344: 88                DEY           ;MAKE Y LOGICAL
0345: 98                TYA           ;EXIT WITH VALUE IN ACCUMULATOR
0346: 60                RTS
                                 ;
                ;GENERATES A RANDOM NUMBER FROM 0-255.  USES NUMBERS
                ;A,B,C,D,E,F STORED AS RND THROUGH RND+5.  ADDS B+E+F+1
                ;AND PUTS RESULT IN A, THEN SHIFTS A TO B, B TO C, ETC.
                ;RANDOM NUMBER IS IN ACCUMULATOR ON EXIT.
                ;
0347: 38        RANDER  SEC           ;CARRY ADDS 1
0348: A5 C8             LDA RND+1     ;ADD B,D,F
034A: 65 CB             ADC RND+4
034C: 65 CC             ADC RND+5
034E: 85 C7             STA RND
0350: A2 04             LDX #4        ;SHIFT NUMBERS DOWN
0352: B5 C7     RDLOOP  LDA RND,X
0354: 95 C8             STA RND+1,X
0356: CA                DEX
0357: 10 F9             BPL RDLOOP
0359: 60                RTS
                                 ;
                ;DELAY LOOP:  DELAY2 IS SIMPLY TWICE THE TIME DELAY
                ;OF DELAY.  GIVEN LOOP IS APPROX. .5 SEC. DELAY.
                ;
035A: 20 5D 03  DELAY2  JSR DELAY
035D: A9 FF     DELAY   LDA #$FF      ;SET VALUE FOR LOOPS
035F: A8                TAY
0360: AA        DO      TAX
0361: CA        D1      DEX
0362: A9 FF             LDA #$FF
0364: D0 FB             BNE D1
0366: 88                DEY
0367: D0 F7             BNE DO
0369: 60                RTS
                                 ;
                                 ;
                ;INTERRUPT ROUTINE: EXCLUSIVE OR'S THE OUTPUT
                ;PORTS WITH THE CORRESPONDING BLINKER MASKS EVERY
                ;TIME THE TIMER TIMES OUT TO FLASH SELECTED LED'S.
                ;NO REGISTERS ARE CHANGED, AND THE INTERRUPT
                ;FLAG IS CLEARED BEFORE EXIT.
                ;
                .       =$03EA
03EA: 48                PHA           ;SAVE ACCUMULATOR
03EB: AD 01 A0          LDA PORTA     ;COMPLEMENT PORTS WITH MASKS
```

Fig. 10.12: Blackjack Program (Continued)


```
03EE: 45 C2             EOR MASKA
03F0: 8D 01 A0          STA PORTA
03F3: AD 00 A0          LDA PORTB
03F6: 45 C3             EOR MASKB
03F8: 8D 00 A0          STA PORTB
03FB: AD 04 A0          LDA T1LL      ;CLEAR TIMER INTERRUPT BIT
03FE: 68                PLA           ;RESTORE ACCUMULATOR
03FF: 40                RTI


SYMBOL TABLE:
 ACCESS   8B86      INTVECL  A67E      INTVECH  A67F
 IER      A00E      ACR      A00B      T1LL     A004
 T1CH     A005      DDRA     A003      DDRB     A002
 PORTA    A001      PORTB    A000      MASKA    00C2
 MASKB    00C3      CHIPS    00C1      DONE     00C0
 PHAND    00C4      CHAND    00C5      TEMP     00C6
 RND      00C7      WHOWON   00CD      GETKEY   0100
 BLJACK   0200      START    0234      ASK      024A
 HITPLR   0258      DEALER   0267      WINNER   027F
 LOSE     0287      WIN      0292      SCORER   029E
 SC       02C1      SCO      02C3      ENDER    02C9
 ENO      02D3      EN1      02DB      SETBIT   02E4
 SBO      02EB      SBLOOP   02EE      LIGHTR   02F7
 LLO      0307      BLINKR   030E      SETMASK  0317
 BLO      031D      RANDOM   0323      RNO      033B
 RN1      0340      RANDER   0347      RDLOOP   0352
 DELAY2   035A      DELAY    035D      DO       0360
 D1       0361


%
```

Fig. 10.12: Blackjack Program (Continued)

11

TIC-TAC-TOE

THE RULES

Tic-Tac-Toe is played on a three-by-three sectioned square. An "O" symbol will be used to represent a move by the player and an "X" will be used to display a move by the computer. Each player moves in turn, and on every turn each player strategically places his or her symbol in a chosen section of the board. The first player to line up three symbols in a row (either horizontally, vertically or diagonally) is the winner. An example of the eight possible winning combinations is shown in Figure 11.1. Using our LED display, a continuously lit LED will be used to display an "X," i.e., a computer move. A blinking LED will be used to display an "O," i.e., the player's move.

Either the player or the computer may make the first move. If the player decides to move first, he or she must press key "F." If the computer is to move first, any other key should be pressed and the computer will start the game. At the end of each game a new game will start automatically. The computer is equipped with a variable IQ (intelligence) level ranging from one to fifteen. Every time the computer wins, its IQ level is reduced one unit. Every time the player wins, the computer's IQ level is increased by one unit. This way, every player has a chance to win. A high tone is sounded every time the player wins and a low tone is sounded every time that the player loses.

A TYPICAL GAME

The display is initially blank. We will let the computer start. We do this by pressing any key but the key "F." (If we press key "F," then the player must go first.) Let us begin by pressing "0." After a short pause the computer responds with a "chirp" and makes its move. (See Figure 11.2.)

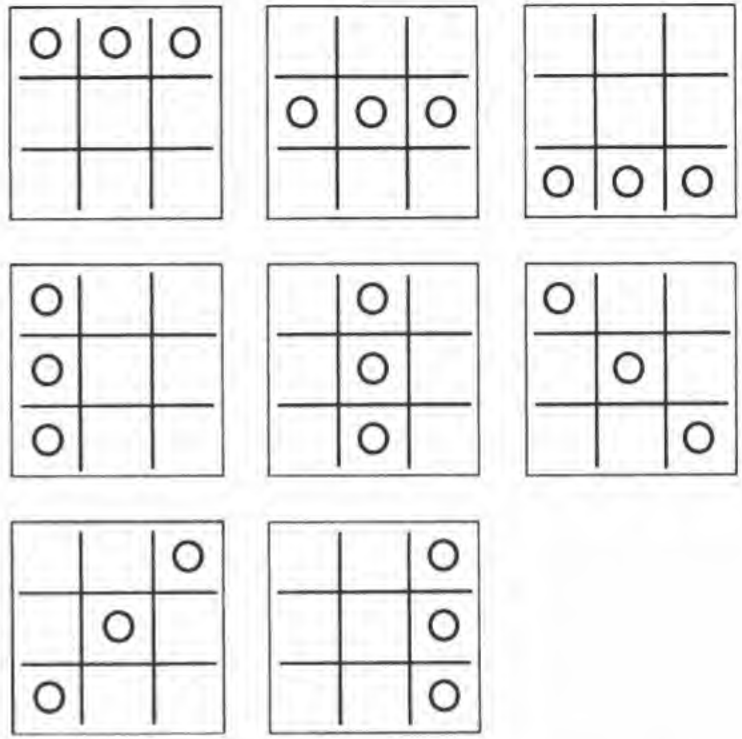


Fig. 11.1: Tic-Tac-Toe Winning Combinations For a Player

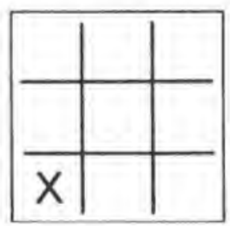


Fig. 11.2: First Computer Move

An "X" is used to denote the computer's moves. "O" will be used to denote our moves. Blank spaces are used to show unlit LEDs. Let

us move to the center and occupy position 5. (See Figure 11.3.) We press key "5." A moment later, LED #1 lights up and a chirp is heard that indicates it is our turn to play. The board is shown in Figure 11.4.

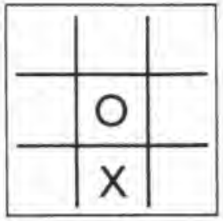


Fig. 11.3: Our First Move

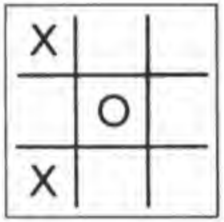


Fig. 11.4: Second Computer Move

It is now our turn and we should block the computer to prevent it from completing a winning column: let us occupy position 4. We press key "4." A moment later, LED #6 lights up and a chirp is heard. The situation is shown in Figure 11.5.

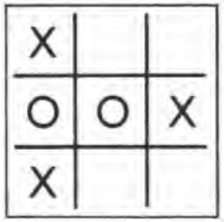


Fig. 11.5: After the Computer's Third Move

We play in position 2. The computer reacts by playing in position 8. This is shown in Figure 11.6. We prevent the computer from completing a winning row by playing in position 9. The computer responds by occupying position 3. This is shown in Figure 11.7. This is a draw situation. Nobody wins, all the LEDs on the board blink for a moment, and then the board goes blank. We can start another game.

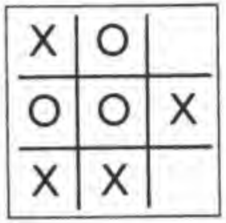
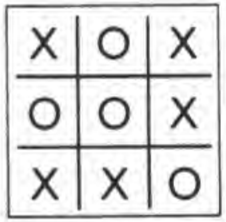


Fig. 11.6: After the Computer's Fourth Move



(DRAW)

Fig. 11.7: After the Computer's Fifth Move

Another Game

This time we are going to start and, hopefully, win! We press "F" to start the game. A chirp is heard, confirming that it is our turn to play. We play in position 5. The computer responds by occupying square 3. The chirp is heard, announcing that we can play again. The situation is shown in Figure 11.8. We play in position 4. The computer responds by occupying square 6. This is shown in Figure 11.9. This time we must block the computer from completing the column on the

		X
	O	

Fig. 11.8: Move 1

		X
O	O	X

Fig. 11.9: Move 2

X		X
O	O	X
		O

Fig. 11.10: Move 3

right and we move into position 9. The computer responds by moving to square 1, thus preventing us from completing a diagonal. This situation is shown in Figure 11.10. We must prevent the computer from completing a winning row on top; therefore we occupy position 2. The computer responds by occupying position 8. This is shown in Figure 11.11. We make our final move to square 7 to finish the game. This is a draw: we did not beat the computer.

X	O	X
O	O	X
	X	O

Fig. 11.11: Move 4

Since the computer was "smart enough" to move into a diagonal position after we occupied the center position, we did not win. Note: if we keep trying, at some point the computer will play one of the side positions (2, 4, 6, or 8) rather than one of the corners and we will then have our chance to win. Here is an example.

We move to the center. The computer replies by moving into position 6. The situation is shown in Figure 11.12. We move to square 1; the computer moves to square 9. This is shown in Figure 11.13. We

	O	X

Fig. 11.12: Move 1

O		
	O	X
		X

Fig. 11.13: Move 2

move to square 3; the computer moves to square 7. This is shown in Figure 11.14. This time we make the winning move by playing into square 2. The situation is shown in Figure 11.15. Note that if we start playing and if we play well, the result will be either a draw or a win. With Tic-Tac-Toe, the player who starts the game cannot lose if he or she makes no mistakes.

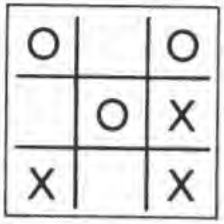


Fig. 11.14: Move 3

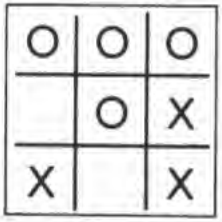


Fig. 11.15: "We Win!"

THE ALGORITHM

The algorithm for the Tic-Tac-Toe program is the most complex of those we have had to devise so far. It belongs to the domain of so-called "artificial intelligence." This is a term used to denote the fact that the functions performed by the program duplicate the mental activity commonly called "intelligence." Designing a good algorithm for this game in a small amount of memory space is not a trivial problem. Historically, many algorithms have been proposed, and more can be found. Here, we will examine two strategies in detail, and then select and implement one of them. Additional exercises will suggest other possible strategies.

Strategy to Decide the Next Move

A number of strategies may be used to determine the next move to be made by the computer. The most straightforward approach would be to store all possible patterns and, the best response in each case. This is the best method to use from a mathematical point of view as it guarantees that the best possible move will be made every time. It is also a practical approach because the number of combinations on a 3 × 3 board is limited. However, since we have already learned to do table lookups for other games, such an approach would not teach us as much about programming. It might also not be considered "fair." We will, therefore, investigate other methods applicable to a wider number of games, or to a larger board.

Many strategies can be proposed. For example, it is possible to consider a *heuristic* strategy in which the computer *learns by doing*. In other words, the computer becomes a better player as it plays more games and learns from the mistakes it makes. With this strategy the moves made by the computer are random at the beginning of the game. However, provided that a sufficient amount of memory is available, the computer remembers every move that it has made. If it is led into a losing situation, the moves leading to it are thrown out by the computer as misjudged moves, and they will not be used again in that sequence. With time and a reasonable "learning" algorithm this approach will result in the construction of *decision tables*. However, this approach assumes that a very large amount of memory is available. This is not the case here. We want to design a program which will fit into 1K of memory. Let us look at another approach.

Another basic approach consists of *evaluating the board* after each move. The board should be examined from two standpoints: first, if there are two "O"s in a row, it is important to block them unless a win can be achieved with the current move. Also, the *win potential* of every board configuration should be examined each time: for example, if two "X"s are in a row, then the program must make a move in order to complete the row for a win. Naturally these two situations are easy to detect. The real problem lies in evaluating the potential of every square on the board in every situation.

An Analytical Algorithm

At this point, we will show the process used to design an algorithm along very general guidelines. After that, as we discover the weaknesses of the algorithm, we will improve upon it. This will serve as an ex-

ample of a possible approach to problem-solving in a game of strategy.

General Concept

The basic concept is to evaluate the potential of every square on the board from two standpoints: "win" and "threat." The *win potential* corresponds to the expectation of winning by playing into a particular square. The *threat potential* is the win potential for the opponent.

We must first devise a way to assign a numerical value to the combinations of "O"s and "X"s on the board. This must be done so that we can compute the strategic value, or "potential," of a given square.

Value Computation

For each row (or column or diagonal), four possible configurations may occur — that is, if we exclude the case in which all three positions are already taken and we cannot play in a row. These configurations are shown in Figure 11.16. Situation "A" corresponds to the case in which all three squares are empty. Clearly, the situation has some possibilities and we will start by assigning the value "one" to each square in that case. The next case is shown in row "B" of Figure 11.16; it corresponds to the situation in which there is already an "X" in that row. If we were to place a second "X" in that row, we would be very close to a win. This is a desirable situation that has greater value than the preceding one. Let us add "one" to the value of each free square because of the presence of the "X"; the value of each square in that instance will be "two."

Let us now consider case "C" in Figure 11.16, in which we have one "X" and one "O." The configuration has no value since we will never be able to win in that particular row. The presence of an "O" brings the value of the remaining square down to "zero."

Finally, let us examine the situation of row "D" in Figure 11.16, where there are already two "X"s. Clearly, this is a winning situation and it should have the highest value. Let us give it the value "three."

The next concept is that each square on the board belongs to a row, a column, and possibly a diagnoal. Each square should, therefore, be evaluated in two or three directions. We will do this and then we will total the potentials in every direction. For convenience, we will use an evaluation grid as shown in Figure 11.17. Every square in this grid has been divided into four smaller ones. These internal squares are used to display the potential of each square in each direction. The square

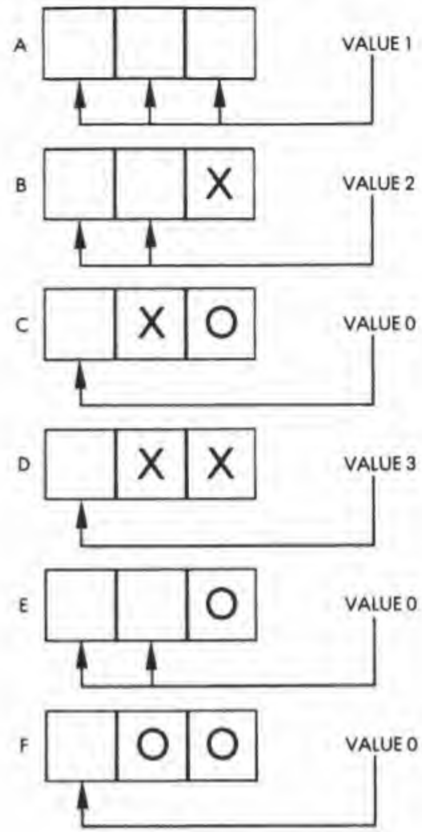


Fig. 11.16: The Six Combinations

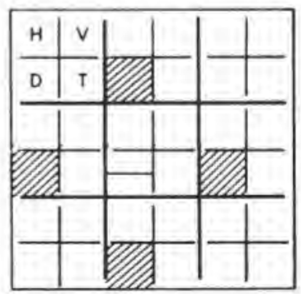


Fig. 11.17: Evaluation Grid

labeled "H" in Figure 11.17 will be used to evaluate the horizontal row potential. "V" will be used for the vertical column potential. "D" will be used for the diagonal potential. "T" will be used for the total of the previous three squares. Note that there is no diagonal value shown for four of the squares on the board. This is because they are not placed on diagonals. Also note that the center square has two diagonal values since it is at the intersection of two diagonals.

Once our algorithm has computed the total threat and win potentials for each square, it must then decide on the best square in which to move. The obvious solution is to move to the square having the highest win or threat potential.

Now we shall test the value of our algorithm on some real examples. We will look at some typical board configurations and evaluate them by using our algorithms to check if the moves it generates make sense.

A Test of the Initial Algorithm

Let us look at the situation in Figure 11.18. It is the player's turn ("O") to play. We will evaluate the board from two standpoints: potential for "X" and threat from "O." We will then select the square that has the highest total in each of the two grids generated and make our move there.

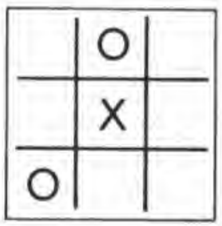


Fig. 11.18: Test Case 1

Let us first complete the evaluation grid for the first row. Since there is an "O" in the first row, the horizontal potential for the player is zero (refer to row C, Figure 11.16 and look up the value of this configuration). This is indicated in Figure 11.19. Let us now look at row 2: it contains two blank squares and an "X." Referring to line B of Figure 11.16, the corresponding value is "two." It is entered at the appropriate location in the grid, as shown in Figure 11.20. Finally, the

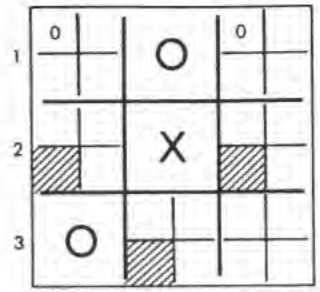


Fig. 11.19: Evaluation Grid: Row 1 Potential

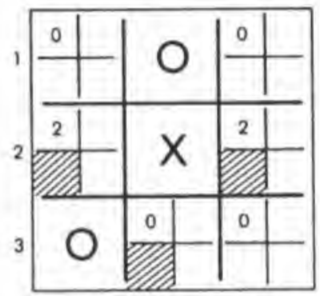


Fig. 11.20: Evaluating the Horizontal Potential

third row is examined, and since there is an "O" in it, the row potential is "zero," as indicated in Figure 11.20. The process is then repeated for the three columns. The result is indicated in Figure 11.21.

The value of each square of column 1 is "zero," since there is an "O" at the bottom. Similarly, for column 2 the value is also "zero," and for column 3 it is "one" for each square, since all three squares are open (blank). (Refer to line A in Figure 11.16.)

The process is repeated for each of the two diagonals and the results are shown in Figure 11.22. Finally, the total is computed for each square. The results are shown in Figure 11.23. Remember that the total appears in the bottom right-hand corner of each square.

It can be seen that at this point, two squares (indicated by an arrow in Figure 11.23) have the highest total, "three." This indicates where

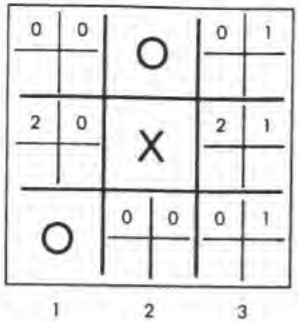


Fig. 11.21: Evaluating the Vertical Potential

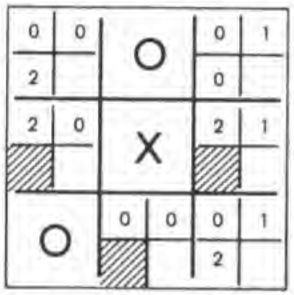


Fig. 11.22: Evaluating the Diagonal Potential

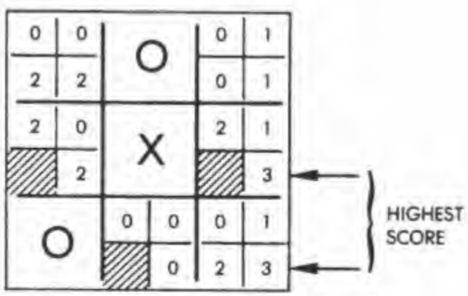


Fig. 11.23: The Final Potential

we should play. But wait! We have not yet examined the threat, i.e., the potential from our opponent "O."

We will now evaluate the threat posed by "O" by again computing the potential of each square on the board, but this time from "O's" standpoint. The position values for the six meaningful combinations are indicated in Figure 11.24. When we apply this strategy to our evaluation grid, we obtain the results shown in Figure 11.25. The square with the highest score is the one indicated by the arrow. It scores "four," which is higher than the two previous squares that were determined when we evaluated the potential for "X."

Using our algorithm, we decide that the move we should make is to play into square 1, as indicated in Figure 11.26.

Let us verify whether this was indeed the appropriate move, assuming that each player makes the best possible move. A continuation of the game is shown in Figure 11.27. It results in a draw.

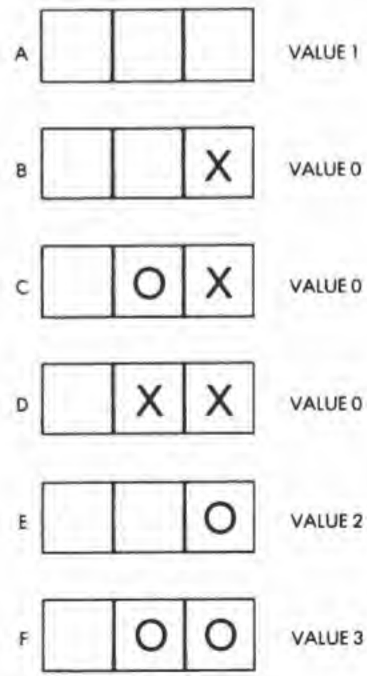


Fig. 11.24: Evaluation for "O"

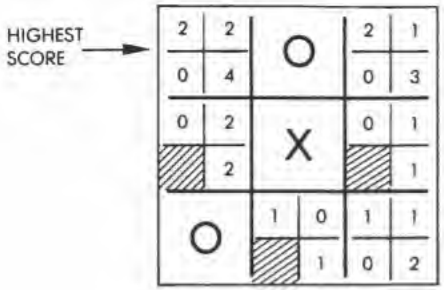


Fig. 11.25: Potential Evaluation

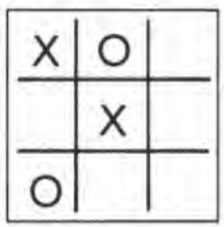


Fig. 11.26: Move for Highest Score

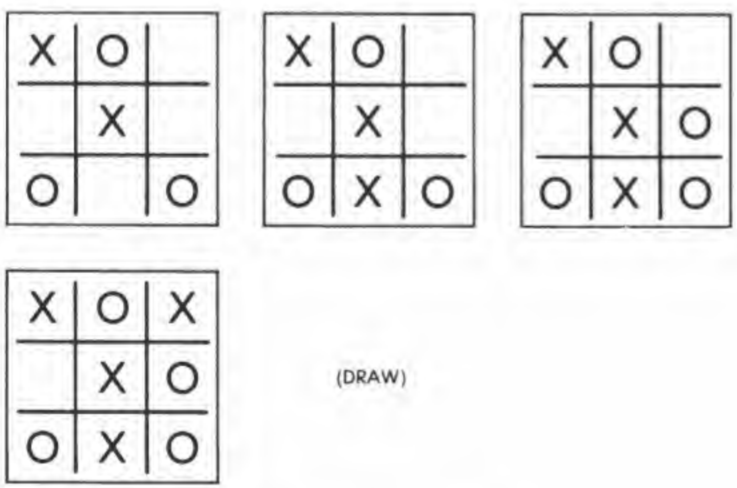


Fig. 11.27: Finishing the Game

Let us now examine what would have happened if we had not evaluated the threat and played only according to the highest potential for "X" as shown in Figure 11.23. This alternative ending for the game is shown in Figure 11.28. This game also results in a draw. In this instance, then, the square with the value "four" did not truly have a higher strategic value than the one with the value "three." However, our algorithm worked.

Let us now test our algorithm under more difficult circumstances.

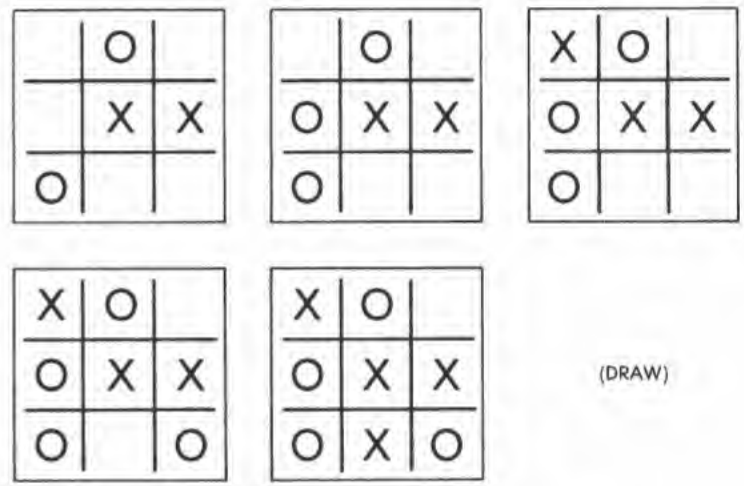


Fig. 11.28: An Alternative Ending for the Game

Improving the Algorithm

In order to test our algorithm, we should consider clear-cut situations in which there is one move that is best. To begin, we will assume that it is the player's turn. The first test situation, evaluated for "X," is illustrated in Figure 11.29, and the potential for "O" is shown in Figure 11.30. This time we have a problem. The highest overall potential is "four" for "X" in the lower right corner square. If the computer moved there, however, the player would win! At this point our algorithm should be refined.

We should note that whenever there are already two "X"'s in a row the configuration should result in a very high potential for the third square. We should therefore assign it a value of "five" rather than

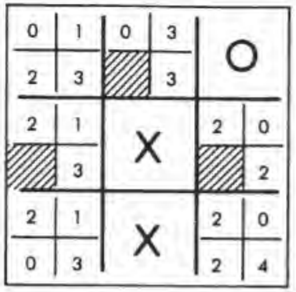


Fig. 11.29: Test #1 Evaluated for "X"

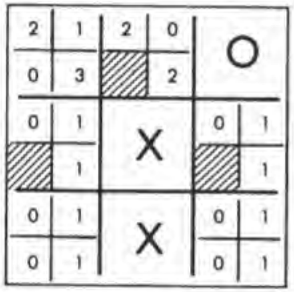


Fig. 11.30: Test #1 Evaluated for "O"

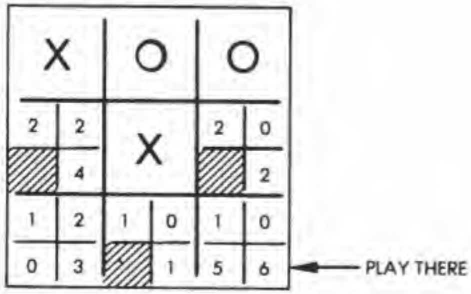


Fig. 11.31: Test #2

"three" to ensure that we move there automatically. We have thereby identified and made our first improvement to the algorithm.

The second test situation is shown in Figure 11.31. Our algorithm assigns the value "six" to the lower right corner square (as indicated by an arrow in Figure 11.31). This is clearly the correct move. It works! Now, let us test the improvement we have made.

The First Move

When the board is empty, our algorithm must decide which square should be occupied first. Let us examine what this algorithm does. (The results are shown in Figure 11.32.) The algorithm always chooses to move to the center. This is reasonable. It could be shown, however, that it is not indispensable in the game of Tic-Tac-Toe. In fact, having the computer always move to the center makes it appear "boring," or simply "lacking imagination." Something will need to be done about this. This will be shown in the final implementation.

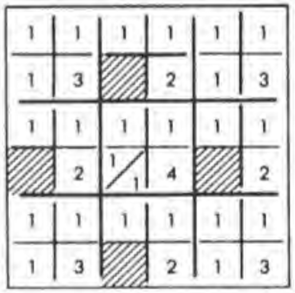


Fig. 11.32: Moving to the Center

Another Test

Let us try one more simple situation. This situation is shown in Figure 11.33. Again, the recommended move is a reasonable one. The reverse situation is shown in Figure 11.34 and does, indeed, lead to a certain win. So far, our algorithm seems to work. Let us try a new trap.

A Trap

The situation is shown in Figure 11.35. It is now "X's" turn to play. Using our algorithm, we will move into one of the two squares having

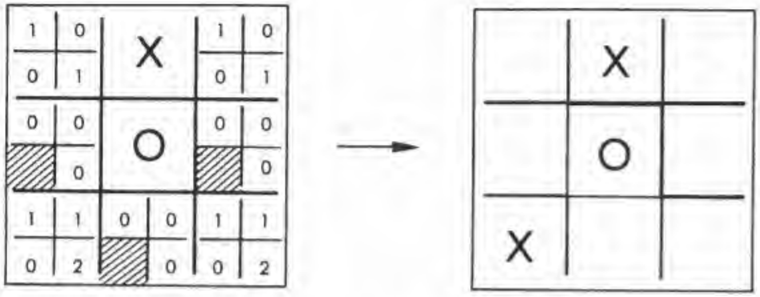


Fig. 11.33: A Simple Situation

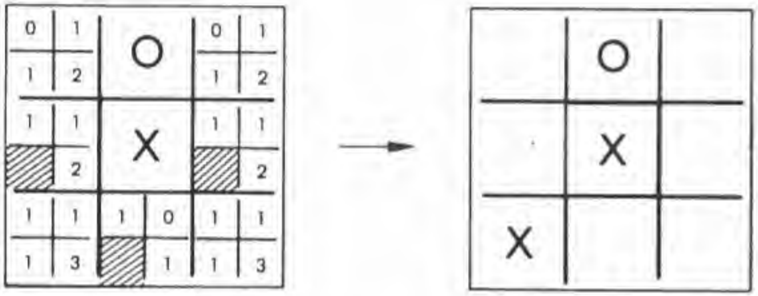


Fig. 11.34: A Reverse Situation

the total of "four." This time, however, such a move would be an error! Assuming such a move, the end of the game is shown in Figure 11.36. It can be seen that "O" wins. The move by "X" was an incorrect choice if there was a way to get at least a draw. The correct move that would lead to a draw is shown in Figure 11.37. This time, our algorithm has failed. Following is a simple analysis of the cause: it moved to a square position of value "four" corresponding to a high level of threat by "O," but left another square with an equal threat value unprotected (see Figure 11.35). Basically, this means that if "O" is left free to move in a square whose threat potential is equal to "four," it will probably win. In other words, whenever the threat posed by "O" reaches a certain threshold, the algorithm should consider alternative strategies. In this instance, the strategy should be to place an "X" in a square that is horizontally or vertically adjacent to

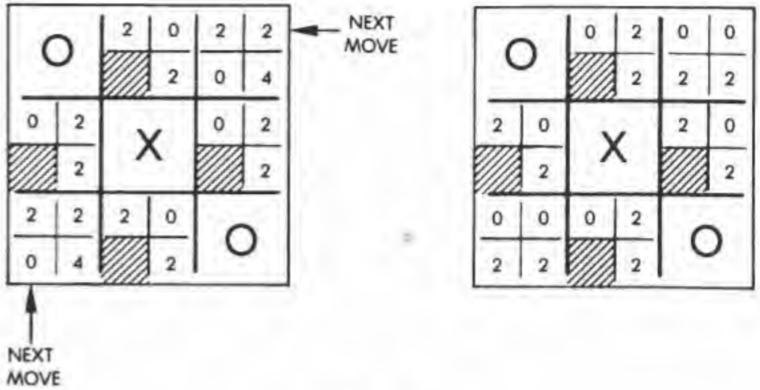


Fig. 11.35: Trap 3

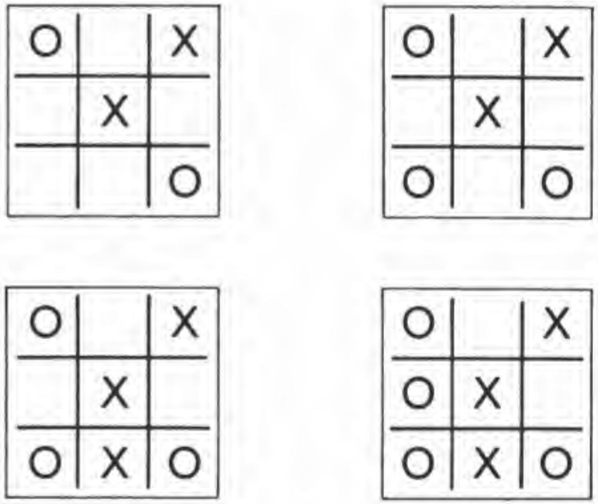
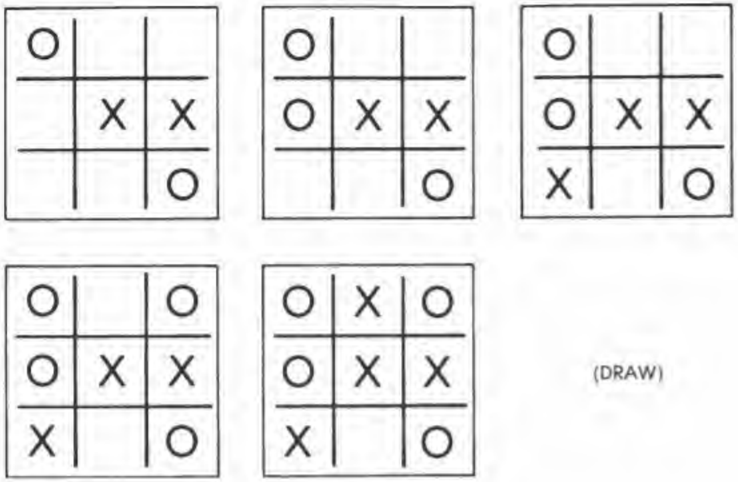


Fig. 11.36: End of Game

the first one in order to create an imminent "lose threat" for "O," and thereby force "O" to play into the desired square. In short, this means that the algorithm should analyze the situation further or better still, analyze the situation one level deeper, i.e., one turn ahead. This is called two-ply analysis.



(DRAW)

Fig. 11.37: A Correct Move

In conclusion, our algorithm is simple and generally satisfactory. However, in at least one instance, Trap 3 in Figure 11.35, it fails. We must therefore, include either a special consideration for this case, or we must analyze the situation one turn ahead every time and look at what would happen if we were to place an "X" or an "O" in every one of the available squares. The latter is actually the "cleanest" solution. Ideally, we should analyze all of the possible sequences until an end-of-game situation is obtained. The programming complexity, the storage required, and the time that would be needed to analyze the situations would, however, make this approach impractical. In a more complex game, such as chess or checkers, it would be necessary to use such a multi-ply analysis. For example, using only a two-ply analysis technique to design a simple chess game would not make it very interesting or very good. It would be necessary to use three-ply, four-ply or even more detailed analysis in order to make the game challenging.

If it is not possible to push the evaluation to a sufficient depth, the algorithm must be equipped with specific procedures that can detect special cases. This is the case with *ad hoc* programming, which can be considered "unclean" but actually results in a much shorter program and/or a lesser memory requirement. In other words, if the special situations in a game can be recognized in advance, then it is

possible to write a special-purpose program which will take these situations into account. The resulting program will usually be shorter than the completely general one. This type of program, however, can only be constructed if the programmer has an excellent initial understanding of the game.

In the game of Tic-Tac-Toe, the number of combinations is limited. This makes it possible to examine all possible combinations that can be played on the board and to devise a procedure that takes all of these cases into account. Since we are primarily limited here by the amount of available memory, we will construct an *ad hoc* algorithm that fits within 1K of memory. Alternative techniques will be proposed as exercises.

The *Ad Hoc* Algorithm

This algorithm assigns a value to each square on the board depending on who has played there. Initially a value of "zero" is assigned to each square on the board. Every time the player occupies a square, however, the corresponding value of the square becomes "one." Every time the computer occupies a square, the value of that square becomes "four." This is illustrated in Figure 11.38. The value of "four" has been chosen so that it is possible to know the combination of moves in that row just by looking at the total of every row. For example, if a row consists of a move by the player and two empty squares, its "row-sum" is "one." If the player has played twice, its row-sum is "two." If the player has played three times, the row-sum is "three." Since "three" is the highest total that can be achieved in rows where only the player has played, the value of "four" has been assigned to a computer move. For example, if the value of a row is "five," we know that there is one computer move ("X"), one player move ("O"), and one empty square. The six possible patterns are shown in Figure 11.38. It can readily be seen that the row-sum values of "two" or "eight" are winning situations. A row-sum value of "five" is a blocked position, i.e., one that has no value for the player. If a win situation is not possible, then the best potentials are represented by either a value of "one" or a value of "four" depending on whose turn it is to play.

The algorithm is based on such observations. It will first look for a win by checking to see if there is a row-sum of value "eight." If this is the case, it will play there. If not, the algorithm will check for a so-called "trap" situation in which two intersecting rows each have a computer move in them and nothing else (the algorithm is always used

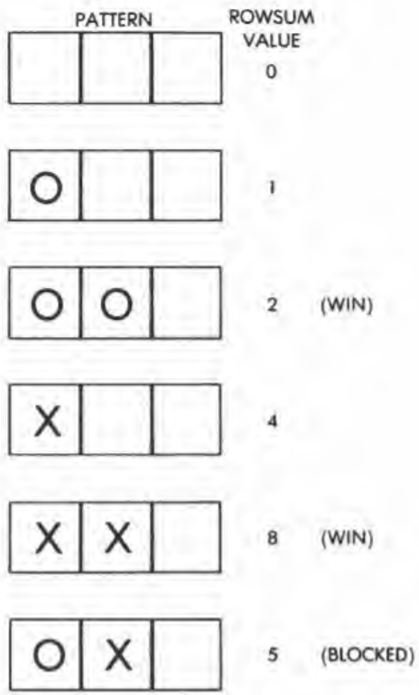


Fig. 11.38: Row-sums

for the computer's benefit). This is illustrated in Figure 11.39. By examining Figure 11.39, it becomes clear that each unoccupied square that belongs to two rows having a row-sum of "four" is a trap position where the algorithm should play. This is exactly what it does.

The complete flowchart for the board analysis is shown in Figure 11.40. Now, let us examine it in more detail. Remember that it is always the computer's turn when this algorithm is invoked.

First, it checks for a possible immediate win. In practice, we will examine all row-sums and look for one which has a total of "eight." This would correspond to a case where there are two computer moves in the same row with the last square being empty. (Refer to Figure 11.38.)

Next, we will check for a possible player win. If the player can win with the next move, the algorithm must block this move. To do so, it should scan the row-sums and look for one that has a total of "two,"

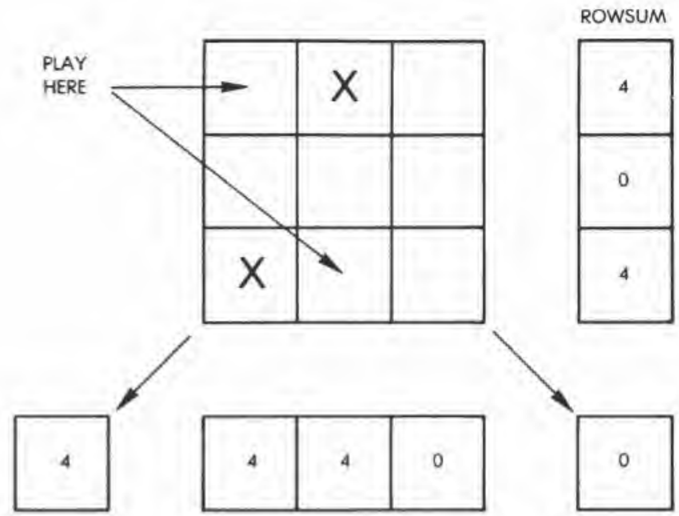


Fig. 11.39: A Trap Pattern

which would indicate a winning combination for the player. (Refer to Figure 11.38.)

At this point the algorithm should check to see if the computer can play into any of the trap positions defined above. (See Figure 11.39 for an example.)

One more feature has been built into the algorithm: the computer is equipped with a variable IQ level, i.e., with a variable level of intelligence. The above moves are ones that any "reasonable computer" must make. From this point on, however, the algorithm can let the computer make a few random moves and even possible mistakes if its intelligence level is set to a low level. In order to provide some variety to the game, we will obtain a random number, compare it to the IQ, and vary our play depending upon the results. If the IQ is set to the maximum, the program will always execute the right branch of the flowchart; however, if the IQ is not set to the maximum, it will sometimes execute the left branch. Let us follow the right branch of the flowchart. At this point, we will check for two special situations that correspond to moves #1 and #4 in the game.

For the first situation, i.e., the first move in a game, the algorithm will occupy any position on the board. That way, its behavior will be different every time and, thus, appear "intelligent."

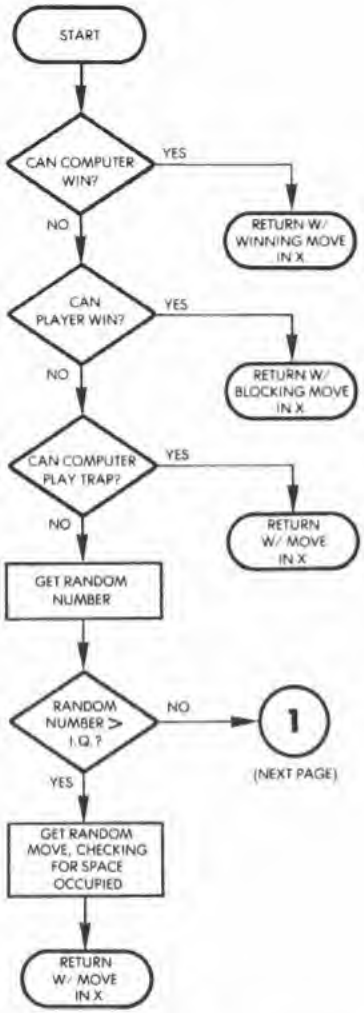


Fig. 11.40: Board Analysis Flowchart

For the next situation we must look at move #4. It is the computer's turn. In other words, the player started the game (move #1), the computer responded (move #2), then the player made his or her second move (move #3), and it is now the computer's turn. In short, in the game thus far, the player has played twice and the computer has

Fig. 11.40: Board Analysis Flowchart (Continued)

played once. At this point, we want to check to see if the first three moves have all been made along one of the diagonals. If so, since the player has made two moves and the computer has made one, the rowsum of one of the diagonals will be "six." The algorithm must check explicitly for this. If the first 3 moves have all been made along a

diagonal, the computer must move to a side position. This is a special situation which must be built into the algorithm, or it cannot be guaranteed that the computer (assuming the highest IQ level) will win every time. This situation is illustrated in Figure 11.41. Note that if straightforward logic was used, the algorithm would play into one of the free corners since a threat exists from the player that he or she might play there, and thereby set up a trap situation. The results of such an action are shown in Figure 11.42. By looking at this illustra-

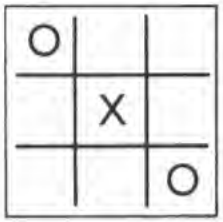


Fig. 11.41: The Diagonal Trap

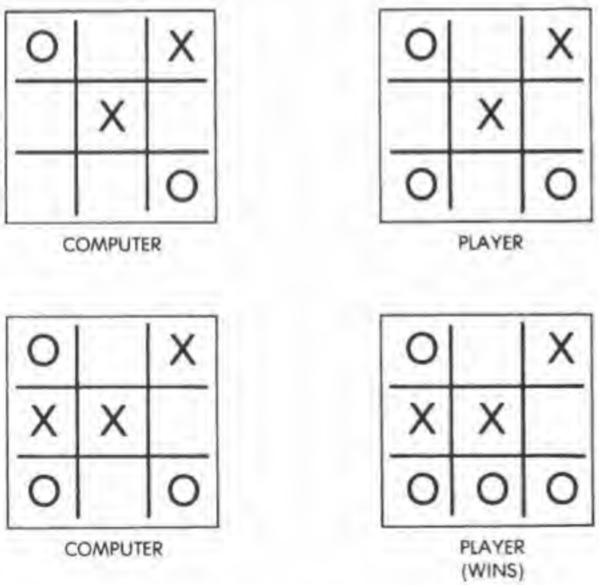


Fig. 11.42: Falling into the Diagonal Trap

tion, it can be seen that such a move would result in a loss. However, let us examine what happens if we play on one of the sides. This situation is illustrated in Figure 11.43; it results in a draw. This is clearly the move that should be made. This is a relatively little-known trap in the game of Tic-Tac-Toe, and a provision must be built into the algorithm so that the computer will win.

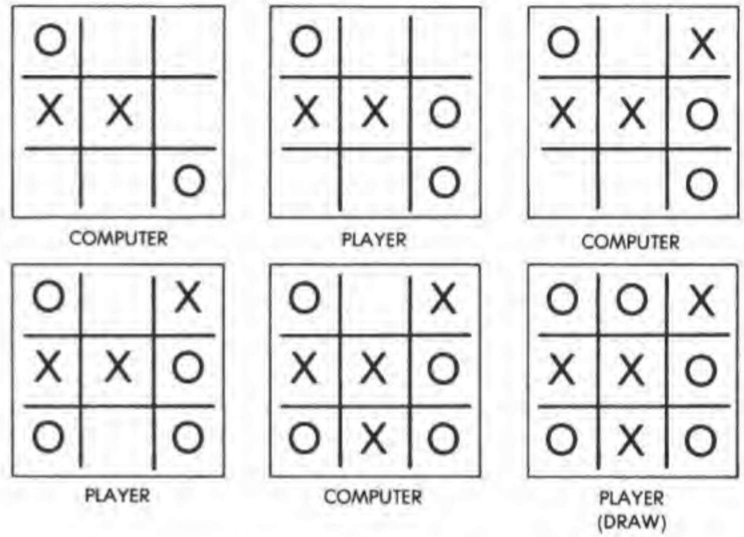


Fig. 11.43: Playing to the Side

If it was not the fourth move, or if there was not a diagonal trap set, the next thing the computer should do is to check to see if the player can set a trap. (Refer to the flowchart in Figure 11.40.) If the player can set a trap, the computer plays in the appropriate square to block it. Otherwise, the computer moves to the center square, if available; if that is not possible, it moves randomly to any position.

Since this algorithm was built in an *ad hoc* fashion, it is difficult to prove that it wins or achieves a draw in all cases. It is suggested that you try it on a board or that you try out the actual program on the Games Board. You will discover that in all conditions under which it has been tested, the computer always wins or achieves a draw. If the computer keeps winning, however, its IQ level will drop, and eventually it will allow the player to win. As an example, some sequences obtained on the actual board are shown in Figure 11.44.

COMPUTER	PLAYER
4	5
7	1
9	8
2	(DRAW)

COMPUTER	PLAYER
8	5
6	3
7	9
1	4
(DRAW)	

COMPUTER	PLAYER
2	5
9	1
7	8
6	3
(DRAW)	

COMPUTER	PLAYER
8	5
1	7
3	2
6	9
(DRAW)	

COMPUTER	PLAYER
6	5
4	8
2	3
7	1
(DRAW)	

COMPUTER	PLAYER
	5
1	6
4	7
3	2
8	9
(DRAW)	

COMPUTER	PLAYER
	5
3	4
6	9
1	2
8	7
(DRAW)	

COMPUTER	PLAYER
	2
5	1
3	7
4	6
9	8
(DRAW)	

COMPUTER	PLAYER
	1
5	3
2	8
9	6
7	4
(DRAW)	

COMPUTER	PLAYER
	6
5	4
1	9
3	7
2	(LOSS)

COMPUTER	PLAYER
	6
5	4
8	2
9	1
7	(LOSS)

COMPUTER	PLAYER
	6
1	5
4	7
3	2
8	9
(DRAW)	

COMPUTER	PLAYER
9	5
3	6
4	2
8	7
(DRAW)	

Fig. 11.44: Actual Game Sequences

Suggested Modifications

Exercise 11-1: *Designate a special key on the Games Board that, when pressed will display the computer's IQ level.*

Exercise 11-2: *Modify the program so that the IQ level of the computer can be changed at the beginning of each game.*

Credits

The *ad hoc* algorithm which was described in this section is believed to be original. Eric Novikoff was the main contributor. "Scientific American" (selected issues from 1950 through 1978), as well as Dr. Harvard Holmes must also be credited with having provided several original ideas.

Alternative Strategies

Other strategies can also be considered. In particular, a short program can be designed by using tables of moves that correspond to various board patterns. The tables can be short because when symmetries and rotations are taken into account, the number of situations that can be represented is limited. This type of approach results in a shorter program, however, the program is somewhat less interesting to design.

Exercise 11-3: *Design a Tic-Tac-Toe program using this type of table.*

THE PROGRAM

The overall organization of the program is quite simple. It is shown in Figure 11.42. The most complex part is the algorithm that is used to determine the next move by the computer. This algorithm, called "FINDMOVE," was previously described.

Let us now examine the overall program organization. The corresponding flowchart is shown in Figure 11.45.

1. The computer IQ level is set to 75 percent.
2. The user's keystroke is read.
3. The key is checked for the value "F." If it is an "F," the player starts; otherwise the computer starts. Depending on the value of the key pressed, the flowchart continues into boxes 4 or 5, then to 6.

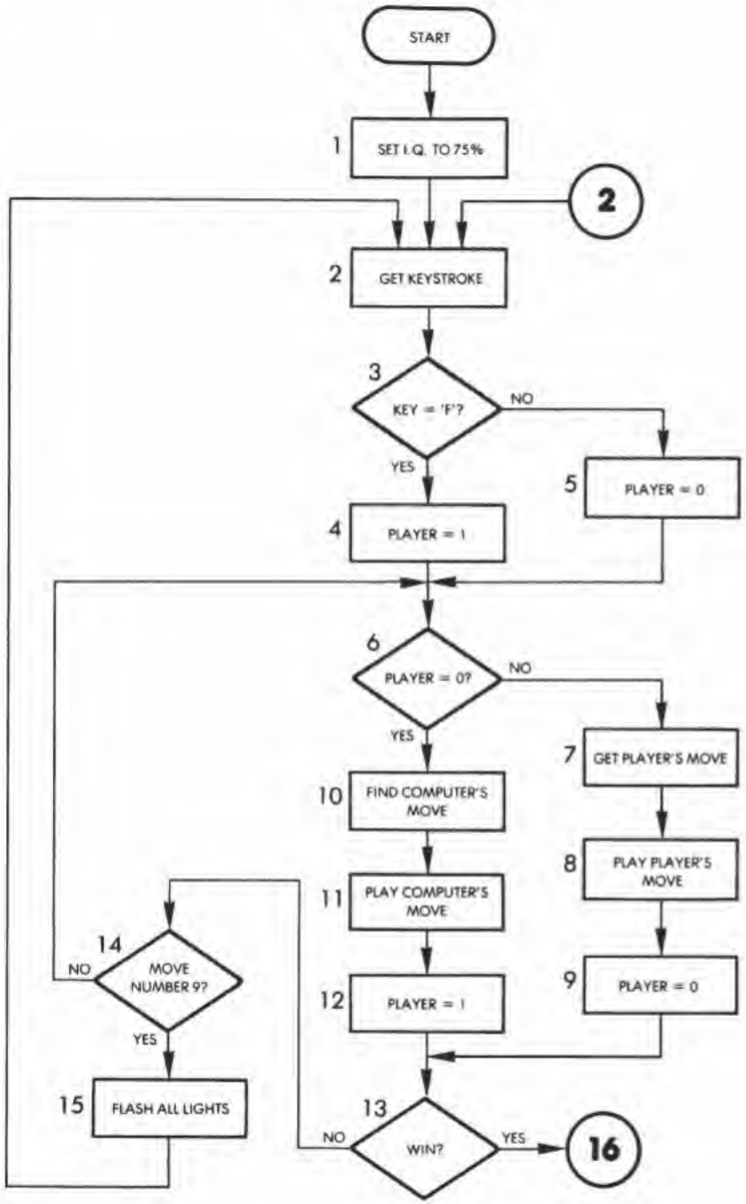


Fig. 11.45: Tic-Tac-Toe Flowchart

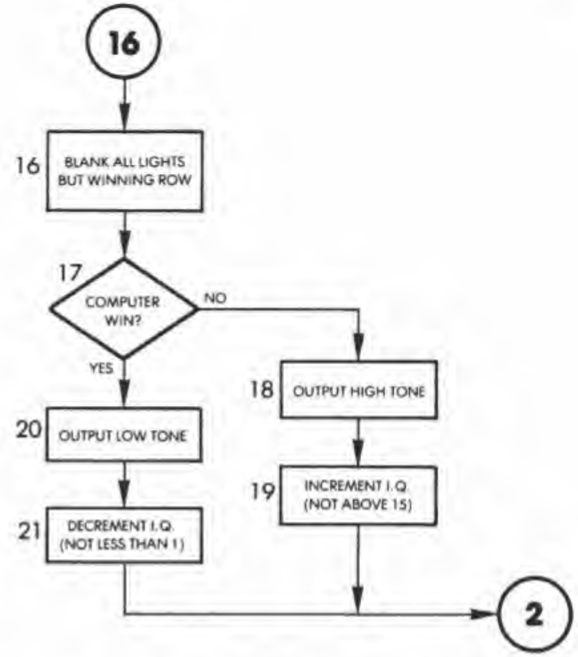


Fig. 11.45: Tic-Tac-Toe Flowchart (Continued)

If the player starts (PLAYER is not equal to "0"), then we move to the left side of the flowchart.

7. The key, pressed by the player specifying his or her move, is read and the move is displayed on the board.
8. The corresponding LED is lit on the board. It then becomes the computer's turn to play and the variable PLAYER is set to "0" in box 9.

When exiting from box 6, if it is the computer's turn, we move to box 10.

11. The next move to be made by the computer must be computed at this time.

This is the complex algorithm we have described above.

11. Next, the computer's move is displayed.
12. PLAYER is reset to "one" to reflect the fact that it is now the player's turn.

After either party has moved, the board is checked for a winning se-

quence of lights in box 13. If there is not a winning sequence of lights, we move to the left on the flowchart.

14. We next check to see if all moves have been exhausted: we check for move #9. If the ninth LED is lit and a winning situation has not been detected, it is a draw, and all lights on the board must be flashed.
15. We flash all the LEDs on the board. Then, we return to box 6 and the next player plays.

When exiting from box 13, if there is a win situation, this fact must be displayed:

16. All of the lights are blanked except for the winning three LEDs. Next, it must be determined by the algorithm whether the player or the computer has won.
17. A determination is made as to whether it was the player or the computer who won. If the computer has won, we branch to the right on the flowchart.
18. A low frequency tone is sounded.
19. The computer's IQ is decremented (to a minimum of 0).

The situation for a player win, shown in boxes 20 and 21, is analogous.

The general program flow is straightforward. Now, we shall examine the complete information. The subroutine which analyzes the board situation is called "ANALYZE" and uses "UPDATE" as a subroutine to compute the values of various board positions.

Data Structures

The main data structure used by this program is a linear table with three entry points that are used to store the eight possible square alignments on the board. When evaluating the board, the program will have to scan each possible alignment for three squares every time. In order to facilitate this process, all possible alignments have been listed explicitly, and the memory organization is shown in Figure 11.46.

The table is organized in three sections starting at RWPT1, RWPT2, and RWPT3 (RWPT stands for "row pointer"). For example, the first elements RWPT1, RWPT2, and RWPT3, for the first three-square sequence are looked at by the evaluation routine. The sequence is: "0, 3, 6," as indicated by the arrows in Figure 11.43. The next three-square sequence is obtained by looking at the second entry in each RWPT table. It is "1, 4, 7," which is, in fact, the second column on our LED matrix.

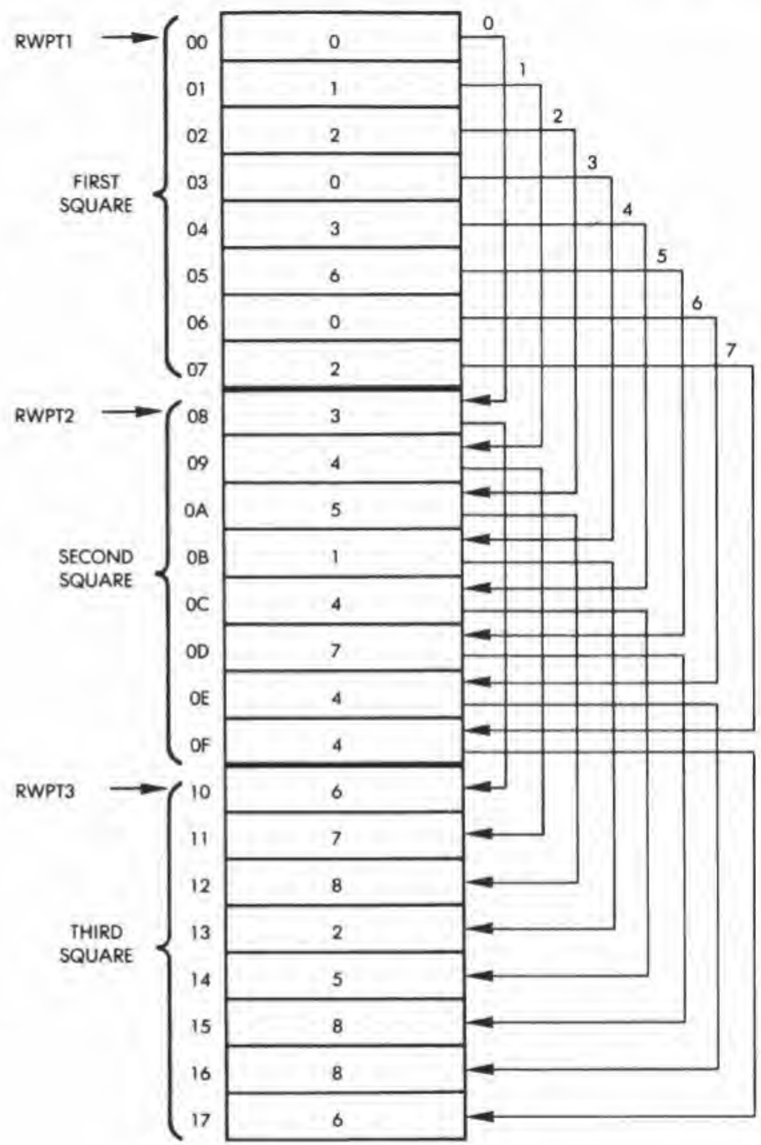


Fig. 11.46: Tic-Tac-Toe Row Sequences in Memory

The table has been organized in three sections in order to facilitate access. To be able to access all of the elements successfully, it will be necessary to keep a running pointer that can be used as an index for efficient table access. For example, if we number our generalized rows of sequences from 0 to 7, "row" 3 will be accessed by retrieving elements at addresses RWPT1 + 3, RWPT2 + 3, RWPT3 + 3. (It is the sequence "0, 1, 2," as seen in Figure 11.46.)

Memory Organization

Page 0 contains the RWPT table which has just been described, as well as several other tables and variables. The rest of the low memory is shown in Figure 11.47.

The GMBRD table occupies nine locations and stores the status of the board at all times. A value of "one" is used to indicate a position occupied by the player, and a value of "four" indicates a position occupied by the computer.

The SQSTAT table also occupies nine words of memory and is used to compute the tactical status of the board.

The ROWSUM table occupies eight words and is used to compute the value of each of the eight generalized rows on the square.

The RNDSCR table occupies six words and is used by the random number generator.

The remaining locations are used by temporary variables, masks, and constants, as indicated in Figure 11.47. The role of each variable or constant will be explained as we describe each routine in the program.

High Memory

High memory locations are essentially reserved for input/output devices. Ports 1 and 3 are used, as well as interrupts. The corresponding memory map is shown in Figure 11.48. The interrupt-vector resides at addresses A67E and A67F. It will be modified at the beginning of the program so that interrupts will be generated automatically by the interval timer. These interrupts will be used to blink the LEDs on the board.

Detailed Program Description

At the beginning of each game, the intelligence level of the computer is set at 75 percent. Each time that the player wins, the IQ level

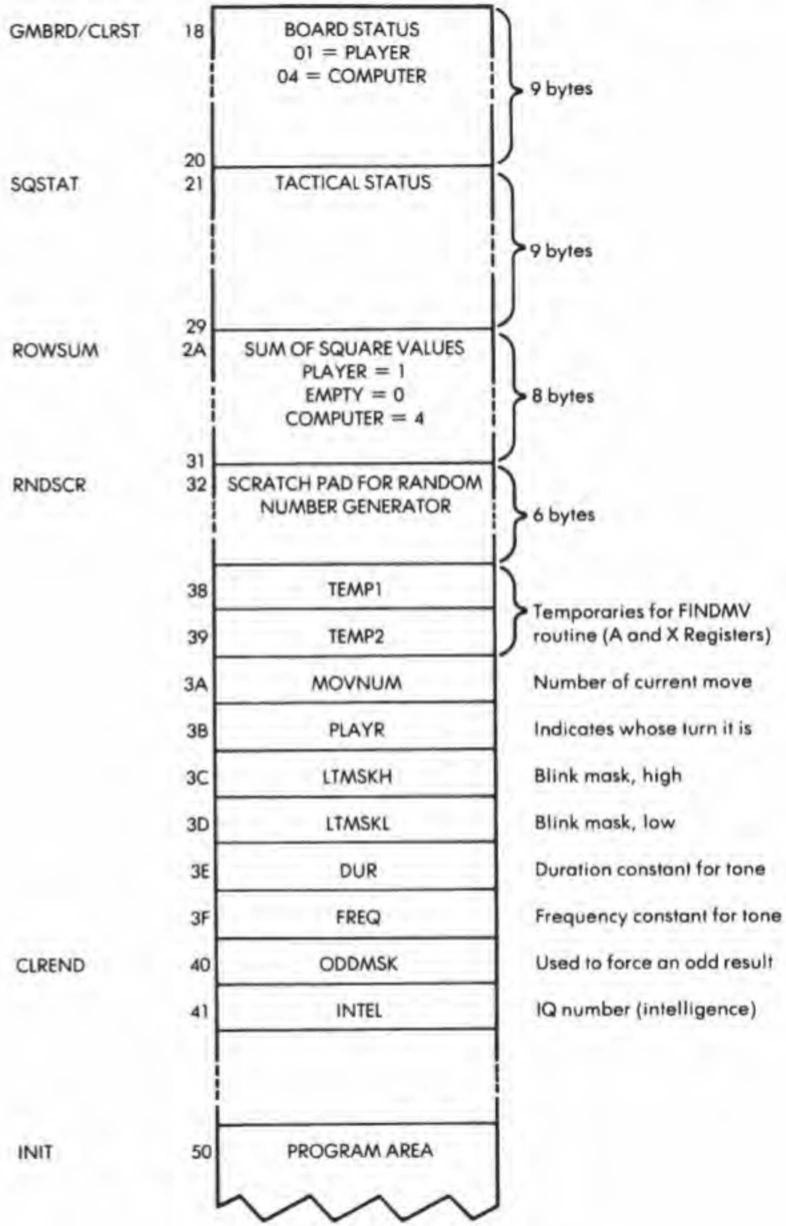


Fig. 11.47: Tic-Tac-Toe: Low Memory

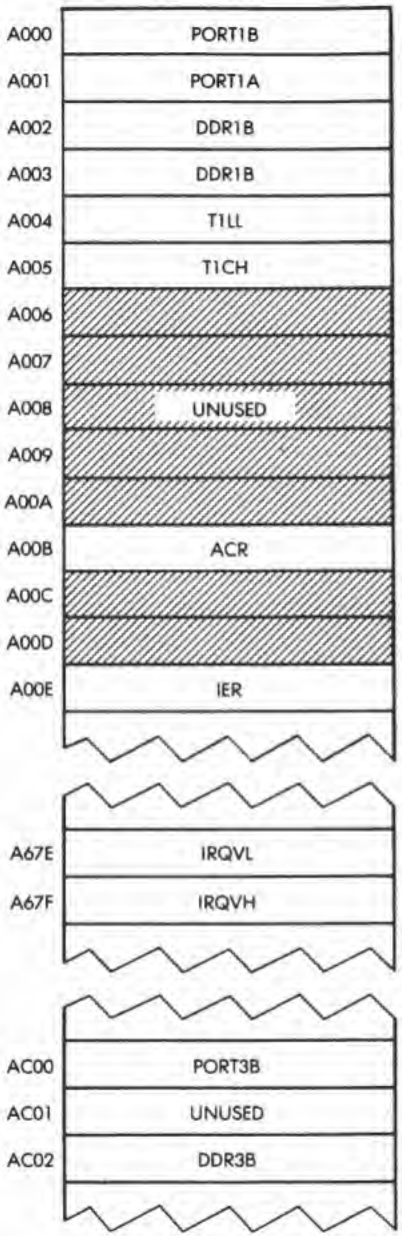


Fig. 11.48: Tic-Tac-Toe: High Memory

will be raised by one point. Each time that the player loses, it will be decremented by one point. It is initially set at the value 12 decimal:

```
START     LDA #12
          STA INTEL       Set IQ at 75%
```

Initialization occurs next:

```
RESTRT    JSR INIT
```

Let us examine the INIT subroutine which has just been called. It resides at address 0050 and appears on lines 0345 and following on the program listing. The first action of the initialization subroutine is to clear all low memory locations used by program variables. The locations to be cleared are those between CLRST and CLREND (see lines 41 and 57 of the program listing). Note that a seldom-used facility of the assembler — multiple labels for the same line — has been utilized to facilitate the clearing of the correct number of memory locations. Since it may be necessary to introduce more temporary variables in the course of program development, a specific label was assigned to the first location to be cleared, CLRST (memory location 18), and another to the last location to be cleared (CLREND). For example, memory location 18 corresponds both to CLRST and to GMBRD. The clearing operation should start at address CLRST and proceed forward fourty locations (CLREND-CLRST). Thus, we first load the number of locations to be cleared into index register X, then we use a loop to clear all of the required locations:

```
INIT      LDA #0
          LDX #CLREND-CLRST
CLRALL    STA CLRST,X     Clear location
          DEX
          BPL CLRALL
```

After low memory has been cleared, the two starting locations for the random number generator must be seeded. As usual, the low-counter of timer 1 is used:

```
          LDA T1LL
          STA RNDSCR + 1
          STA RNDSCR + 4
```

Ports 1A, 1B, and 3B are then configured as outputs. The appropriate pattern is loaded into the data direction registers:

```
LDA #$FF
STA DDR1A
STA DDR1B
STA DDR3B
```

All LEDs on the board are turned off:

```
LDA #0
STA PORT1A
STA PORT1B
```

Next, the interrupt vector's address must be loaded with a new pointer. The address to be deposited there is the address of the interrupt handler, which has been designed to provide the regular blinking of the LEDs. (This process has already been explained in previous chapters.) The interrupt handler resides at address INTVEC. The high byte and the low byte of this address will be loaded in memory locations IRQVH and IRQVL, respectively. A special assembler symbol is used to denote the low byte of the interrupt vector: #<INTVEC. Conversely, the high byte is represented in assembly language by #> INTVEC. The new interrupt vector is loaded at the specified memory locations:

```
JSR ACCESS
LDA #<INTVEC
STA IRQVL        Low vector
LDA #>INTVEC
STA IRQVH        High vector
```

As usual, the interrupt-enable register must first be cleared, then the appropriate interrupt must be enabled:

```
LDA #$7F
STA IER          Clear register
LDA #$C0
STA IER          Enable interrupt
```

Timer 1 is set to the free-running mode:


```
LDA #$40
STA ACR
```

The latch for timer 1 is loaded with the highest possible count, "FFFF":

```
LDA #$FF
STA T1LL
STA T1CH
```

Finally, interrupts are enabled, the decimal mode is cleared as a precaution, and we terminate the initialization stage:

```
CLI
CLD
RTS
```

Back to the Main Program

We are now at line 69 of the program listing. We read the next key closure on the keyboard:

```
JSR GETKEY
```

It is the first move. We must determine whether it is an "F" or not. If it is an "F," the player moves first; otherwise the computer moves first. Let us check it:

```
CMP #$F
BNE PLAYLP
```

It is the player's turn and this information is stored in the temporary variable PLAYR, shown in Figure 11.44:

```
LDA #01
STA PLAYR
```

It is time for a new move, and the move counter is incremented by one. Variable MOVNUM is stored in low memory. This is shown in Figure 11.44. It is now incremented:

```
PLAYLP     INC MOVNUM
```

At this point, PLAYR indicates whose turn it is to play. If it is set at "zero," it is the computer's turn. If it is set at "one," it is the player's turn. Let us check it:

```
LDA PLAYR
BEQ CMPMU
```

We will assume here that it is the player's turn. PLAYR is reset to "zero" so that the computer will make its move next:

```
DEC PLAYR
```

The player's move is received by the PLRMV subroutine which will be described below. Let us allow the player to play:

```
JSR PLRMV
```

The move made by the player is specified at this point by the contents of the X register. Since it was the player's move, the corresponding code on the board's representation should be "01," which will be deposited in the accumulator:

```
LDA #01
```

We will now display the move on the board by blinking the proper LED. In addition, the corresponding ROWSUM will automatically be updated:

```
JSR UPDATE
```

The UPDATE routine will be described in detail below. Once the move has been made, we should check for a possible win. In the case of a win, the player has three blinking LEDs in a row, and the corresponding row total is automatically equal to "three." We will therefore simply check all eight rows for a ROWSUM of three:

```
LDA #03
BNE WINTST
```

At address WINTST a test is performed for a winning configuration. Index register Y is loaded with "seven" and used as a loop

counter. All of the rows, 7 through 0, are checked for the value "three":

```
WINTST    LDY #7
TSTLP     CMP ROWSUM,4
          BEQ WIN
          DEY
          BPL TSTLP
```

Let us now continue with the player's move. We will examine the computer's move later. (The computer's move corresponds to lines 83-88 of the program listing, which have not been described yet.) A maximum of nine moves is possible in this game. Let us verify whether or not we have reached the end of the game by checking the value of MOVNUM, which contains the number of the current move:

```
LDA MOVNUM
CMP #9
BNE PLAYLP
```

This is the end of our main loop. At this point, a branch occurs back to location PLAYLP, and execution of the main program resumes.

If we had reached the end of the game at this point, the game would be a tie, since there has not been a winner yet. At this point all of the lights on the board would be set blinking and then the game would restart. Let us set the lights blinking:

```
LDA #$FF
STA LTMSKL
STA LTMSKH
BNE DLY
```

The delay is introduced to guarantee that the lights will be blinked for a short interval. Let us now examine the end-of-game sequence.

When a win situation is found, it is either the player's win or the computer's win. When the player wins, the row total is equal to "three." When the computer wins, the row total is equal to "twelve." (Recall that each computer move results in a value of "four" for the square. Three squares in a row will result in $3 \times 4 = 12$.) If the computer won, its IQ will be decremented:

```
        WIN CMP#12
            BEQ INTDN
```

At this point a jump would occur to INTDN, where the intelligence level will be decreased (intelligence lowered).

A losing tone will be generated to indicate to the player that he or she has lost. The corresponding frequency constant is "FF," and it is stored at address FREQ:

```
INTDN       LDA #$FF
            STA FREQ
```

The intelligence level will now be decreased unless it has already reached "zero" in which case it will remain at that value:

```
            LDA INTEL
            BEQ GTMSK
            DEC INTEL
```

For a brief time the winning row will be illuminated on the board, and the end-of-game tone will be played. First, we clear all LEDs on the board:

```
GTMSK       LDA #0
            STA PORT1A
            STA PORT1B
```

At this point, the number of the winning row is contained in index register Y. The three squares corresponding to that row will simply be retrieved from the RWPT table. (See Figure 11.43.) Let us display the first square:

```
            LDX RWPT1,Y
            JSR LEDLTR
```

The LEDLTR routine will be described below. It lights up the square whose number is contained in register X. Let us now display the next square:

```
            LDX RWPT2,Y
            JSR LEDLTR
```


Then, the third one:

```
            LDX RWPT3,Y
            JSR LEDLTR
```

At this point, we should turn off all unnecessary blinking LEDs on the board. The new pattern to be blinked is the one with the winning row and we must, therefore, change the LTMSKL mask:

```
            LDA PORT1A
            AND LTMSKL
            STA LTMSKL
```

We now do the same for Port 1B:

```
            LDA PORT1B
            AND LTMSKH
            STA LTMSKH
```

Exercise 11-4: *Subroutine LEDLTR on line 125 of the program listing has just lit the third LED on the board for the winning row. Immediately after that, we start reading the contents of Port 1A, and then Port 1B.*

There is, however, the theoretical possibility that an interrupt might occur immediately after LEDLTR, that might change the contents of Port 1A. Would this be a problem? If it would not be a problem, why not? If it would, modify the program to make it always work correctly.

At this point, Ports A and B contain the appropriate pattern to light the winning row. If the player has won, the blink masks LTMSKL and LTMSKH contain the same pattern, and will blink the row. We are now ready to sound the win or lose tone. The duration is set at "FF":

```
            LDA #$FF
            STA DUR
```

The frequency, FREQ, was set above. We simply have to play it:

```
            LDA FREQ
            JSR TONE
```

A delay must be provided:

```
DLY         JSR DELAY
```

We are now ready to start a new game with the new intelligence level of the computer:

```
            JMP RESTART
```

Back to WIN

Let us now go back to line 103 of the program listing and examine the case in which the computer did not win (i.e., the player won). A different frequency constant is loaded at location FREQ:

```
            LDA #30
            STA FREQ
```

Since the player won, the intelligence level of the computer will be raised this time. Before it is raised, however, it must be checked against the value "fifteen," which is our legal maximum:

```
            LDA INTEL
            CMP #$0F
            BEQ GTMSK
            INC INTEL
```

The sequence was exactly analagous to the one in which the computer wins, except for a different tone frequency, and for the fact that the intelligence level of the computer is increased rather than decreased.

The Computer Moves

Let us now go back to line 83 of the program listing and describe what happens when the computer makes a move. Variable PLAYR is incremented, then a delay is provided to simulate "thinking time" for the computer:

```
COMPMV      INC PLAYR
            JSR DELAY
```

The computer move is determined by the ANALYZ routine described

below:

```
            JSR ANALYZ
```

The computer's move is entered as a "four" at the appropriate location on the board:

```
            LDA #04
            JSR UPDATE
```

Next, we check all of the rows for the possibility of a computer win, i.e., for a total of "twelve":

```
            LDA #12
WINTST      LDY #7
```

and so on. We are now back in the main program described previously.

When the program segment outlined above is compared to the one that is used for the player's move, we find that the primary difference between the two is that the move was specified by the ANALYZ routine rather than being picked up from the keyboard. This routine is the key to the level of intelligence of the algorithm. Let us now examine it.

Subroutines

The ANALYZE Subroutine

The ANALYZ subroutine begins at line 143 of the program listing. The corresponding conceptual flowchart is shown in Figure 11.40. In the ANALYZ subroutine the ODDMSK is first set to "zero."

```
ANALYZ      LDA #0
            STA ODDMSK
```

We now check for the possibility of a computer win during its next turn. If that possibility exists, we clearly must play into the winning square. This will end the game. A winning situation is characterized by a total of "eight" in the corresponding row; therefore let us deposit the total "eight" into the accumulator:

```
LDA #08
```

A winning situation will occur when the squares in rows 1, 2, or 3 all total "three" at the same time. Let us set our filter variable, X, for the number of rows that qualify, to "three":

```
LDX #03
```

We are now ready to use the FINDMV routine:

```
JSR FINDMV
```

The FINDMV routine will be described below. It must be called with the specified ROWSUM in A and with the number of times a match is found in X. It will systematically check all of the rows and squares. If a square is found, it exits with a specified square number in X and the Z flag is set to "0." Let us test it:

```
BNE DONE
```

If a winning move has been found, the ANALYZ routine exits. Unfortunately, this is not usually the case, and more analysis must be done.

The next special situation to be checked is to see if the player has a winning move. If so, it must be blocked. A winning situation for the player is indicated by a row total of "2." Let us load "2" into the accumulator and repeat the previous process:

```
LDA #02
LDA #03
JSR FINDMV
BNE DONE
```

If the player could make a winning move, this is the square where the computer should play and we exit to DONE; otherwise, the situation should be analyzed further.

We will now check to see if the computer can implement a trap. A trap corresponds to a situation in which a computer move has already been made in the same row. We would like to play at the intersection of two rows containing computer moves. This was explained above when the algorithm was described. This situation is characterized by A = 4 and X = 2. Let us load the registers with the appropriate values

and call the FINDMV routine:

```
LDA #04
LDX #02
JSR FINDMV
BNE DONE
```

If we succeed, we exit to DONE; otherwise, we proceed down the flowchart diagrammed in Figure 11.40.

It is at this point that the computer can demonstrate either intelligent or ill-advised play. The behavior of the computer will be determined by its intelligence level. We will now obtain a random number and compare it to the computer's IQ. If the random number exceeds the computer's IQ, we will proceed to the left side of the flowchart in Figure 11.40 and make an ill-advised move (i.e., a random one). If the random number does not exceed the computer's IQ, we will make an intelligent move on the right side of the flowchart. Let us generate the random number:

```
JSR RANDOM
```

We truncate the random number to its right byte so that it does not exceed fifteen:

```
AND #$0F
```

and we compare it to the current IQ of the computer:

```
CMP INTEL
BEQ OK
BCS RNDMV
```

If the random number is higher than the IQ level stored in INTEL, we branch to RANDMV and play a random move. At this point, we will assume that the random number was not greater than the IQ level, and that the computer will play an intelligent move. We now proceed from line 162 (location "OK").

We will first check to see if this is move #1; then we check to see if this is move #4. Let us check for move #1:

```
OK      LPX MOVNUM
        CPX #1
```

If it is move #1, we occupy any square:

```
BEQ RNDMV
```

Let us now check for move #4:

```
CPX #4
```

If it is not move #4, we will check to see if the player can set a trap. This will be performed at location TRAPCK. Let us assume here that it is move #4.

```
BNE TRAPCK
```

This section will check both diagonals for the possibility of the sequence player-computer-player. If this sequnce is found, we will play to the side. Otherwise, we will go back to the mainstream of this routine and check to see if the player can set a trap. The combination player-computer-player in a row is detected when the row totals "six." Therefore, we load the value "six" into the accumulator and check the corresponding diagonal. By coincidence, diagonals correspond to the sixth and seventh entires in our RWPT table. (See Figure 11.46.) Let us do it:

```
LDX #6
TXA
CMP ROWSUM,X
REQ ODDRND
```

If a match is found, we branch to address ODDRND, where we will play to the side. This will be described below. If a match is not found we check the next diagonal:

```
INX
CMP ROWSUM,X
BEQ ODDRND
```

If, at that point, the test also fails for the second diagonal, we will check to see if the player can set a trap.

Checking To See If the Player Can Set a Trap (TRAPCK)

The possibility of a trap for the player is identified (as in the case of the computer), when two intersecting rows each contain only a player's move. This has been explained in the description of the algorithm above. The value of a row which is a candidate for a trap is thereby equal to "one" (one player's move). The parameters must, therefore, be set to A = 1, and X = 2 before we can call the FINDMV routine:

```
TRAPCK    LDA #1
          LDX #2
          JSR FINDMV
          BNE DONE
```

If the proper location for a trap can be found, the next move is to play there. Otherwise, if possible, the computer moves to the center or, if the center is occupied, it makes a random move on the side.

```
LDX GMBRD + 4
BNE RNDMV
LDX #5
BNE DONE
```

Playing a Random Move on the Side

The four sides on the board are numbered externally 2,4,6 and 8, or internally 1,3,5, and 7. Any odd internal number specified for a move will result in our occupying a side position. If we want to occupy a side position, we simply load the value "one" in ODDMSK, and we guarantee that the random number generated will be one of the four corners. This is performed by entering at address ODDRND:

```
ODDRND    LDA #1
          STA ODDMSK
```

Generally, however, we may want to make a random move. This will be accomplished by generating and using any random number that is reasonable, i.e., by setting ODDMSK to "0" prior to entering at address RNDMV. Let us obtain a random number:

```
RNDMV      JSR RANDOM
```

Let us strip off the left byte:

```
           AND #$0F
```

Then let us OR this random number with the pattern stored in ODDMSK. If the mask had been set to "0," it would have no effect on the random number. If the mask had been set to "1," however, it would result in our playing into one of the corners (the center is occupied here):

```
           ORA ODDMSK
```

Since the random number which was generated was between "0" and "15," we must check to be sure that it does not exceed "9"; otherwise, it cannot be used:

```
           CMP #9
           BCS RNDMV
```

We must now check to make sure that the space into which we want to move is not occupied. We load the square's number into index register X and verify the square's status by reading the appropriate entry of the GMBRD table (see the memory map in Figure 11.47):

```
           TAX
           LDA GMBRD,X
```

If there is any entry other than "0" in this square, it means that it is occupied and we must generate another random number:

```
           BNE RNDMV
```

We have selected a valid square and will now play into it. When we exit from this routine, the external LED number should be contained in X. It is obtained by adding "1" to the current contents of X, which happens to be the internal LED number:

```
           INX
DONE       RTS
```


FINDMV Subroutine

This subroutine will evaluate the board until it finds a square which meets the specifications in the A and the X registers. The accumulator A contains a specified row-sum that a row must meet in order to qualify. Index register X specifies the number of times that a particular square must belong to a row whose row-sum is equal to the one specified by A.

The FINDMV subroutine starts with a square status of "0" for every square on the board. Every time it finds a square that meets the row-sum specification, it will increase its status by "1." Thus, at the end of the evaluation process, a square with a status of "1" is a square which meets the row-sum specifications once. A square with a status of "2" is one that meets the specification twice, etc.

The final selection is performed by FINDMV, which checks the value of each square in turn. As soon as it finds a square whose status matches the number contained in register X, it selects that square as one that meets the initial specification.

The complete flowchart for FINDMV is shown in Figure 11.49. Essentially, the subroutine operates in three steps. These steps are indicated in Figure 11.49. Step 1 is the initialization phase. Step 2 corresponds to the selection of all squares that meet the row-sum specifications contained in register A. The status of every empty square in a row that meets this specification is increased by one as all the rows are scanned. Step 3 is the final selection phase. In this phase, each square is looked at in turn until one is found whose status matches the value contained in X. As soon as one is found, the process stops. That square is the one that will be played by the computer. If a square is not found, the routine will exit, with the index X having decremented to "0," and this will be used as a failure flag for the calling routine.

Let us now examine the corresponding program. It starts at line 204 in the program listing.

Step 1: Initialization

Index registers X and A will be used in the body of this subroutine. Their initial contents must first be preserved in temporary memory locations. Addresses TEMP1 and TEMP2 are used for that purpose. (See Figure 11.47 for the memory map.)

Let us preserve X and A:

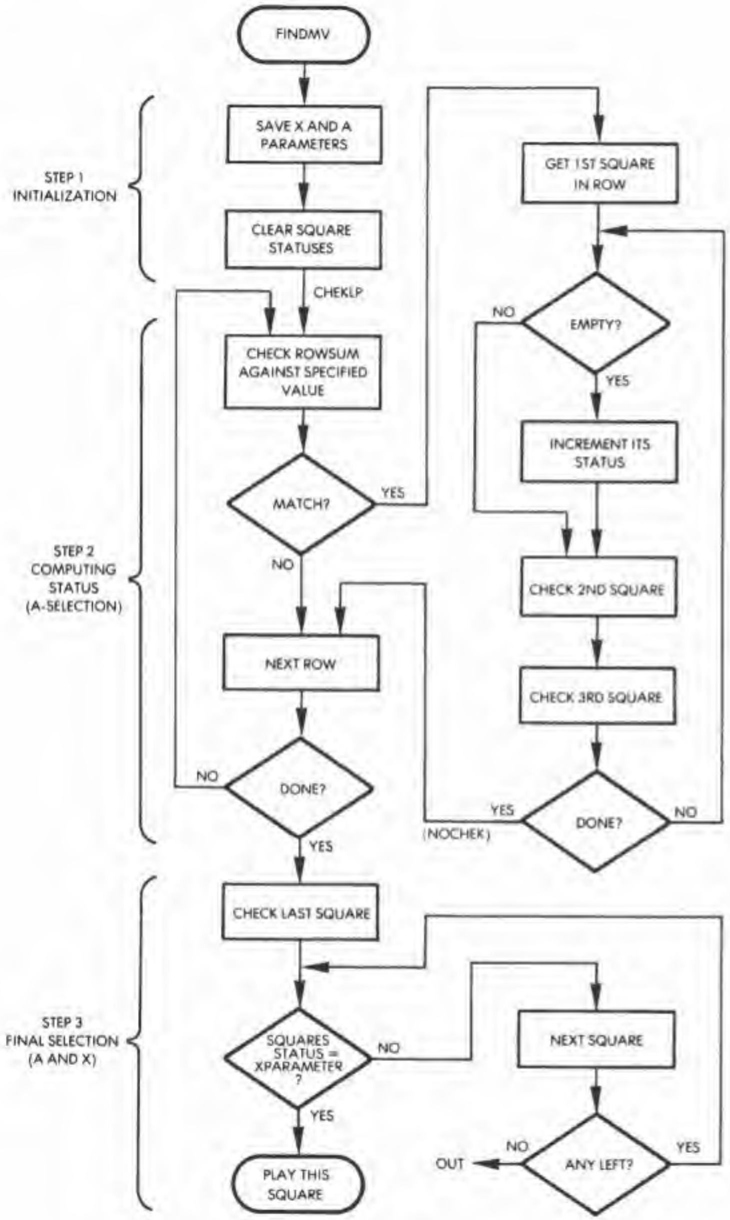


Fig. 11.49: FINDMV Flowchart


```
FINDMV    STX TEMP2
          STA TEMP1
```

The status of the board is then cleared. Each square's status must be set to "0." This is accomplished by loading the value "0" into the accumulator, then going through a nine cycle loop that will clear the status of each square in turn:

```
          LDA #0
          LDY #8
CLRLP     STA SQSTAT,4
          DEY
          BPL CLRLP
```

Step 2: Computing the Status of Each Square

Each of the eight possible row-sums will now be examined in turn. If the row-sum matches the value specified in the accumulator on entry, each empty square within the specified row will have its status incremented by "1." If the row-sum value does not meet the minimum, the next one will be examined. Index register Y is used as a row pointer. The RWPT table described at the beginning of this program and shown in Figure 11.46 will be used to successively retrieve the three squares that form every row. Let us first initialize our counter:

```
          LDY #7
```

Now, we will check the value of the corresponding row-sum:

```
CHEKLP    LDA TEMP1
          CMP ROWSUM,Y
          BNE NOCHEK
```

Let us assume at this point that the row-sum is indeed the correct one. We must now examine each of the three squares in the row. If the square is empty, we increment its status. The first step is to obtain the square's value by looking it up in the table, using index register Y as a displacement, and using addresses RWPT1, RWPT2, and RWPT3 successively as entry points into the row table. Let us try it for the first square:

```
        LDX RWPT1,Y
```

Index register X now contains the square number. If the square is empty, a new subroutine, CNTSUB, is used to increment its status:

```
        JSR CNTSUB
```

It will be described below.

Let us now do the same for the second and third squares:

```
        LDX RWPT2,Y
        JSR CNTSUB
        LDX RWPT3,Y
        JSR CNTSUB
```

We have now completely scanned one row. Let us look to see if any more rows need to be checked:

```
NOCHEK  DEY
        BPL CHECKLP
```

The process is repeated until all the rows have been checked. At this point, we enter into step 3 of FINDMV. (Refer to the flowchart in Figure 11.49.)

Step 3: Final Selection

Index register X will be used as a square pointer. It will start with square #9 and continue to examine squares until one is found that meets the additional X register specifications, i.e., the number of times that the given square belongs to a row with the appropriate row-sum value. Let us initialize it:

```
        LDX #9
```

Now, we compare the value of the square status with the value of the specified X parameter:

```
FNMTCH  LDA TEMP2
        AND SQSTAT-1,X
```


If the square status matches the value of the parameter, we select this square:

```
        BNE FOUND
```

Otherwise, we try the next one:

```
        DEX
        BNE FNMTCH
FOUND   RTS
```

Exercise 11-5: *Why are "AND" and "BNE" rather than "CMP" and "BEQ" used to find a matching square above? (Hint: decide what the difference in the program's strategy would be.)*

COUNTSUB Subroutine

This subroutine is used exclusively by the FINDMV subroutine and increments the status of the square whose number is in register X, if the square is empty. First, it examines the status of the square by looking for its code in the GMBRD table:

```
CNTSUB  LDA GMBRD,X
        BNE NOCNT
```

If the square is occupied, an exit occurs. If it is not, the status value of the square is incremented:

```
        INC SQSTAT,X
NOCNT   RTS
```

UPDATE Subroutine

Every time a move is made, it must be displayed on the board. Then, the appropriate code must be stored in the board representation, i.e., in the table GMBRD. Finally, the new ROWSUMs must be computed and stored at the appropriate locations. These functions are accomplished by the UPDATE subroutine.

The player's code is contained in the accumulator. The position into which the move is made is contained in register X. Since the number in index register X is the value of an external LED, it is first decremented in order to match the actual internal LED number:

```
UPDATE    DEX
```

The value must now be stored in the appropriate location of the GMBRD table which contains the internal representation of the board:

```
          STA GMBRD,X
```

Note that the value of X is simply used as a displacement into the table. However, the accumulator happens to contain the appropriate code that is merely written at the specified location. At this point, UPDATE would like to display the move on the LEDs. It must first decide, however, whether to light a steady LED or make it blink. To do this, it must determine whether it is the player's move or the computer's move. It does this by examining the code contained in the accumulator. If the code is "four," it is the computer's move. If the code is "1," it is the player's move. Let us examine it:

```
          CMP #04
          BEQ NOBLNK
```

If it is the computer's move, a branch will occur to address NOBLNK; otherwise, we proceed. Let us assume for the time being that it was the player's move:

```
          JSR LIGHT
```

The LIGHT subroutine is used to set the bit blinking and will be described below. Upon exit from LIGHT, the accumulator contains the bit in the position that is required to set the LED blinking. At this point, the blink masks should be updated:

```
          ORA LTMSKL
          STA LTMSKL
```

If the carry was "zero" upon completion of LIGHT, one of the bits zero through seven had been set and we are done:

```
          BCC NOBLNK
```

Otherwise, if the carry had been set to 1, it would mean that LED #9 had to be set, i.e., that the high order part of the mask had to be

modified. Let us do it:

```
          LDA #01
          STA LTMSKH
```

At this point, the LED masks are properly configured and we can give the order to light the LEDs:

```
NOBLNK    JSR LEDLTR
```

The LEDLTR routine lights up the LED specified by register X. Note that if it was a computer move, this LED will remain steadily on. If it was a player's move, this LED will be turned off and on automatically as interrupts occur.

Next, we must update all row-sums. Index register X is used as a row pointer. We will look at all eight rows in turn. In anticipation of the addition, the carry bit is cleared:

```
          LDX #7
ADDROW    CLC
```

The first square of row eight is examined first:

```
          LDY RWPT1,X
```

Note that index register Y will contain the internal square number following this instruction. This will immediately be used for another indexed operation. The contents of the square will be read so that the new row-sum may be computed. (The row-sum for that row may or may not be the same as before. No special provision has been made for restricting the search to the two or three rows affected.) All rows are examined in turn, and all row-sums are re-computed to keep the program simple.

Let us obtain the current square's value:

```
          LDA GMBRD,Y
```

The GMBRD table is accessed using index register Y as a displacement. Note that the two instructions shown above implement a two-level indexing operation. This is a most efficient data retrieval technique. At this point, the accumulator contains the value of the first

square. It will be added to the value of the two following squares. The process will now be repeated:

```
LDY RWPT2,X
ADC GMBRD,Y
```

The number of the second square has been looked up by the LDY instruction and its value stored in Y. The addition instruction looks up the actual value of that square from GMBRD, and adds that value to the accumulator. This process is performed one more time for the third square:

```
LDY RWPT3,X
ADC GMBRD,Y
```

The final value contained in the accumulator is then stored in the ROWSUM table at the position specified by the value of index register X (the row index):

```
STA ROWSUM,X
```

The next row will now be scanned:

```
DEX
BPL ADDROW
```

If X becomes negative, we are done:

```
RTS
```

LED LIGHTER Subroutine

This subroutine assumes upon entry that register X contains the internal LED number of the LED on the board which must be turned on. The subroutine will therefore turn that LED on using the LIGHT subroutine, which converts a number in register X into a bit pattern in the accumulator for the purpose of turning on the specified LED:

```
LEDLTR     JSR LIGHT
```

At this point, either Port 1A or Port 1B must be updated. Let us

assume initially that it is Port 1A (if it is not Port 1A, which we can find out by examining the carry bit below, then the pattern contained in the accumulator is all zeroes and will not change the value of Port 1A):

```
ORA PORT1A
STA PORT1A
BCC LTRDN
```

The carry bit is tested. If it has been set to 1 by the LIGHT subroutine, then LED #9 must be turned on. This is accomplished by sending a "1" to Port 1B:

```
LDA #1
STA PORTB
RTS
```

PLRMV Subroutine (Player's Move)

This subroutine obtains one correct move from the player. It chirps to get his or her attention and waits for a keyboard input. If a key other than 1 through 9 is pressed, it will be ignored. Whenever the subroutine gets a move, it verifies that the square on the board is indeed empty. If the square is not empty, the subroutine will ignore the player's move. Let us first generate a chirp in order to get the player's attention:

```
PLRMV      LDA #$80
           STA DUR
           LDA #$10
           JSR TONE
```

Now, let us capture the key closure:

```
KEYIN      JSR GETKEY
```

We must now check to see that the key that is pressed is between 1 and 9. Let us first check to see that it is not greater than or equal to 10:

```
CMP #10
BCS KEYIN
```

Let us now verify that it is not equal to "zero":

```
        TAX
        BEQ KEYIN
```

Finally, let us verify that it does not correspond to a square that is already occupied:

```
        LDA GMBRD-1,X
        BNE KEYIN
        RTS
```

Exercise 11-6: *Modify the PLRMV subroutine above so that a new chirp is generated every time a player makes an incorrect move. To tell the player that he or she has made an incorrect move, you should generate a sequence of two chirps, using a different tone than the one used previously.*

LIGHT Subroutine

This subroutine accepts an LED number in register X. It returns with the pattern to be output to the LEDs in the accumulator. If LED 9 is to be lit (X = 8), the carry bit is set. This subroutine is straightforward and has been described previously:

```
LIGHT   STX TEMP1
        SEC
        ROL A
        DEX
        BPL SHIFT
        LDX TEMP1
        RTS
```

DELAY Subroutine

This is a classic delay subroutine that uses two nested loops that have a few extra instructions within the loop that are designed to waste time:

```
DELAY   LDY #$FF
DL1     LDX #$FF
DL2     ROL DUR
        ROR DUR
```



```
        DEX
        BNE DL2
        DEY
        BNE DL1
        RTS
```

Interrupt Handling Routine

Every time that an interrupt is received, the appropriate LEDs will be complemented (turned off if on, or on if off). The positions of the LEDs to be blinked are specified by the contents of the LTMSK masks. Two bytes are used in memory for the low and high halves, respectively. (See Figure 11.47 for the memory map.)

Turning the bits on or off is accomplished by an exclusive-OR instruction that is the equivalent of a logical complementation. Since this routine uses the accumulator, the contents of A must be preserved at the beginning of the routine. It is pushed onto the stack and restored upon exit. The subroutine is shown below:

```
INTVEC  PHA
        LDA PORT1A
        EOR LTMSKL
        STA PORT1A
        LDA PORT1B
        EOR LTMSKH
        STA PORT1B
        LDA T1LL
        PLA
        RTI
```

Exercise 11-7: *Notice the LDA T1LL instruction above. The next instruction in this subroutine is PLA. It will overwrite the contents of the accumulator with the words pulled from the stack. The contents of the accumulator, as read from T1LL, will therefore be immediately destroyed. Is this a programming error that was accidentally left in this program? If not, what purpose does it serve? (Hint: this situation has been encountered before. Refer to one of the earlier chapters.)*

INITIALIZE Subroutine

This subroutine was described in the body of the main program above.

RANDOM and TONE Subroutines

These two subroutines were described in previous programs.

SUMMARY

This program was the most complex we have developed. Several algorithms have been presented, and one complete implementation of an *ad hoc* algorithm has been studied in great detail. Readers interested in games of strategy and programming are encouraged to implement an alternative algorithm.

```
LOC   CODE       LINE

0000             ;    'TICTAC'
0000             ;     PROGRAM TO PLAY TIC-TAC-TOE ON SYM-1
0000             ;COMPUTER WITH 3X3 LED MATRIX AND HEX KYBD.
0000             ;     AT BEGINNING OF GAME, IF 'F' KEY IS
0000             ;PRESSED, PLAYER GOES FIRST, ANY OTHER KEY,
0000             ;COMPUTER GOES FIRST. THEREAFTER, TO MAKE
0000             ;A MOVE, PRESS KEY CORRESPONDING TO NUMBER
0000             ;OF SQUARE DESIRED.
0000             ;
0000             ;LINKAGES:
0000             ;
0000             GETKEY = $100
0000             ACCESS = $8B86
0000             ;
0000             ;I/O:
0000             ;
0000             PORT1A = $A001          ;** 6522 VIA #1....
0000             DDR1A  = $A003
0000             PORT1B = $A000
0000             DDR1B  = $A002
0000             IER    = $A00E        ;INTERRUPT ENABLE REGISTER.
0000             ACR    = $A00B        ;AUXILIARY CONTROL REGISTER.
0000             T1LL   = $A004         ;TIMER 1 LATCH LOW.
0000             T1CH   = $A005         ;TIMER 1 LATCH HIGH.
0000             PORT3B = $AC00           ;**6522 VIA #3...
0000             DDR3B  = $AC02
0000             IRQVL  = $A67E
0000             IRQVH  = $A67F
0000             ;
0000             ;TABLE OF SQUARES IN BOARD'S 8 ROWS.
0000             ;
0000                     * = 0
0000             ;
0000  00         RWPT1  .BYTE 0,1,2,0,3,6,0,2
0001  01
0002  02
0003  00
0004  03
0005  06
0006  00
0007  02
0008  03         RWPT2  .BYTE 3,4,5,1,4,7,4,4
0009  04
000A  05
000B  01
000C  04
000D  07
000E  04
000F  04
0010  06         RWPT3  .BYTE 6,7,8,2,5,8,8,6
```

Fig. 11.50: Tic-Tac-Toe Program


```
0011  07
0012  08
0013  02
0014  05
0015  08
0016  08
0017  06
0018             ;
0018             ;VARIABLE STORAGES:
0018             ;
0018             CLRST                  ;1ST LOC. TO BE CLEARED BY 'INIT'.
0018             GMBRD  *=*+9           ;GAME BOARD: PLAYER'S POSITIONS ON
0021                    ;BOARD AS $01=PLAYER, $04=COMPUTER.
0021             SQSTAT *=*+9           ;SQUARE'S TACTICAL STATUS.
002A             ROWSUM *=*+8           ;SUM OF VALUES OF SQUARES IN
0032                    ;ROW, WHERE 1=PLAYER,
0032                    ;4=COMPUTER, 0=EMPTY.
0032             RNDSCR *=*+6           ;RND # GEN. SCRATCHPAD.
0038             TEMP1  *=*+1
0039             TEMP2  *=*+1
003A             MOVNUM *=*+1           ;NUMBER OF CURRENT MOVE.
003B             PLAYR  *=*+1          ;WHO'S TURN IT IS.
003C             LTMSKH *=*+1           ;HIGH ORDER BLINK MASK FOR LED'S
003D             LTMSKL *=*+1           ;LOW ORDER SAME.
003E             DUR    *=*+1        ;DURATION FOR TONES.
003F             FREQ   *=*+1         ;FREQUENCY OF TONES.
0040             CLREND                 ;LAST LOC TO BE CLEARED BY 'INIT'.
0040             ODDMSK *=*+1           ;MAKES PRODUCT OF RANDOM MOVE
0041                    ;GENERATOR ODD TO PICK CORNER.
0041             INTEL  *=*+1          ;INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT.
0042             ;
0042             ; ****** MAIN PROGRAM ******
0042             ;
0042                     * = $200
0200             ;
0200  A9 0C      START  LDA #12
0202  85 41             STA INTEL       ;SET I.Q. AT 75%
0204  20 50 00   RESTRT JSR INIT        ;INITIALIZE PROGRAM.
0207  20 00 01          JSR GETKEY      ;GET FIRST MOVE DETERMINER.
020A  C9 0F             CMP #$F         ;IS IT 'F'?
020C  D0 04             BNE PLAYLP
020E  A9 01             LDA #01         ;YES, PLAYER FIRST.
0210  85 3B             STA PLAYR
0212  E6 3A      PLAYLP INC MOVNUM      ;COUNT THE MOVES.
0214  A5 3B             LDA PLAYR       ;WHO'S TURN?
0216  F0 0E             BEQ COMPMV      ;IF 0, COMPUTER'S MOVE.
0218  C6 3B             DEC PLAYR       ;PLAYER'S TURN, COMPUTER NEXT.
021A  20 80 03          JSR PLRMV       ;GET PLAYER'S MOVE.
021D  A9 01             LDA #01         ;STORE PLAYER'S PIECE.
021F  20 40 03          JSR UPDATE      ;PLAY IT, AND UPDATE ROWSUMS.
0222  A9 03             LDA #03         ;LOAD PATTERN FOR WIN SEARCH.
0224  D0 0F             BNE WINTST      ;CHECK FOR WIN.
0226  E6 3B      COMPMV INC PLAYR       ;COMPUTER'S TURN, PLAYER NEXT.
0228  20 A4 03          JSR DELAY       ;TIME FOR COMPUTER TO 'THINK'.
022B  20 9D 02          JSR ANALYZ      ;FIND COMPUTER'S MOVE.
022E  A9 04             LDA #04         ;STORE COMPUTER'S PIECE.
0230  20 40 03          JSR UPDATE      ;PLAY IT.
0233  A9 0C             LDA #12         ;LOAD PATTERN FOR WIN SEARCH.
0235  A0 07      WINTST LDY #7          ;LOOP 7X TO CHECK ROWSUMS
0237  D9 2A 00   TSTLP  CMP ROWSUM,Y    ;FOR WINNING PATTERN.
023A  F0 11             BEQ WIN         ;WIN IF PATTERN FOUND.
023C  88                DEY             ;LOOP AND
023D  10 F8             BPL TSTLP       ;TRY AGAIN.
023F  A5 3A             LDA MOVNUM      ;IF MOVE NUMBER = 9,
0241  C9 09             CMP #9          ;THEN GAME IS TIE.
0243  D0 CD             BNE PLAYLP      ;KEEP PLAYING IF NOT.
0245  A9 FF             LDA #$FF        ;SET ALL LIGHTS TO BLINKING.
0247  85 3D             STA LTMSKL
0249  85 3C             STA LTMSKH
024B  D0 4A             BNE DLY         ;KEEP THEM BLINKING A WHILE.
024D  C9 0C      WIN    CMP #12         ;COMPUTER WIN?
024F  F0 0E             BEQ INTDN       ;IF YES, I.Q. DOWN.
```

Fig. 11.50: Tic-Tac-Toe Program (Continued)

```
0251  A9 1E            LDA #30      ;LOAD FREQ. CONST FOR WIN TONE.
0253  85 3F            STA FREQ
0255  A5 41            LDA INTEL
0257  C9 0F            CMP #$0F     ;I.Q. AS HIGH AS POSSIBLE?
0259  F0 0E            BEQ GTMSK    ;IF YES, DON'T CHANGE IT.
025B  E6 41            INC INTEL    ;RAISE I.Q.
025D  D0 0A            BNE GTMSK    ;GO FLASH ROW.
025F  A9 FF     INTDN  LDA #$FF     ;LOAD FREQ. CONST. FOR LOSE TONE.
0261  85 3F            STA FREQ
0263  A5 41            LDA INTEL    ;I.Q. = 0?
0265  F0 02            BEQ GTMSK    ;IF YES, DON'T DECREMENT!
0267  C6 41            DEC INTEL    ;I.Q. DOWN.
0269  A9 00     GTMSK  LDA #0       ;CLEAR ALL LEDS.
026B  8D 01 A0         STA PORT1A
026E  8D 00 A0         STA PORT1B
0271  B6 00            LDX RWPT1,Y    ;GET BIT IN ACCUM. TO LIGHT
0273                   ;LED CORRESPONDING TO 1ST SQUARE
0273                   ;IN WINNING ROW.
0273  20 6F 03         JSR LEDLTR
0276  B6 08            LDX RWPT2,Y  ;GET SECOND BIT.
0278  20 6F 03         JSR LEDLTR
027B  B6 10            LDX RWPT3,Y  ;GET 3RD BIT.
027D  20 6F 03         JSR LEDLTR
0280  AD 01 A0         LDA PORT1A   ;MASK OUT UNNECESSARY BITS IN
0283  25 3D            AND LTMSKL   ;BLINK MASKS.
0285  85 3D            STA LTMSKL
0287  AD 00 A0         LDA PORT1B
028A  25 3C            AND LTMSKH
028C  85 3C            STA LTMSKH
028E  A9 FF            LDA #$FF     ;SET WIN/LOSE TONE DURATION.
0290  85 3E            STA DUR
0292  A5 3F            LDA FREQ     ;GET FREQUENCY.
0294  20 AD 00         JSR TONE     ;PLAY TONE.
0297  20 A4 03  DLY    JSR DELAY    ;DELAY TO SHOW WIN OR TIE.
029A  4C 04 02         JMP RESTRT   ;START NEW GAME, DON'T CHNG. I.Q.
029D            ;
029D            ; ****** SUBROUTINE 'ANALYZE' ******
029D            ;DOES A STATIC ANALYSIS OF GAME BOARD, AND
029D            ;RETURNS WITH A MOVE IN REGISTER X.
029D            ;
029D  A9 00     ANALYZ LDA #0       ;SET MASK THAT MAKES RANDOM MOVES
029F  85 40            STA ODDMSK   ;BE SIDES TO 0.
02A1  A9 08            LDA #08      ;CHECK FOR WINNING MOVE FOR
02A3  A2 03            LDX #03      ;COMPUTER.
02A5  20 04 03         JSR FINDMV
02A8  D0 59            BNE DONE     ;IF FOUND, RETURN.
02AA  A9 02            LDA #02      ;CHECK FOR WINNING MOVE FOR
02AC  A2 03            LDX #03      ;PLAYER
02AE  20 04 03         JSR FINDMV
02B1  D0 50            BNE DONE     ;IF FOUND, RETURN.
02B3  A9 04            LDA #04      ;CAN COMPUTER SET A TRAP?
02B5  A2 02            LDX #02
02B7  20 04 03         JSR FINDMV
02BA  D0 47            BNE DONE     ;IF YES, PLAY IT.
02BC  20 9A 00         JSR RANDOM   ;GET A RANDOM NUMBER...
02BF  29 0F            AND #$0F     ;...AND MAKE IT 0-15...
02C1  C5 41            CMP INTEL    ;FOR USE AS STUPID/SMART DETERMINER
02C3  F0 02            BEQ OK       ;IF BOTH ARE EQUAL, SKIP TEST
02C5  B0 2B            BCS RNDMV    ;IF RND#   INTEL, PLAY A DUMB MOVE
02C7  A6 3A     OK     LDX MOVNUM
02C9  E0 01            CPX #1       ;1ST MOVE?
02CB  F0 25            BEQ RNDMV    ;IF YES, PLAY ANY SQUARE.
02CD  E0 04            CPX #4       ;4TH MOVE?
02CF  D0 0C            BNE TRAPCK   ;IF NOT, CONTINUE.
02D1  A2 06            LDX #6       ;LOAD INDEX TO 1ST DIAG. ROWSUM
02D3  8A               TXA          ;LOAD SUM OF ROW HAVING P-C-P.
02D4  D5 2A            CMP ROWSUM,X ;CHECK IF 1ST DIAG. IS P-C-P
02D6  F0 14            BEQ ODDRND   ;IF YES, PLAY SIDE.
02D8  E8               INX          ;CHECK NEXT DIAG. ROWSUM
02D9  D5 2A            CMP ROWSUM,X
02DB  F0 11            BEQ ODDRND
02DD  A9 01     TRAPCK LDA #1       ;CAN PLAYER SET A TRAP?
```

Fig. 11.50: Tic-Tac-Toe Program (Continued)


```
02DF  A2 02            LDX #2
02E1  20 04 03         JSR FINDMV
02E4  D0 1D            BNE DONE       ;IF YES, PLAY BLOCK.
02E6  A6 1C            LDX GMBRD+4    ;IS CENTER
02E8  D0 08            BNE RNDMV      ;OCCUPIED?
02EA  A2 05            LDX #5         ;NO: PLAY IT.
02EC  D0 15            BNE DONE
02EE  A9 01     ODDRND LDA #1         ;SET ODDMASK TO 1, SO
02F0  85 40            STA ODDMSK     ;MOVE WILL BE A SIDE.
02F2  20 9A 00  RNDMV  JSR RANDOM     ;GET RANDOM # FOR MOVE.
02F5  29 0F            AND #$0F       ;MAKE IT 0-15.
02F7  05 40            ORA ODDMSK     ;MAKE ODD # IF CORNER NEEDED.
02F9  C9 09            CMP #9         ;NUMBER TOO HIGH?
02FB  B0 F5            BCS RNDMV      ;IF YES, GET ANOTHER.
02FD  AA               TAX
02FE  B5 18            LDA GMBRD,X    ;SPACE OCCUPIED?
0300  D0 F0            BNE RNDMV      ;IF YES, GET ANOTHER MOVE.
0302  E8               INX            ;INCREMENT X TO MATCH OUTPUT OF FINDMV
0303  60        DONE   RTS            ;RETURN W/ MOVE IN X.
0304            ;
0304            ; ****** SUBROUTINE 'FIND MOVE' ******
0304            ;FINDS A SQUARE MEETING SPECIFICATIONS
0304            ;PASSED IN IN A AND X.
0304            ;INDEX REGISTER X CONTAINS
0304            ;MASK THAT, WHEN OR'ED WITH
0304            ;NUMBER OF TIMES A SQUARE FITS ROWS WITH
0304            ;ROWSUM IN ACCUM., MUST YIELD A ONE
0304            ;FOR SQUARE TO QUALIFY.
0304            ;
0304  86 39     FINDMV STX TEMP2      ;SAVE REGISTERS.
0306  85 38            STA TEMP1
0308  A9 00            LDA #0         ;CLEAR SQUARE STATUS REGISTERS.
030A  A0 08            LDY #8
030C  99 21 00  CLRLP  STA SQSTAT,Y
030F  88               DEY
0310  10 FA            BPL CLRLP
0312  A0 07            LDY #7         ;LOOP 7X
0314  A5 38     CHEKLP LDA TEMP1      ;DOES ROWSUM
0316  D9 2A 00         CMP ROWSUM,Y   ;MATCH PARAMETER?
0319  D0 0F            BNE NOCHEK     ;IF NOT, TRY NEXT.
031B  B6 00            LDX RWPT1,Y    ;CHECK 1ST SQUARE IN ROW.
031D  20 39 03         JSR CNTSUB     ;INCREMENT ITS STATUS IF IT'S EMPTY.
0320  B6 08            LDX RWPT2,Y    ;DO 2ND SQUARE.
0322  20 39 03         JSR CNTSUB
0325  B6 10            LDX RWPT3,Y    ;AND THIRD.
0327  20 39 03         JSR CNTSUB
032A  88        NOCHEK DEY            ;TRY NEXT ROW.
032B  10 E7            BPL CHEKLP
032D  A2 09            LDX #9
032F  A5 39     FNMTCH LDA TEMP2      ;LOAD PARAMETER...
0331  35 20            AND SQSTAT-1,X ;(SQUARE STATUS)AND(PARAM)>0?
0333  D0 03            BNE FOUND      ;IF YES, PLAY X AS MOVE.
0335  CA               DEX            ;DECREMENT AND TRY NEXT SQSTAT.
0336  D0 F7            BNE FNMTCH
0338  60        FOUND  RTS
0339            ;
0339            ; ****** SUBROUTINE 'COUNTSUB' ******
0339            ;INCREMENTS SQSTAT OF EMPTY SQUARES.
0339            ;
0339  B5 18     CNTSUB LDA GMBRD,X    ;GET SQUARE.
033B  D0 02            BNE NOCNT      ;IF FULL, SKIP.
033D  F6 21            INC SQSTAT,X   ;INCREMENT SQSTAT
033F  60        NOCNT  RTS            ;DONE.
0340            ;
0340            ; ****** SUBROUTINE 'UPDATE' ******
0340            ;PLAYS MOVE BY STORING CODE PASSED IN IN ACCUM.
0340            ;AT SQUARE SPECIFIED BY X REG.
0340            ;ALSO LIGHTS/SETS BLINKING PROPER LED,
0340            ;AND COMPUTES ROWSUMS.
0340            ;
0340  CA        UPDATE DEX            ;DECREMENT MOVE TO MATCH INDEXING
0341  95 18            STA GMBRD,X    ;PLAY MOVE.
```

Fig. 11.50: Tic-Tac-Toe Program (Continued)

```
0343  C9 04              CMP #$04        ;COMPUTER'S MOVE?
0345  F0 0D              BEQ NOBLNK      ;IF YES, DON'T SET LED BLINKING.
0347  20 98 03           JSR LIGHT       ;PLAYER'S MOVE:GET BIT CORRESPONDING
034A                            ;TO LED TO BE SET TO BLINKING.
034A  05 3D              ORA LTMSKL      ;PLACE BIT IN BLINK MASKS.
034C  85 3D              STA LTMSKL
034E  90 04              BCC NOBLNK      ;IF C=0, DON'T SET BIT 9.
0350  A9 01              LDA #01         ;SET BIT 9 TO BLINKING.
0352  85 3C              STA LTMSKH
0354  20 6F 03   NOBLNK  JSR LEDLTR      ;LIGHT LED.
0357  A2 07              LDX #7          ;LOOP TO COMPUTE ROWSUMS.
0359  18         ADDROW  CLC             ;PREPARE FOR ADDITION.
035A  B4 00              LDY RWPT1,X     ;GET FIRST SQUARE ADDRESS.
035C  B9 18 00           LDA GMBRD,Y     ;GET CONTENTS OF SQUARE.
035F  B4 08              LDY RWPT2,X     ;ADD SECOND SQUARE IN ROW.
0361  79 18 00           ADC GMBRD,Y
0364  B4 10              LDY RWPT3,X     ;ADD FINAL SQUARE.
0366  79 18 00           ADC GMBRD,Y
0369  95 2A              STA ROWSUM,X    ;SAVE ROWSUM
036B  CA                 DEX
036C  10 EB              BPL ADDROW      ;GET NEXT ROWSUM.
036E  60                 RTS
036F             ;
036F             ; ****** SUBROUTINE 'LED LIGHTER' ******
036F             ;GIVEN AN ARGUMENT IN X REG, LIGHTS
036F             ;LED (0-8) CORRESPONDING TO THAT ARGUMENT
036F             ;
036F  20 98 03   LEDLTR  JSR LIGHT       ;GET BIT IN CORRECT POSITION
0372  0D 01 A0           ORA PORT1A      ;LIGHT LED.
0375  8D 01 A0           STA PORT1A
0378  90 05              BCC LTRDN       ;IF LED #9 NOT TO BE LIT, EXIT
037A  A9 01              LDA #1          ;LIGHT LED #9
037C  8D 00 A0           STA PORT1B
037F  60         LTRDN   RTS             ;DONE.
0380             ;
0380             ; ****** SUBROUTINE 'PLAYER'S MOVE' ******
0380             ;GETS PLAYER'S MOVE, CHECKS FOR ERRORS.
0380             ;
0380  A9 80      PLRMV   LDA #$80        ;MAKE SHORT BEEP TO SIGNAL
0382  85 3E              STA DUR         ;KEYBOARD INPUT NEEDED.
0384  A9 10              LDA #$10
0386  20 AD 00           JSR TONE
0389  20 00 01   KEYIN   JSR GETKEY      ;GET MOVE.
038C  C9 0A              CMP #10         ;OUT OF BOUNDS?
038E  B0 F9              BCS KEYIN       ;IF YES, GET ANOTHER
0390  AA                 TAX
0391  F0 F6              BEQ KEYIN       ;IF MOVE = 0, GET ANOTHER
0393  B5 17              LDA GMBRD-1,X   ;SQUARE EMPTY?
0395  D0 F2              BNE KEYIN       ;IF NOT, TRY AGAIN
0397  60                 RTS
0398             ;
0398             ; ****** SUBROUTINE 'LIGHT' ******
0398             ;SHIFTS A ONE BIT LEFT IN ACCUMULATOR TO
0398             ;A POSITION CORRESPONDING TO THE
0398             ;ARGUMENT PASSED IN IN REG. X. IF X=9,
0398             ;CARRY IS SET.
0398             ;
0398  86 38      LIGHT   STX TEMP1       ;SAVE X.
039A  A9 00              LDA #0          ;CLEAR ACCUM. FOR SHIFT.
039C  38                 SEC             ;SET BIT TO BE SHIFTED.
039D  2A         SHIFT   ROL A           ;SHIFT BIT LEFT.
039E  CA                 DEX
039F  10 FC              BPL SHIFT       ;COUNT DOWN AND LOOP.
03A1  A6 38              LDX TEMP1       ;RESTORE X.
03A3  60                 RTS
03A4             ;
03A4             ; ****** SUBROUTINE 'DELAY' ******
03A4             ;
03A4  A0 FF      DELAY   LDY #$FF
03A6  A2 FF      DL1     LDX #$FF
03A8  26 3E      DL2     ROL DUR         ;WASTE TIME
03AA  66 3E              ROR DUR
```

Fig. 11.50: Tic-Tac-Toe Program (Continued)


```
03AC  CA                 DEX
03AD  D0 F9              BNE DL2
03AF  88                 DEY
03B0  D0 F4              BNE DL1
03B2  60                 RTS
03B3             ;
03B3             ; ****** INTERRUPT HANDLING ROUTINE ******
03B3             ;AT EACH INTERRUPT, LEDS WHOSE POSITIONS IN
03B3             ;THE BLINK MASKS HAVE ONES IN THEM ARE TURNED
03B3             ;ON IF OFF, OFF IF ON.
03B3  48         INTVEC  PHA
03B4  AD 01 A0           LDA PORT1A
03B7  45 3D              EOR LTMSKL
03B9  8D 01 A0           STA PORT1A
03BC  AD 00 A0           LDA PORT1B
03BF  45 3C              EOR LTMSKH
03C1  8D 00 A0           STA PORT1B
03C4  AD 04 A0           LDA T1LL
03C7  68                 PLA
03C8  40                 RTI
03C9             ;
03C9             ; ****** SUBROUTINE 'INITIALIZE' ******
03C9             ;INITIALIZES PROGRAM.
03C9             ;
03C9                     * = $50
0050             ;
0050  A9 00      INIT    LDA #0          ;CLEAR STORAGE.
0052  A2 2B              LDX #CLREND-CLRST
0054  95 18      CLRALL  STA CLRST,X
0056  CA                 DEX
0057  10 FB              BPL CLRALL
0059  AD 04 A0           LDA T1LL        ;GET RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR SEED.
005C  85 33              STA RNDSCR+1
005E  85 36              STA RNDSCR+4
0060  A9 FF              LDA #$FF
0062  8D 03 A0           STA DDR1A       ;SET UP I/O
0065  8D 02 A0           STA DDR1B
0068  8D 02 AC           STA DDR3B
006B  A9 00              LDA #0          ;CLEAR LEDS
006D  8D 01 A0           STA PORT1A
0070  8D 00 A0           STA PORT1B
0073             ;SET UP TIMER FOR INTERRUPTS WHICH
0073             ;BLINK LEDS.
0073  20 86 8B           JSR ACCESS      ;UNPROTECT SYM-1 SYSTEM MEMORY TO
0076                            ;SET UP INTERRUPT VECTORS.
0076  A9 B3              LDA #<INTVEC    ;LOAD LOW BYTE INTERRUPT VECTOR.
0078  8D 7E A6           STA IRQVL       ;STORE AT INTERRUPT VECTOR LOCATION.
007B  A9 03              LDA #>INTVEC    ;LOAD HI BYTE INTERRUPT VECTOR.
007D  8D 7F A6           STA IRQVH       ;STORE.
0080  A9 7F              LDA #$7F        ;CLEAR INTERRUPT ENABLE REGISTER.
0082  8D 0E A0           STA IER
0085  A9 C0              LDA #$C0        ;ENABLE TIMER1 INTERRUPT.
0087  8D 0E A0           STA IER
008A  A9 40              LDA #$40        ;ENABLE TIMER1 IN FREE-RUN MODE.
008C  8D 0B A0           STA ACR
008F  A9 FF              LDA #$FF
0091  8D 04 A0           STA T1LL        ;SET LOW LATCH ON TIMER 1.
0094  8D 05 A0           STA T1CH        ;SET HIGH LATCH & START INTERRUPT COUNT.
0097  58                 CLI             ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS.
0098  D8                 CLD
0099  60                 RTS
009A             ;
009A             ; ****** SUBROUTINE 'RANDOM' ******
009A             ;RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR: RETURNS NEW
009A             ;RANDOM NUMBER IN ACCUMULATOR.
009A             ;
009A  38         RANDOM  SEC
009B  A5 33              LDA RNDSCR+1
009D  65 36              ADC RNDSCR+4
009F  65 37              ADC RNDSCR+5
00A1  85 32              STA RNDSCR
00A3  A2 04              LDX #4
```

Fig. 11.50: Tic-Tac-Toe Program (Continued)

```
00A5  B5 32     RNDLP  LDA RNDSCR,X
00A7  95 33            STA RNDSCR+1,X
00A9  CA               DEX
00AA  10 F9            BPL RNDLP
00AC  60               RTS
00AD                   ;
00AD                   ; ****** SUBROUTINE 'TONE' ******
00AD                   ;GENERATES A TONE: NO. OF 1/2 CYCLES
00AD                   ;MUST BE IN DUR, AND
00AD                   ;WAVELENGTH CONST. IN ACCUMULATOR.
00AD                   ;
00AD  85 3F     TONE   STA FREQ
00AF  A9 FF            LDA #$FF
00B1  8D 00 AC         STA PORT3B
00B4  A9 00            LDA #00
00B6  A6 3E            LDX DUR
00B8  A4 3F     FL2    LDY FREQ
00BA  88        FL1    DEY
00BB  18               CLC
00BC  90 00            BCC *+2
00BE  D0 FA            BNE FL1
00C0  49 FF            EOR #$FF
00C2  8D 00 AC         STA PORT3B
00C5  CA               DEX
00C6  D0 F0            BNE FL2
00C8  60               RTS
00C9                   .END

SYMBOL TABLE

SYMBOL   VALUE

ACCESS   8B86   ACR      A00B   ADDROW   0359   ANALYZ   029D
CHEKLP   0314   CLRALL   0054   CLREND   0040   CLRLP    030C
CLRST    0018   CNTSUB   0339   COMPMV   0226   DDR1A    A003
DDR1B    A002   DDR3B    AC02   DELAY    03A4   DL1      03A6
DL2      03A8   DLY      0297   DONE     0303   DUR      003E
FINDMV   0304   FL1      00BA   FL2      00B8   FNMTCH   032F
FOUND    0338   FREQ     003F   GETKEY   0100   GMBRD    0018
GTMSK    0269   IER      A00E   INIT     0050   INTDN    025F
INTEL    0041   INTVEC   03B3   IRQVH    A67F   IRQVL    A67E
KEYIN    0389   LEDLTR   036F   LIGHT    039B   LTMSKH   003C
LTMSKL   003D   LTRDN    037F   MOVNUM   003A   NOBLNK   0354
NOCHEK   032A   NOCNT    033F   ODDMSK   0040   ODDRND   02FF
OK       02C7   PLAYLP   0212   PLAYR    003B   PLRMV    038C
PORT1A   A001   PORT1B   A000   PORT3B   AC00   RANDOM   009A
RESTRT   0204   RNDLP    00A5   RNDMV    02F2   RNDSCR   0032
ROWSUM   002A   RWPT1    0000   RWPT2    0008   RWPT3    0010
SHIFT    039D   SQSTAT   0021   START    0200   T1CH     A005
T1LL     A004   TEMP1    0038   TEMP2    0039   TONE     00AD
TRAPCK   02DD   TSTLP    0237   UPDATE   0340   WIN      024D
WINTST   0235
END OF ASSEMBLY

<
```

Fig. 11.50: Tic-Tac-Toe Program (Continued)

APPENDIX A

6502 INSTRUCTIONS—ALPHABETIC

ADC	Add with carry	**JSR**	Jump to subroutine
AND	Logical AND	**LDA**	Load accumulator
ASL	Arithmetic shift left	**LDX**	Load X
BCC	Branch if carry clear	**LDY**	Load Y
BCS	Branch if carry set	**LSR**	Logical shift right
BEQ	Branch if result = 0	**NOP**	No operation
BIT	Test bit	**ORA**	Logical OR
BMI	Branch if minus	**PHA**	Push A
BNE	Branch if not equal to 0	**PHP**	Push P status
BPL	Branch if plus	**PLA**	Pull A
BRK	Break	**PLP**	Pull P status
BVC	Branch if overflow clear	**ROL**	Rotate left
BVS	Branch if overflow set	**ROR**	Rotate right
CLC	Clear carry	**RTI**	Return from interrupt
CLD	Clear decimal flag	**RTS**	Return from subroutine
CLI	Clear interrupt disable	**SBC**	Subtract with carry
CLV	Clear overflow	**SEC**	Set carry
CMP	Compare to accumulator	**SED**	Set decimal
CPX	Compare to X	**SEI**	Set interrupt disable
CPY	Compare to Y	**STA**	Store accumulator
DEC	Decrement memory	**STX**	Store X
DEX	Decrement X	**STY**	Store Y
DEY	Decrement Y	**TAX**	Transfer A to X
EOR	Exclusive OR	**TAY**	Transfer A to Y
INC	Increment memory	**TSX**	Transfer SP to X
INX	Increment X	**TXA**	Transfer X to A
INY	Increment Y	**TXS**	Transfer X to SP
JMP	Jump	**TYA**	Transfer Y to A

APPENDIX B

6502—INSTRUCTION SET: HEX AND TIMING

		IMPLIED			ACCUM.			ABSOLUTE			ZERO PAGE			IMMEDIATE			ABS. X			ABS. Y		
MNEMONIC		OP	n	#	OP	n	#	OP	n	#	OP	n	#	OP	n	#	OP	n	#	OP	n	#
ADC	(1)							6D	4	3	65	3	2	69	2	2	7D	4	3	79	4	3
AND	(1)							2D	4	3	25	3	2	29	2	2	3D	4	3	39	4	3
ASL					0A	2	1	0E	6	3	06	5	2				1E	7	3			
BCC	(2)																					
BCS	(2)																					
BEQ	(2)																					
BIT								2C	4	3	24	3	2									
BMI	(2)																					
BNE	(2)																					
BPL	(2)																					
BRK		00	7	1																		
BVC	(2)																					
BVS	(2)																					
CLC		18	2	1																		
CLD		D8	2	1																		
CLI		58	2	1																		
CLV		B8	2	1																		
CMP								CD	4	3	C5	3	2	C9	2	2	DD	4	3	D9	4	3
CPX								EC	4	3	E4	3	2	E0	2	2						
CPY								CC	4	3	C4	3	2	C0	2	2						
DEC								CE	6	3	C6	5	2				DE	7	3			
DEX		CA	2	1																		
DEY		88	2	1																		
EOR	(1)							4D	4	3	45	3	2	49	2	2	5D	4	3	59	4	3
INC								EE	6	3	E6	5	2				FE	7	3			
INX		E8	2	1																		
INY		C8	2	1																		
JMP								4C	3	3												
JSR								20	6	3												
LDA	(1)							AD	4	3	A5	3	2	A9	2	2	BD	4	3	B9	4	3
LDX	(1)							AE	4	3	A6	3	2	A2	2	2				BE	4	3
LDY	(1)							AC	4	3	A4	3	2	A0	2	2	BC	4	3			
LSR					4A	2	1	4E	6	3	46	5	2				5E	7	3			
NOP		EA	2	1																		
ORA								0D	4	3	05	3	2	09	2	2	1D	4	3	19	4	3
PHA		48	3	1																		
PHP		08	3	1																		
PLA		68	4	1																		
PLP		28	4	1																		
ROL					2A	2	1	2E	6	3	26	5	2				3E	7	3			
ROR					6A	2	1	6E	6	3	66	5	2				7E	7	3			
RTI		40	6	1																		
RTS		60	6	1																		
SBC	(1)							ED	4	3	E5	3	2	E9	2	2	FD	4	3	F9	4	3
SEC		38	2	1																		
SED		F8	2	1																		
SEI		78	2	1																		
STA								8D	4	3	85	2					9D	5	3	99	5	3
STX								8E	4	3	86	2										
STY								8C	4	3	84	2										
TAX		AA	2	1																		
TAY		A8	2	1																		
TSX		BA	2	1																		
TXA		8A	2	1																		
TXS		9A	2	1																		
TYA		98	2	1																		

(1) *Add 1 to n if crossing page boundary*

(IND. X)			(IND)Y			Z PAGE, X			RELATIVE			INDIRECT			Z PAGE, Y			PROCESSOR STATUS CODES							
OP	n	#	OP	n	#	OP	n	#	OP	n	#	OP	n	#	OP	n	#	N	V	B	D	I	Z	C	MNEMONIC
61	6	2	71	5	2	75	4	2										•	•				•	•	ADC
21	6	2	31	5	2	35	4	2										•					•		AND
						16	6	2										•					•	•	ASL
									90	2	2														BCC
									B0	2	2														BCS
									F0	2	2														BEQ
																		M_7	M_6				•		BIT
									30	2	2														BMI
									D0	2	2														BNE
									10	2	2														BPL
																				1		1			BRK
									50	2	2														BVC
									70	2	2														BVS
																								0	CLC
																					0				CLD
																						0			CLI
																			0						CLV
C1	6	2	D1	5	2	D5	4	2										•					•	•	CMP
																		•					•	•	CPX
																		•					•	•	CPY
						D6	6	2										•					•		DEC
																		•					•		DEX
																		•					•		DEY
41	6	2	51	5	2	55	4	2										•					•		EOR
						F6	6	2										•					•		INC
																		•					•		INX
																		•					•		INY
												6C	5	3											JMP
																									JSR
A1	6	2	B1	5	2	B5	4	2										•					•		LDA
															B6	4	2	•					•		LDX
						B4	4	2										•					•		LDY
						56	6	2										0					•	•	LSR
																									NOP
01	6	2	11	5	2	15	4	2										•					•		ORA
																									PHA
																									PHP
																		•					•		PLA
																		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	PLP
						36	6	2										•					•	•	ROL
						76	6	2										•					•	•	ROR
																		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	RTI
																									RTS
E1	6	2	F1	5	2	F5	4	2										•	•				•	•	SBC
																								1	SEC
																					1				SED
																						1			SEI
81	6	2	91	6	2	95	4	2																	STA
															96	4	2								STX
						94	4	2																	STY
																		•					•		TAX
																		•					•		TAY
																		•					•		TSX
																		•					•		TXA
																									TXS
																		•					•		TYA

(2) Add 2 to n if branch within page
Add 3 to n if branch to another page

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THE AUTHOR

Dr. Rodnay Zaks has taught courses on programming and microprocessors to several thousand people worldwide. He received his Ph.D. in Computer Science from the University of California, Berkeley, developed a microprogrammed APL implementation, and worked in Silicon Valley, where he pioneered the use of microprocessors in industrial applications. He has authored several best-selling books on microcomputers, now available in ten languages. This book, like the others in the series, is based on his technical and teaching experience.

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